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HARPER'S HAND-BOOK
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TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE
AND THE EAST:

BEING A GUIDE THROUGH

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, GERMANY,
ITALY, EGYPT, SYRIA, TURKEY, GREECE, SWITZERLAND, TYROL,
DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND SPAIN.**

By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, M.S.G.,

AUTHOR OF "THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PARIS COMMUNE," "HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK," ETC.

WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MAPS AND PLANS OF CITIES.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

GERMANY, ITALY, EGYPT, SYRIA, TURKEY, AND GREECE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

NEW YORK:—HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

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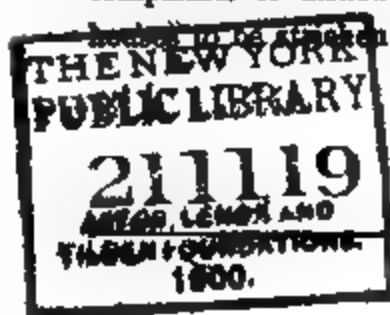
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1878.

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Favors from Travelers.—Although the Author of "Harper's Hand-books" has made arrangements to keep it as perfect as possible, and purposes devoting his time to that purpose, he would still be under many obligations to Travelers if they personally note any inaccuracies or omissions, and transmit them to him, at 13 Avenue de l'Impératrice, Paris.

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NEW
YORK

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TO THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

THE success of "Harper's Hand-books" for the last sixteen years has stimulated the author and publishers to renewed exertions to make it the most correct and useful work of the kind published. The author, who resides in Europe, spent most of the year 1876 in Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and 1877 in Great Britain, Ireland, and France. All of these countries have been entirely rewritten, as well as the whole of Vol. II., containing Germany, Austria, Italy, and the East, while most important additions and corrections have been made in the descriptions of other countries, which will be found to vary materially from the edition of 1877.

The vast amount of matter now collected has made it necessary to divide the work into three volumes, the carrying of which will be found more convenient to the tourist.

The corrections are all brought down to January, 1878, which is several years later than the date of any European Hand-book of travel. The advantages of this are evident. New lines of railway are constantly opened, bringing desirable places of resort into easy communication with each other, which before were separated by days of uncomfortable posting.

While every effort has been made to secure absolute correctness in the work, the author is fully aware of the difficulty of attaining perfection in this respect. As the *London Spectator*, in its review of the edition of 1871, justly observed, "The labor and incessant attention required to mark the changes of every year must be a severe strain on any man's faculties." The corrections and additions amount to several thousand every year; but the author is confident that no important errors have escaped his observation, and that the information gathered with so much labor

will be found to be correct in every essential particular. An excellent new map of Switzerland has been expressly engraved, with sixty-nine different routes marked thereon; also four smaller maps of Switzerland. A large map of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with numerous plans of cities, added last year, have been supplemented by a similar map of England, one of Scotland, and one of Ireland; also a large map of France, Germany, and Italy, with two hundred and thirty-four routes marked thereon, making in all three hundred and three routes, with time and expense given. Plans are given of all the principal cities in these countries.

A new general map of Europe has been substituted for the old one. The Hand-books now contain one hundred and twenty maps, plans, and diagrams of countries, cities, routes, and objects of interest—three times as many as are given in any other Hand-book of travel.

W. P. F.

PARIS, *January 1, 1878.*

P R E F A C E

TO THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR'S ISSUE OF "HARPER'S HANDBOOKS FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST."

THE remarkable success of "Harper's Hand-book," first published in 1862, has fully realized the expectations of both author and publishers, the instance being very rare where a traveler has crossed the Atlantic without a copy in his possession or in that of one of his party. The reason of this great success is very evident; it is not compiled from hearsay and books which are out of date, and of no possible use to the traveler, but prepared by the author every year from his personal experience up to the moment of going to press, his time in Europe being wholly devoted to that purpose. The greater portion of these volumes is entirely new, and distinct from the last year's edition, while the residue has been revised and corrected up to the present moment.

To travel without a guide-book in any part of Europe is utterly impossible; a man without one being like a ship at sea without a compass—dragged round the country by a courier, and touching only at such points as it is the courier's interest to touch. You should purchase guide-books or remain at home.

The great objection to foreign guide-books is their number. To make the tour of Europe (even a short one of a few months), the traveler has formerly been compelled to purchase some twenty-five or thirty volumes if published in the English language, at a cost of sixty or seventy dollars, and suffer the inconvenience of carrying some twenty-five pounds of extra baggage, and over one hundred volumes if in the French language, one house alone in Paris publishing one hundred and twenty volumes. As the majority of American travelers do not remain over six months on the Continent, they dislike to be compelled to carry about a small library, when with the aid of Bradshaw's valuable "Continental Railway Guide" and the present volumes all their wants may be supplied.

The intention of the author of "Harper's Hand-books" is to give a distinct and clear description of the best manner of visiting the principal cities and leading places of interest in France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain, and Ireland; to give the modes and cost of traveling the different routes by land and water, and which lines are to be preferred; the precautions to be taken to insure comfort and security; names and charges of the leading hotels; the most responsible houses from

which to make purchases; all the items in reference to the transportation of baggage, and the innumerable number of small charges which tend to swell the account of traveling expenses. By a careful attention to the tariff in such cases, the traveler will find himself the gainer by fifty per cent.

The author also intends to give the names of the principal works of art by the leading masters in all the different European galleries, with the fees expected by the custodians. In short, he intends to place before the traveler a good net-work of historical and other facts, pointing out where the reader may obtain fuller information if he desire it.

Of course it is impossible for perfect accuracy to be obtained in a work of this description; for while the author is watching the completion of the beautiful mosque of Mehemet Ali in Cairo, or the exquisite restorations that are being made at the Alhambra in Granada, a new bridge may be erected at St. Petersburg, or a new hotel opened at Constantinople; but to keep the information contained herein as nearly accurate as possible, the author, in addition to having made arrangements in the different cities to keep him acquainted with any important changes that may be made, requests that all mistakes or omissions noticed by travelers may be transmitted to 13 Avenue de l'Impératrice, Paris, for which he will be extremely thankful.

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For full Particulars of Routes, Historical Sketches, Excursions, small Cities, Towns, etc., see General Index at the End of this Volume.

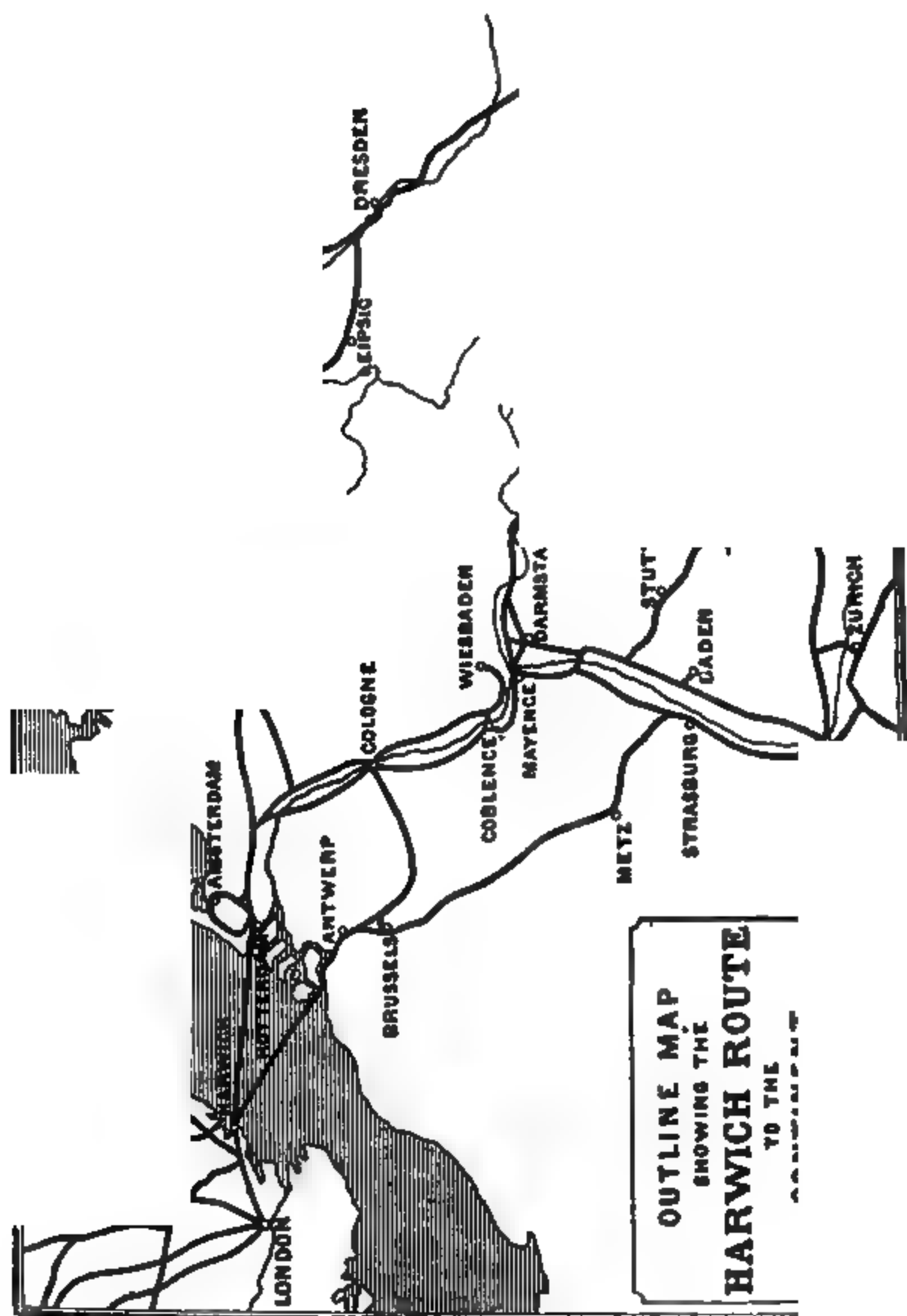
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THE EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS. [THE EMPIRE OF GERMANY.] POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The startling events produced by the Austrian and Prussian War of 1866, and still later by the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and 1871, has realized the fondest dreams of German writers and German politicians, that of a common nationality. The wildest hopes of Prussia have been realized, and not only is Germany to-day united (with the exception of that portion which belongs to the Austrian Empire), but two of France's most populous provinces, viz., Alsace and Lorraine, comprising 5666 square miles (nearly one thousand square miles larger than the State of Connecticut), and containing over one and a half million of inhabitants, have been added to its territory. In addition to the territorial conquest, France has been compelled to pay five milliards of francs as a war indemnity, or enough to cancel all the regular debts of the empire (viz., 544,000,000 thalers), and the entire railroad debt of the country, amounting to 876,000,000, leaving a surplus in the treasury of nearly 236,000,000 dollars.

The modern German Empire was founded on the basis of treaties concluded between the North German Confederation and, 1st, the Grand-Duchy of Baden and of Hesse, the 16th of November, 1870; 2d, the Kingdom of Bavaria, the 23d of November, 1870; 3d, the Kingdom of Württemberg, the 26th of November, 1870. The ratification of these treaties was exchanged at Berlin on the 26th of January, 1871, and adopted by decree of the 16th of April, 1871, and the Constitution of the United German Empire was first put in force May 4th, 1871. The presidency of the empire belongs to the crown of Prussia, and is hereditary; King William I., of Prussia, accepted it at Versailles, January 18, 1871, and issued an address to the German people to that effect.

The imperial power is restrained in certain functions by the Reichstag (representatives), freely elected by the German people. The Confederation of States form the Empire, the fundamental points of which are based on the Constitution of the North German Confederation. The imperial power exercises the exclusive right of leg-

islation on all military and marine affairs, on the finances, commerce, post, railroads, telegraph, and all interior matters connected with the surveillance and inspection of the empire; on all foreign and international affairs, the right to declare war and conclude peace in the name of the empire; to conclude alliances and other treaties with foreign powers; to accredit and receive all foreign representatives; to settle all subjects of dispute between the federal states; to have jurisdiction over consuls, and in cases of high treason.

The Federal States reserve to themselves the right of issuing and regulating money, weights, and measures; of citizens to change their domicile; the organization of railroads, of municipal and commercial legislation; the right of procedure in criminal and civil affairs; of copyrights and patents; all matters connected with the liberty of the public press and the right of public meetings.

The army of the empire on a peace footing is 401,656 men, and 96,166 horses, of which there are 274,002 infantry, 85,512 cavalry, the remainder being composed of other branches of the service; on a war footing there are 1,278,619 men, 51,646 officers, and 800,206 horses, the emperor being commander-in-chief. Each separate state of the confederation furnishes its respective quota of men and horses for the imperial army.

The navy comprises 56 vessels of various sizes (8 of which are not yet completed), 43 steam and 5 sail, carrying 484 guns of different calibers.

The receipts and expenses of the government are a little over \$120,000,000 per annum.

The following states compose the German Empire, with their population in 1872:

	Population.
	24,556,079
	4,852,026
	1,818,589
	1,481,562
	2,554,244
	567,877
	832,804
	312,586
	311,764
	266,183
	187,887
	174,289
	94,983
	142,193
	56,394
	69,039
	111,868
	308,437
	75,522
	49,191
	82,063
	45,834
	338,974
	52,159
	122,409
	1,519,739
	45,622
	2,054
Total.....	236,301 41,060,846

These states extend over a large area of Central Europe, between the Baltic Sea on the north, and Austria and Switzerland on the south; from the Netherlands and the North Sea on the west, to Austria and Russia on the east, embracing nearly a quarter of a million square miles.

Within this extensive range the people are nearly throughout German, and, with some minor modifications, the language, customs, usages, and manners are the same. It is in regard to religious and social institutions that the chief differences are to be noted.

These different states, while possessing many characteristics of climate and natural productions in common, have, at least so far as the larger of them are concerned, some features which are peculiar to each.

The German provinces of Austria and Prussia embrace about three fifths of the entire extent of Germany; the remaining two fifths are included in the above table. About twenty-six millions of the population of the empire are Protestants, and sixteen millions Roman Catholics; a little over two thirds of Prussia belong to the Protestant faith, while three fourths of the Kingdom of Bavaria are firm adherents of the

Papal Church. A little over half a million inhabitants are Israelites.

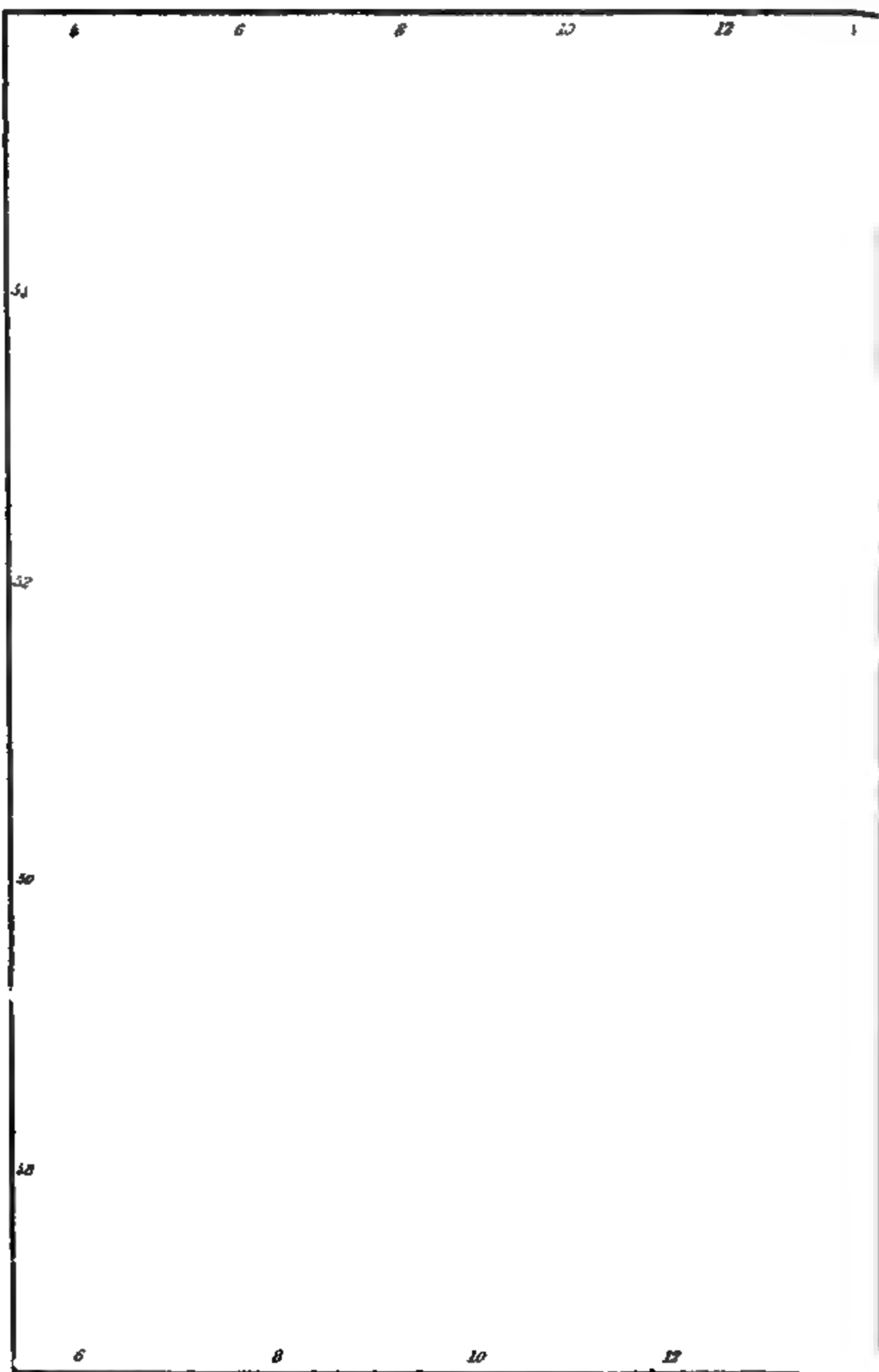
The northern portion of Germany, toward the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic, is a level plain, although the greater portion is of mountainous aspect; the high grounds lie to the south and southwest, and the entire country, as shown by the course of its rivers, slopes to the east and north.

The rivers of Germany are some of the principal in Europe; the *Rhine* and *Danube*, in the south and west of the country, being two of the greatest importance in the world, although the latter flows mostly through Austrian territory. Rising on the eastern slopes of the Black Forest, crossing the Bavarian plains after passing through a portion of Austria and Hungary, it empties its waters into the Black Sea. The *Rhine*, taking its source from the higher Alps, descends with great rapidity through a wine-growing valley of supreme loveliness into the flats of Holland, and discharges its waters into the North Sea. On its banks are built the cities of Basle, Mannheim, Mayence, Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Düsseldorf. Germany's other principal rivers, which flow into the North Sea, are the *Elbe*, *Wezer*, and *Eme*. The former, after passing through a portion of the Austrian territory, divides the ranges of the *Riesengebirge* and *Erzgebirge*, and continues its course in a northwesterly direction to its outlet. On its banks are built the cities of Hamburg, Magdeburg, and Dresden. The *Werra* and *Fulda*, the first drawing its waters from the Thuringian Forest, the latter from the *Rhön-Gebirge*, unite to form the *Wezer*, on the banks of which are built the cities of Bremen and Minden. The *Oder* flows directly north, the whole of its course being through the Prussian dominions, and discharges its stream in the North Sea. There are also the rivers *Niemn* and *Vistula*, streams of considerable importance.

The mountains of Germany are numerous, but not of great altitude, averaging only two thousand feet above the sea level, although there are some peaks double that height. Toward the centre are the *Erzgebirge* and *Riesengebirge*, on the borders of Bohemia and Saxony; the *Schwarzwald*, or Black Forest, in the southwest; the *Fichtelgebirge* and *Steiger*

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Wald; the Thuringer Wald and Oden-Wald; the Spessart Rhön-Gebirge, Vogels-Gebirge; the Taunus, Elbe-Gebirge, Harz, and numerous others of lesser importance. The Harz is the most northerly range in Germany, being principally located in Hanover, and particularly rich in lead and silver mines, which form the chief product of the Kingdom of Hanover.

The mineral productions of Germany are exceedingly rich and numerous. The Erz-Gebirge, on the borders of Saxony and Bavaria, produce iron, lead, nickel, zinc, sulphur, and arsenic, and other minerals rich in value and in great abundance. The Harz mountains produce lead, silver, iron, copper, zinc, and small quantities of gold. Nickel is largely produced, and is employed in the manufacture of German silver, and as a substitute for bronze in forming casts of sculpture, being much cheaper and possessing all the requisite durability; it is also susceptible of receiving a fine metallic surface, closely resembling bronze. Germany exports large quantities of stone, used especially by lithographers in all countries; it is found in Solenhofen, Bavaria. Coal is found in large quantities, the basin of the Sarre—a tributary of the Moselle—being exceedingly rich in that mineral. Precious stones, such as topaz, amethyst, opal, turquoise, agate, jasper, and rock-crystal, are found in abundance.

The climate of Germany is generally healthy and temperate; the southern states are warm and sheltered, but toward the Baltic the winters are severe, the weather raw, changeable, and foggy. The soil is generally productive, especially that bordering on the rivers; that of the north, being heavy, is better adapted for corn; in the middle districts, between the sandy plains of the north and the mountains of the south, the soil is best. In the south, the soil being light, is more suited to the growth of the vine, particularly that bordering on the east bank of the Rhine, belonging to the states of Baden, Hesse, and the former state of Nassau, which has a warmer climate and richer soil than any other portion of Germany. Here grapes of the finest quality are grown.

There are extensive forests in all parts of Germany, which alternate in the north with marshy and heath-covered districts. Wild animals are numerous; among them,

the bear, the wild stag, and fox. The game birds are the geese, bustards, ducks, grouse, black-cocks, and woodcocks.

The railways of Germany have been rapidly increasing during the last twenty years, and a glance at our new map of Germany, just engraved (1876), will show to what an extent they have attained. There is now 11,000 miles in running order, having cost four milliard two hundred millions of marks, which is double the number in running order at the close of the French war. In 1870 Prussia possessed a German mile of railway to every 15,000 inhabitants, now (January, 1876) the proportion has risen to one mile (4½ English miles) to every 10,805. Fifty pounds of baggage is the weight allowed free; all over that must be paid extra. On each article is pasted a numbered ticket, a corresponding number is given to the owner, which must be produced at the end of the journey to reclaim the baggage. It is well to ask when the number is being affixed to the different pieces if it be the same as that given you, as sometimes in haste the porters paste on the wrong number, when much annoyance is created, especially if the destination of both parties be not the same.

Few Germans ride in first-class carriages; and it is an old saying that only "princes, Americans, and fools ride first-class;" but it is a saying mostly in the mouths of stingy people. If the American can afford it, there is no position in which he can be placed where he will enjoy the luxury of money more; if on a long journey you may have the compartment all to yourself, instead of being crowded in with seven others during a warm day or night, suffocated with pipe-smoke or bad cigars.

"Hendeschell's Eisenbahn Telegraph" contains the time-tables of all the German lines, and is most admirably arranged. Ladies' cars are attached to all the trains, and on the principal lines one of "Mann's elegant boarder sleeping-cars." Travelers not speaking the German language, and not travelling with a courier, should by all means provide themselves with one of *Harpur's Phrasen* books before leaving America, otherwise they will find considerable difficulty in getting along, and must expect occasionally to be the victims

of cab-drivers, waiters, and commissionaires, although in nearly all the hotels recommended in this work they will find persons speaking the English or French language.

The German Customs League.—Formerly every different state in Germany had its own custom-houses, its own tariff and revenue laws, which frequently differed very widely from those of its neighbors. Each petty state endeavored to procure a revenue for itself, or to advance its own industry by taxing or prohibiting the productions of those by which it was surrounded, and customs' officers and lines of custom-houses were spread over the country, instead of being reciprocal and dependent. Now, throughout the whole extent of this immense country, there is nothing to prevent the freedom of commerce. A commodity, whether for consumption or transit, that has once passed the frontier of the League, may be subsequently conveyed without let or hindrance throughout its whole extent.

Money.—Nearly throughout the entire empire the old coinage of thaler and florin has disappeared, and the mark and pfennig are the legal coins of the realm. The decimal system was adopted by law in 1871, and is applied to weights and measures as well as to money. Accounts are now kept in marks, groschens, and pfennigs: 1 mark = 10 groschens = 100 pfennigs. The mark is nearly equal to our 25-cent piece, or our English shilling—the exchange will make it cost that—and is a handsome coin. The gold coins are 20 marks = \$5, and 10 marks = \$2 50. On one side they bear the imperial eagle, with the words "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire), the reverse varying according to the state which coins the piece.

As the old coin, the thaler, has not entirely disappeared, the traveler will remember that that coin about equals 75 cents; its third, 25 cents, or 1 mark; its sixth, 12½ cents; and its 2½ groschens pieces 6½ cents. By noticing these pieces a few times their relative value will become apparent.

Length.—The metre is the same as the French, or $39\frac{3}{8}$ American inches, the standard of linear measure intended to be the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, as as-

certained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian. The centimetre is one-hundredth part of the metre, and the kilometre equals one thousand metres; 7000 metres = one German mile, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

In surface measurement the square metre is the basis, and in capacity the cubic metre. The litre is the unit, and is the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of the cubic metre. In weight the kilogramme is the unit. This equals one thousand grammes, or about 2.67981 pounds troy, or 2.20465 avoirdupois. It is by law equal to the weight of a cubic decimetre of distilled water, at the temperature of maximum density, or 69° Fahr.

Germany—with the ancients, *Germania*; in German, "Deutschland." From 1815 until 1866 the denomination *Germany* referred more particularly to the parts belonging to the German Confederation. Thus determined, Germany consisted of 35 states of very unequal extent, whose population amounted to about 44,000,000 inhabitants.

After the treaty of Prague Germany was divided into two parts:

1st. The Confederation of the North, composed of 22 states, namely:

The Kingdom of Prussia, whose head is President of the Confederation.

The Kingdom of Saxony.

The grand-duchies of Saxe-Weimar, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, of Oldenburg, and of Hesse-Darmstadt, mostly lying north of the Main.

The duchies of Brunswick, of Saxe-Meiningen, of Saxe-Altenburg, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Anhalt.

The principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, of Lippe, of Waldeck, of Reuss (elder branch), of Reuss (younger branch), and of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The free towns of Bremen, Lubeck, and Hamburg.

2d. The kingdoms of Bavaria and Württemberg.

The grand-duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, mostly lying south of the Main.

The principality of Lichtenstein.

HISTORY.

For a long time known under the name of Germany, this vast country was, after the invasion of the barbarians, divided

among numerous independent tribes, up to the period when Charlemagne subdued and annexed them to his empire. After the death of the Conqueror (814), however, these various elements, compulsively united, soon tended to separate again; and the treaty of Verdun, signed (843) by the sons of Louis le Débonnaire, gave birth to the kingdom of Germany (which acknowledged for its sovereign Louis, surnamed the Germanic, the third son of Louis le Débonnaire), as well as to those of Alemannia and Bavaria, which shortly after blended with the above mentioned under the name of Germany.

Definitively separated from France and Italy after the deposition of Charles le Gros, 887, Germany was still for some time governed by Carolingian princes—Arnold of Carinthia, and Louis IV., surnamed *l'Enfant*, 887-911.

This family being extinct, the monarchy became elective. The crown was then bestowed on Conrad I., duke of Franconia. Henri I., *l'Oiseleur*, succeeded him in 919, and was the head of the house of Saxony, which gave Germany five sovereigns, and nearly restored in the person of Otto the Great the empire of Charlemagne, 962-973.

From this reign the imperial crown, which had alternately devolved on French, German, and Italian kings, began exclusively to belong to Germany, which then assumed the title of *Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation*. The house of Saxony annexed to the empire Lotharingia, Bohemia, and Germany.

To the house of Saxony succeeded that of Franconia, 1024-1125, which added to the dominions of the empire the kingdom of Arles, and was noted for its differences with the Holy See.

The house of Swabia, or Hohenstaufen, next ascended the throne: two sovereigns of this house, Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, brought to its highest degree the imperial power, 1138-1190; but their successors, attacked both by their vassals and the popes, and frequently deposed, sunk into most ignominious helplessness. Their reigns were disturbed by the incessant strifes of the Guelfs and Ghibellines.

On the death of Conrad IV. begins a protracted interregnum, 1254-1273, during which Germany fell a prey to anarchy.

The authority of the imperial crown was somewhat restored by the valor of Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1273-1291; but under his immediate successors and the princes of Bavaria and Luxemburg the power of the great feudatories and the electors of the empire was seen daily to increase. Their rights were publicly sanctioned by the far-famed "Golden Bull," the edict of Charles IV., 1356.

In 1438 Albert of Hapsburg was elected emperor, and became the head of the celebrated house of Austria. Charles V., fourth sovereign of this house, elected 1519, gloriously revived the power of the emperors; his arms were successful against Francis I., and he gave for a time the preponderance to Germany; but was powerless against the Reformation.

Ferdinand I., Charles's brother, reigned wisely; and after him no important change took place in Germany until the accession of Ferdinand II., under whom began the "Thirty-years War," 1618-1648, which ended in the Peace of Westphalia, and whose result was a decrease in the power of Germany, the supremacy of France, and confirmation of the Lutheran religion.

The reigns of Leopold I., of Joseph I., and of Charles VI. were filled up by protracted wars against Louis XIV. and Louis XV.

The demise of Charles VI. was the occasion of the war for the "succession of Austria," which gave the crown to the husband of Maria-Theresa, Charles VI.'s daughter, and thus established on the throne the House of Lorraine in the person of Francis I.

Finally, in 1806, the German Empire ceased to exist, in consequence of the abdication of the Emperor Francis II., who henceforth only reigned over his hereditary states with the title of Emperor of Austria.

Most of the small states which before composed the Empire of Germany then united under the name of "Confederation of the Rhine" and the protectorate of Napoleon. These were:

The kingdoms of Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, Westphalia.

The grand-duchies of Frankfurt, Baden, Berg and Cleves, Hesse-Darmstadt, Würzburg, Saxe-Weimar.

The duchies of Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Mein-

ingen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The principalities of Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Isenburg-Birstein, Lichtenstein, La Layen, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Köthen, Anhalt-Dessau, Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Reuss-Eberdorf, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Lobenstein, Reuss-Schleitz, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Lubeck, with the Duchy of Holstein-Oldenburg.

The events of 1815 further modified this state of things.

To the "Confederation of the Rhine" was substituted the "Confederation Germanique," but on the same plan, the protectorate of which was again bestowed on the Emperor of Austria, but without the title of emperor.

In the years 1848-49 it was attempted to constitute a *Military Germany*; a National Assembly was called together at Frankfurt to replace the Diet of former times; the old order of things was restored in 1850; but Prussia, victorious at Sadowa (July 3, 1866), constituted Germany as it at present is, Austria being excluded from it.

The Constitution of the Empire.—The Empire of Germany had been under the Carolingians an hereditary monarchy. When, after them, the sovereignty became elective, the election at first devolved upon the universality of the six nations forming the Germanic body (Franks, Saxons, Bavarians, Saxons, Lotharingians, Frisians). It became at a later period the exclusive privilege of princes or great feudatories (1156); it then concentrated, first from mere custom, but afterwards by virtue of the "Golden Bull," into the hands of seven electors. The pope used originally to anoint and crown the emperor; but Louis the Bavarian declared, in 1308, that this ceremony was superfluous, and that the emperor, elected by a majority, was legitimate emperor by virtue of this election.

The emperors, in order to secure the hereditament of the crown in their houses, had their successors crowned in their own lifetime; the heir apparent assuming the title of *King of the Romans*. The first King of the Romans was Henri, the son of the Emperor Frederick II., 1250.

The coronation of the emperors generally took place at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, when the elected emperor signed a capitulation determining and limiting his rights. He was bound to convocate the States-General, or the Diet, not only for the making of laws, but likewise for the dispatch of the affairs of the empire in general; viz., declaring war or negotiating peace; sending or receiving ambassadors; he even required the consent of the Diet in matters of collation of benefices or important fiefs, and especially for the raising of taxes.

The composition of the states was as follows:

1st. Ecclesiastical members—viz., the ecclesiastical princes, electors; the archbishops and bishops, the priors, the abbots, the Grand-master of the Teutonic Order and that of the Order of St. John.

2d. Secular members—viz., the secular princes, electors; the dukes, the princes, the landgraves, margraves, burgraves, the counts, and finally the imperial towns.

Business was transacted in three colleges: 1st, The college of the princes, electors; 2d, that of the princes; 3d, that of the imperial towns. Each college deliberated separately, and the unanimity of their votes was requisite to impart legal force to their decisions, which received then the denomination of *Decree of the Empire*.

The establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, while bringing the old empire to an end, destroyed at the same time its constitution. Each of the principalities of which it was composed became wholly independent as to its interior government; and the unity of Germany was henceforth confined to the relations of the country with foreign powers.

The *Confederation Germanique* was established on the same principle (1815). The functions of the Diet were restricted to three principal points: 1st, The upholding of the Federal States' independence or exterior security; 2d, the preservation of peace among the Federal States, or interior security; 3d, intervention for the restoring of peace and quiet among the Federal States. Affairs were transacted in a Diet sitting at Frankfurt. The powers there represented were granted a number of votes in keeping with their respective importance. The new organization does not interfere with

the autonomy of the southern states, and forms a Confederation of the North, including three powers: the Presidency, which belongs to Prussia; the Federal Council, composed of the representatives of the members of the Confederation (43 votes); and the Reichstag, or Parliament, whose members are returned by means of universal and direct elections.

SOVEREIGNS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIANS.	A.D.
Charlemagne, emperor.....	800-814
Louis le Débonnaire, emperor.....	814-840
Lothair I., associated with the emperor 817; emperor.....	840-855
Louis II., king of Germany, 843; emperor.....	855-876
Charles the Bald, emperor.....	876-877
Carloman, king of Bavaria.....	876-880
Louis III., the Saxon, king of Germany.....	876-881
Charles le Gros, king of Alemannia, or Germany, 875; emperor and king of Germany.....	881-887
Arnoul (a natural son of Carloman), king of Germany, 887; emperor.....	890-893
Louis IV., l'Enfant, king of Germany.....	893-911

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

Conrad I., of Franconia, king.....	912-918
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HOUSE OF SAXONY.

Henri I., l'Oiseleur, king.....	919-936
Otto I., the Great, king, 936; emperor.....	962-973
Otto II., king, 963; emperor.....	973-983
Otto III., king, 983; emperor.....	983-1002
Henri II., le Saint, emperor.....	1002-1024

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

Conrad II., le Salique, emperor.....	1024-1039
Henri III., emperor.....	1039-1056
Henri IV., emperor.....	1056-1105
Rudolph of Rheinfelden, anti-emperor.....	1077-1080
Hermann of Luxembourg, anti-emperor.....	1081-1088
Conrad, king of Germany.....	1087-1090
Henri V., king of Germany, 1090; emperor.....	1105-1125

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

Lothair II., of Supplingburg, king, 1125; emperor.....	1125-1137
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HOUSE OF SWABIA, OR HOHENSTAUFEN.

Conrad III., emperor.....	1138-1152
Frederick I., Barbarossa, emperor.....	1152-1190
Henri VI., emperor.....	1190-1197
Phillip, emperor.....	1193-1206
Otto IV., of Brunswick, anti-emperor, 1198-1208; emperor.....	1208-1219
Frederick II., emperor.....	1218-1250
Henry, the Roon, of Thuringia, emperor.....	1240
Conrad IV., emperor.....	1250-1254

GREAT INTERREGNUM.

William of Holland.....	1247-1256
Richard of Cornwall.....	1257-1272
Alfonso of Castile.....	1257-1278

HOUSE OF HAPSBURG, OR AUSTRIA.

Rudolph I., emperor.....	1273-1291
Adolph of Nassau, emperor.....	1291-1298
Albert I., of Austria, emperor.....	1298-1308

HOUSE OF LUXEMBURG AND BAVARIA.

Henri VII., of Luxembourg, emperor.....	1308-1313
Louis V., of Bavaria, emperor.....	1314-1347
Frederick III., le Bel, anti-emperor.....	1314-1330
Charles IV., of Luxembourg, emperor.....	1347-1378
Wenceslas of Luxembourg, emperor.....	1378-1400
Robert of Bavaria, emperor.....	1400-1410
John, of Moravia, emperor.....	1410-1411
Sigismund of Luxembourg, emperor.....	1411-1437

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

Albert II., emperor.....	1438-1439
Frederick III., emperor.....	1440-1493
Maximilian I., emperor.....	1493-1550
Charles V., emperor.....	1519-1556
Ferdinand I., emperor.....	1556-1564
Maximilian II., emperor.....	1564-1576
Rudolph II., emperor.....	1576-1619
Matthias, emperor.....	1619-1619
Ferdinand II., emperor.....	1619-1637
Ferdinand III., emperor.....	1637-1657
Leopold I., emperor.....	1657-1705
Joseph I., emperor.....	1705-1711
Charles VI., emperor.....	1711-1740

HOUSE OF BAVARIA.

Charles VII. (after an interregnum), emperor.....	1742-1745
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HOUSE OF AUSTRIA-LOMBARDY.

Francis I., husband to Maria-Theresa, emperor.....	1745-1790
Joseph II., emperor.....	1780-1790
Leopold II., emperor.....	1790-1792
Francis II., emperor.....	1792-1806

The Kingdom of Prussia, the king of which has just been intrusted with the imperial crown, was previous to 1866 one of the principal states of Europe, and was formed of two distinct parts, separated one from the other by foreign countries (Hanover, the higher Hesse, Nassau, etc.): the one, Prussia proper, eastward; the other, smaller, which was called Rhenish Prussia, not taking into account a part of the Kingdom of Württemberg, the Principality of Hohenzollern, ceded to the King of Prussia in 1840. Since 1866 Prussia forms (if we except a few states inclosed by it, which are as well as herself included in the Confederation of the North: the Duchy of Brunswick, that of Oldenburg, etc.) a com-

pect state, whose boundaries are: on the north the German Ocean, Denmark, the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg, the Baltic Sea; on the east Russia and Poland; on the south the Empire of Austria, the Kingdom and duchies of Saxony, the Kingdom of Würtemberg, the grand-duchies of Baden and Hesse; on the west France and Holland. Her present population is about 24,000,000 inhabitants, of which more than 18,000,000 are Protestants.

The Prussian states consist of ten extensive provinces, subdivided into governorships and regencies, the governmental districts of Hesse-Cassel and Wiesbaden, and the Principality of Hohenzollern.

The governorships all go by the names of their chief towns. The capital is Berlin.

PROVINCES.	GOVERNORSHIPS.
Brandenburg.....	Potsdam and Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder
Pomerania.....	Stettin, Stralsund, Küstin.
Silesia.....	Breslau, Liegnitz, Oppeln.
Poznań.....	Posen, Bromberg.
Prussia proper....	Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Danzig, Marienwerder.
Saxony.....	Magdeburg, Merseburg, Erfurt.
Westphalia.....	Münster, Minden, Arnsberg.
Rhenish Province.	Cologne, Düsseldorf, Coblenz, Aix-la-Chapelle.
Hanover.....	Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Stade, Osnabrück, Aurich.
Schleswig-Holstein.	Kiel, Sleswig.
Governmental districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden; Principality of Hohenzollern.	

To Prussia belong very remote and diverse countries. In Silesia, in Saxony, and toward the Rhine are numerous mountains (the Sudets, Carpathes, Harz, Thuringer Wald, Teutoburger Wald, etc.); the other parts offer an immense extent of plains. The sea washes about 400 miles of Prussian coast.

Numerous railroads, most of which centre in Berlin, facilitate communication. The principal rivers that water this kingdom are the Rhine, the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula. There are, and more particularly in the eastern parts, many lakes and ponds, and two vast lagoons, respectively called Kurische Haß and Preussische Haß. Various canals serve to connect the rivers Elbe, Oder, and Vistula. The climate, varying according to latitude, is very cold and damp in the northern parts. Silesia and the provinces west

of the Weser are very fruitful, but the soil of Brandenburg is extremely poor. About twelve million acres are covered with forests.

The principal productions are: grains, vegetables, flax, hemp, saffron, tobacco, hops; on the banks of the Rhine, wine, honey, silk, iron, copper, pewter, lead, alum, saltpetre, lime, alabaster, kaolin, jasper, onyx, and other precious stones. On the coasts of the Baltic, yellow amber. Mineral waters at Aix-la-Chapelle, Warmbrunn, Hirschberg, etc. Active industry in cloth, linen, silk, saddlery, coach-making, hats, paper, carpets, clock and watch making, brewing, tanning, Prussian blue, iron-melting.

Trade, rather flourishing, particularly west of the Weser, is greatly facilitated by the association of customs, known by the name of Zollverein, and which extends almost over the whole of Germany.

The government is monarchical and representative. The reigning house is the younger branch of the Hohenzollern.

Liberty of conscience is unlimited. Although a large majority of the population are Lutherans, the Catholics have two archbishops (Gnesen, Cologne), and eight bishops (Breslau, Culm, Ermeland, Münster, Paderborn, Treves, Hildesheim, and Osnabrück).

Public instruction is very forward: there are six universities, viz., Berlin, Königsberg, Halle, Breslau, Greifswalde, and Bonn.

The army is very strong; composed of both regular troops and a national militia called *Landwehr*: it amounts to more than 600,000 men.

The Prussian monarchy, which belonged to the Germanic Confederation with Posen and Prussia proper (admitted into it in 1848), belongs nowadays integrally to the Confederation of the North, and is intrusted with the presidency of it, and the command of the armies of the Confederation. Out of the 48 votes of the Federal Council she is entitled to 17, and her preponderance secures for her almost all the rest.

HISTORY OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian monarchy consisting of various parts but very recently united, this account will principally refer to the successive accretions which have formed

this power, and he confined to the recalling of the chief events of the Prussian states since the 15th century, when their reunion began to take place.

1st. A Count of Hohenzollern, Conrad Stein, of the house of Brandenburg, came, as early as 1164, into possession of the Margraviate of Nuremberg, which uninterruptedly belonged to this house up to the year 1301.

2d. From 1248 to 1301 his successors became possessed among other places of Anspach, Calmbach, and Bayreuth; in fact, the whole of Franconia, or nearly so, belonged toward that time to the above-mentioned house; but these possessions were, at the beginning of the 15th century, divided between the two sons of Frederick V. of Hohenzollern (John III., the elder, and Frederick).

3d. In 1415 the Margraviate of Brandenburg, which had successively belonged to the Ascanian house, and to that of Bavaria and Luxemburg, was bought, with the title of Elector which was inherent in it, by Frederick VI. of Hohenzollern, who assumed the title of Frederick of Brandenburg. Frederick II., surnamed Iron-Tooth, soon added to it the New Mark (1445). These possessions, which had been divided on the death of Frederick I. (1440), were again united by Albert, the Achilles (1471), on the death of Frederick II.

4th. By the Treaty of Xanten (1614), and that of Dusseldorf (1624), John Sigismund annexed to his states the half of the Juliers' succession (i. e., Cleves, the Mark, and Ravensberg).

5th. In 1618 the same John Sigismund annexed to his states the Duchy of Prussia, or Ducal Prussia, as son-in-law to the last duke, Albert II., who was himself a Hohenzollern, but of the Anspach and Bayreuth line. This same Ducal Prussia, which was at the time of the annexation a Polish fief, became altogether a sovereign state by the Act of Lublin in 1656, and by the Treaty of Wehlau in 1657.

6th. In 1648, by the Treaty of Westphalia, Frederick William, called the Great Elector, acquired Eastern Pomerania, the secularized archbishoprics and bishoprics of Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Minden, and Cammin, and the County of Hohenstein.

7th. After the institution as king of Frederick, under the name of Frederick I.

(1701), the following states were annexed: Mâra, 1702; Tecklenbourg, Vellingin, and Neuchatel, 1707; part of the Guelders (Peace of Utrecht, 1713), Wollin, Usedom, Stettin, and half Upper Pomerania (Peace of Stockholm, 1720).

8th. Frederick II. conquered from Austria nearly the whole of Silesia, the possession of which was confirmed to him by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, and that of Hubertsburg, 1763. He had, moreover (1748) inherited Eastern Priesland.

9th. The same Frederick obtained for his share in the first dismemberment of Poland (1772-73) Polish Prussia, except Danzig and Thorn; to which Frederick William II. added, 1786, these two towns and the whole of Great Poland, under the name of Eastern Prussia; and in 1795 Bialystok, Plock, etc., under that of New Eastern Prussia. This Prince had besides obtained (1701) the cession of the Anspach and Bayreuth margraviates.

10th. After losing, during the wars of the French Revolution, her possessions west of the Rhine, Prussia had received advantageous compensations in the east in Saxony and Westphalia, added to which Hanover had been ceded to her by Napoleon in 1806; but war having broken out a few years after, her forces had been driven out of Hanover; and the Treaty of Tilsit, 1807, took from her all her possessions in Westphalia and Franconia, as well as Great Poland, which became the Grand-Duchy of Warsaw. Driven back to the Oder, she was on the brink of complete annihilation, when Napoleon's downfall suddenly saved her. She recovered in 1814 and 1815 about one-fourth part of Great Poland, and all her other possessions (except Anspach and Bayreuth); she obtained besides Swedish Pomerania, nearly half the Kingdom of Saxony, and both east and west of the Rhine numerous territories which formed Rhenish Prussia, otherwise the great duchy of Lower Rhine.

11th. Finally, in 1849, the sovereign princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen ceded their principalities to Frederick William IV. for an annuity, not giving up, however, their rights to the succession to the throne of Prussia.

The capital events in the history of Prussia since the acquisition of Brandenburg by the house of Hohenzollern (1415)

are: the important part played by the Electors Frederick II. and Albert the Achillea, during the Hussite wars in affording help to the Emperor Frederick III. (1440-1486); the introduction of Lutheranism into Brandenburg and Prussia (1521 and subsequent years); the secularization of Eastern Prussia, 1525, under Albert of Brandenburg, Grand-master of the Teutonic Order; the influence gained, as early as 1577, by the Electors of Brandenburg over Prussia, of which they ultimately became masters (1618); the glorious and useful reign of the Great Elector Frederick William, who was the real founder of the Kingdom of Prussia, and materially increased the population of his states by opening them to the French refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; the transformation of the Duchy into the Kingdom of Prussia under Frederick I. (1701), and the participation of this prince in the great war in the North (1701 and subsequently)—a war which by the Peace of Stockholm still added to his dominions; the reign of Frederick II. the Great, who, casting in the shade all his predecessors, was for forty years the most influential prince in Europe, added to his states Silesia and Western Prussia, withstood almost single-handed a most fearful coalition (the Seven-years' War, 1756-63), prevented Austria from seizing on Bavaria (1777), and made Prussia balance the power of Austria; the part which his two successors took in the European struggle against France; the over-running of Champagne by the Prussians (1792); the Peace of Basle (1796); the campaigns of 1806 and 1807, signalized by the defeat of Jena, the occupation of Berlin, and the loss of one half of the Prussian states, and brought to a close (1807) by the Peace of Tilsit; the coalition of Prussia and Russia after the Moscow disaster (1812), the entering of the Prussians into France after the battle of Leipzig, and their reintegration with important additions into the provinces of which they had been deprived; Frederick William III.; provincial assemblies, having consultative power (1820). In 1847 Frederick William IV. granted the united Diet, where the members of the provincial assemblies were called together.

Consequent upon the revolution which had broken out in France (1848), a new constitution was sworn by the king (Feb-

ruary 3th, 1850): it instituted two assemblies—that of the Lords, and that of the Deputies, the voting of taxes and laws by these two Houses, and the responsibility of ministers. His successor, William-Louis (1861), had at first again to contend about the constitution; but, seconded by an able minister, M. de Bismarck, he caused his people's ideas to enter a different channel.

Thanks to easy successes gained over Denmark (1864), and a war no less fortunate than venturesome against Austria, who was vanquished at Sadova (July 3d, 1866), William-Louis annexed to his kingdom Holstein, Sleswig, Lauenburg, Hanover, both Electoral and Higher Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfurt, and excluded Austria from Germany, which he organized anew, arrogating to himself the Presidency of the Confederation of the North.

The following is the series of the sovereigns of Prussia since the annexation of Brandenburg:

1. MARGRAVES, ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

Frederick I.	1415
Frederick II., Iron-tooth.	1440
Albert, the Achillea.	1471
John, the Cleric.	1498
Joachim I., the Pastor.	1509
Joachim II., the Hector.	1534
John George.	1571
Joachim Frederick.	1608
John Sigismund.	1609
George William.	1619
Frederick William, Great Elector.	1648
Frederick III.	1688

2. KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick I., (same as Frederick III.).	1701
Frederick William I.	1713
Frederick II., the Great.	1740
Frederick William II.	1797
Frederick William III.	1797
Frederick William IV.	1806

Frederick, William the First, Louis, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, &c., born March 23, 1797, son of King Frederick William III. and of Queen Louise Augusta Wilhelmina Amalia, daughter to Charles Louis Frederick, Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; regent, October 9, 1840; succeeded his brother, King Frederick William IV.; crowned October 18, 1861. Emperor of Germany, January 18, 1871; married, June 11, 1873, to Maria Louise Augusta Catharina, Empress of Germany, Queen of Prussia, born September 30, 1811, daughter to the late Charles Frederick, Grand-Duke

of Saxe-Weimar, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard No. 4, "Queen."

Children: 1. *Frederick William* Nicolas Charles, Prince Imperial of the German Empire; Crown-Prince of Prussia, born October 18, 1831; General Field-Marshal; Inspector-general of the Fourth Inspection of the Army of the German Empire; Russian General Field-Marshal; President of the Commission for the Defense of the Country; Colonel of the First Regiment of Eastern Prussia's Grenadiers No. 1, "Crown-Prince;" and of the Fifth Regiment of the Westphalian Infantry No. 53; and of the Second Regiment of the Silesian Dragoons No. 8; attached to the First Regiment of the Foot-Guard, and the Second Regiment of the Silesian Grenadiers No. 11; Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of the Landwehr Guard; Governor of Pomerania; Colonel of the Russian Hussars No. 11, "Isium;" Owner of the Regiment of Austrian Infantry No. 20, and of the Regiment of Bavarian Lancers No. 1; married in London, January 25, 1858, to

Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Imperial of the German Empire; Princess Royal of Prussia; Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Saxony, born November 21, 1840; Second Chief of the Second Regiment of Hussars (of the Guard) No. 2.

Children: 1. Prince *Frederick William* Victor Albert, born in Berlin, January 27, 1859; Sub-Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Foot-Guard; attached to the first battalion (Berlin) of the Second Landwehr Regiment of the Guard, and attached to the First Regiment of the Pomeranian Grenadiers No. 2, "King Frederick William IV.;" Russian Sub-Lieutenant; attached to the Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, "King Frederick William III."

2. Princess *Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte*, born at Potsdam, July 24, 1860.

3. Prince *Albert William Henry*, born at Potsdam, August 14, 1862; Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Foot-Guard; Lieutenant in the Navy; attached to the Landwehr Foot-Guard, and to the Russian Hussar Regiment No. 11, "Isium."

4. Princess *Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria*, born at Potsdam, April 12, 1860.

5. Prince *Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar*, born in Berlin, February 10, 1868.

6. Princess *Sophia Dorothea Ulrica Alice*, born at Potsdam, June 14, 1870.

7. Princess *Margaret Beatrice Feodora*, born at Potsdam, April 22, 1872.

2d. Princess *Louisa Maria Elizabeth*, born December 8, 1838; married September 28, 1856, to the reigning Grand-Duke of Baden, *Frederick William Louis* of Baden.

The Emperor has a brother, Prince *Frederick Charles Alexander*, born June 29, 1801; married May 26, 1827, to

Princess *Mary Louisa Alexandrina*, born February 8, 1808, daughter of the late *Charles Frederick*, Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Their eldest son is Prince *Frederick Charles Nicolas*, cousin to the Crown-Prince, born March 20, 1828; generally called the "Red Prince," and noted in the late war.

ROUTES.

Berlin, page 561.

ROUTE 145 (see page 576).—*Berlin to Paris*, via Stendal, Hanover, Minden, Düsseldorf, and Cologne.

ROUTE 146 (see page 587).—*Berlin to Paris*, via Magdeburg, Briegsen, and Soest.

ROUTE 147 (see page 595).—*Berlin to Hamburg and Slewig*, via Wittenberge, Hagenow, and Buchen.

ROUTE 148 (see page 599).—*Hamburg to Stralsund*, via Laback and Rostock.

ROUTE 150 (see page 601).—*Berlin to Bremen*, via Stendal and Ulzen.

ROUTE 151 (see page 605).—*Berlin to Danzig*, via Stettin.

ROUTE 152 (see page 605).—*Stettin to Stralsund*, via Passow (Baths of Putbus).

ROUTE 153 (see page 606).—*Berlin to Danzig*, via Cüstrin, Schneidemühl, and Konitz, or via Bromberg (from Dirschau to Königsberg).

ROUTE 154 (see page 606).—*Berlin to Tilsit, via Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Posen, Thorn, and Insterberg.*

ROUTE 155 (see page 609).—*Stettin to Breslau, via Posen.*

ROUTE 156 (see page 610).—*Breslau to Cracow, via Oppeln and Cosel.*

ROUTE 157 (see page 612).—*Cracow to Warsaw.*

ROUTE 158 (see page 614).—*Cracow to Vienna, via Oderberg, Prerau, Bisenz, and Landenberg.*

ROUTE 159 (see page 614).—*Düsseldorf to Bremen, via Münster and Osnabrück (railway in progress between Osnabrück and Bremen), Münster to Emden.*

ROUTE 160 (see page 615).—*Berlin to Leipzig, via Wittenberg.*

ROUTE 161 (see page 617).—*Berlin to Düsseldorf, via Halle, Eisleben, Nordhausen, Cassel, and Elberfeld.*

ROUTE 162 (see page 619).—*Dresden to Frankfort-on-the-Main, via Leipzig, Weimar, Erfurt, Gotha, Eisenach, Fulda, and Friedberg.*

ROUTE 163 (see page 625).—*Frankfort to Cassel, via Friedberg and Giessen.*

ROUTE 164 (see page 629).—*Berlin to Breslau, via Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Guben, Sagan, and Glogau.*

ROUTE 165 (see page 629).—*Leipzig to Nuremberg (or Munich, via Ratlsbon), via Altenburg to Herlasgrün junction (line to Hof on the right) through Eger (station for Karlsbad and Marienbad).*

ROUTE 166 (see page 632).—*Berlin to Dresden.*

ROUTE 167 (see page 639).—*Dresden to Karlsbad, via Bodenbach.*

ROUTE 168 (see page 640).—*Hanover to Hamburg, via Celle, Uelzen, and Lüneburg.*

ROUTE 169 (see page 641).—*Frankfort to Berlin, via Würzburg, Bamberg, Neuenmarkt, Hof, and Leipzig.*

ROUTE 170 (see page 643).—*Frankfort to Prague, via Würzburg, Nuremberg, Schwarzenfeld, Pilsen, and Prague.*

ROUTE 171 (see page 645).—*Dresden to Schwarzenburg, via Freiberg, Chemnitz, and Zwickau.*

ROUTE 172 (see page 647).—*Berlin to Görlitz, via Cottbus.*

Munich, description, page 649.

ROUTE 173 (see page 668).—*Munich to Paris, via Augsburg, Ulm, Stuttgart, and Strasburg.*

ROUTE 174 (see page 666).—*Munich to Frankfort, via Gunzenhausen, Anspach, and Würzburg.*

ROUTE 175 (see page 667).—*Lindau to Augsburg and Würzburg.*

ROUTE 176 (see page 668).—*Munich to Lindau (the most direct route to Switzerland).*

ROUTE 177 (see page 668).—*Ulm to Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance.*

ROUTE 178 (see page 669).—*Ulm to Schaffhausen, on Lake Constance.*

ROUTE 179 (see page 669).—*Stuttgart to Schaffhausen, via Tübingen and Tuttlingen.*

ROUTE 180 (see page 670).—*Stuttgart to Heidelberg, via Heilbronn.*

ROUTE 181 (see page 670).—*Strasburg to Basle and Constance, via Freiburg.*

ROUTE 182 (see page 674).—*Strasburg to Cologne, via Saarbrück, Troves, Hillesheim, and Düren.*

A. *Saarbrück to Mainz, via Spires and Worms.*

B. *Saarbrück to Mainz, via Ludwigshafen.*

ROUTE 183 (see page 679).—*Strasbourg to Basle, via Colmar and Mühlhausen.*

ROUTE 184 (see page 680).—*The tour of the Rhine from Cologne to Strasbourg, via Bonn, Coblenz (excursion up the Moselle to Treves), Bingen (excursion to Saarbrück via Kreuznach), Mayence, Wiesbaden (excursion to Ems via Schwalbach and Nassau), Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and Baden-Baden.*

ROUTE 185 (see page 719).—*Vienna to Dresden, via Bodenbach, Prague, Pardubitz, and Brünn.*

ROUTE 186 (see page 724).—*Vienna to Dresden, via the Riesengebirge (or Giant Mountains), which separate Silesia from Bohemia.*

ROUTE 187 (see page 725).—*Vienna to Eger and Carlsbad, via Egersburg and Budweis.*

ROUTE 188 (see page 725).—*Vienna to Prague, via Tabor.*

ROUTE 189 (see page 726).—*Vienna to Munich, via Linz, Salzburg, and Rosenheim (hence to Innsbruck and across the Brenner Pass to Verona), or from Vienna to Munich (mail route) via Linz, Neumarkt, and Sempach. (At Neumarkt a road to the right leads to Frankfurt via Ratisbon and Nuremberg.)*

ROUTE 190 (see page 730).—*Vienna to Venice (direct route) and Trieste via Bruck, Gratz, Laibach, and Adelsberg. (At Nabresina carriages are changed, travelers to Venice direct continue, while those to Trieste turn to the left.)*

ROUTE 191 (see page 732).—*Villach to Briden, by the Pasterthal and Villach to Bruck.*

ROUTE 192 (see page 733).—*Gratz to Lienz, via Bruck, Steyer, and Enns.*

ROUTE 193 (see page 733).—*Trieste to Venice, via Udine and Treviso (rail), and by steamer direct.*

ROUTE 194 (see page 734).—*Vienna to*

Constantinople, via Presburg, Pesth, and Varna (Danube steamers to Rustchuk, rail to Varna, and steamer to Constantinople).

ROUTE 195 (see page 739).—*Pesth to Pragerhof, via Boglar and the Plattensee.*

ROUTE 196 (see page 739).—*Vienna to Fiume, via Steinamanger, Agram, and Karlstadt (Agram to Steinbruck).*

ROUTE 197 (see page 739).—*Vienna to Pesth, via Bruck, Raab, and Stuhlweissenburg.*

ROUTE 198 (see page 740).—*Pesth to Gratz, via Stuhlweissenburg, Körmond, Steinamanger, and Felbach (railway finished).*

ROUTE 199 (see pages 751, 757).—*Italy, description.*

ITALY ROUTES.

ROUTE 200 (see page 770).—*Venice to Milan, via Padua, Lake Garda, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo.*

ROUTE 201 (see page 787).—*Verona to Innsbruck, via Trent, Botsen, and the Brenner Pass.*

ROUTE 202 (see page 787).—*Milan to Como and Lake Como.*

ROUTE 203 (see page 790).—*Como to Lake Maggiore, via Lake Lugano, and return to Milan by Novara.*

ROUTE 204 (see page 791).—*Milan to Turin, via Novara.*

ROUTE 205 (see page 796).—*Turin to Aosta, via Ivrea.*

ROUTE 206 (see page 797).—*Turin to Nice, via Cuneo and the Col di Tendo.*

ROUTE 207 (see page 797).—*Arona to Genoa, via Alessandria.*

ROUTE 208 (see page 803).—*Milan to Genoa, via Pavia.*

ROUTE 209 (see page 804).—*Brescia to Pavia, via Cremona.*

ROUTE 210 (see page 805).—*Brescia to Tirano and the Baths of Bormio, by the Bormio Pass to Bregenz (see Route 55, Switzerland, vol. iii.), Lago d'Isco.*

ROUTE 211 (see page 805).—*Verona to Modena, via Mantua.*

ROUTE 212 (see page 807).—*Padua to Bologna, via Ferrara.*

ROUTE 213 (see page 808).—*Genoa to Nice, via the Riviera.*

ROUTE 214 (see page 808).—*Genoa to Florence, via Spezia and Pisa.*

ROUTE 215 (see page 812).—*Milan to Florence, via Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, and Pistoia.*

ROUTE 216 (see page 819).—*Milan to Brindisi, via Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Ancona, and Foggia. Turin to Brindisi, and Genoa to Brindisi.*

ROUTE 217 (see page 825).—*Pisa to Florence, via the Baths of Lucca and Pistoia.*

ROUTE 218 (see page 838).—*(Florence and its environs), Florence to Rome (the most direct line), via Arezzo, Perugia, Foligno, Spello, and Terni.*

ROUTE 219 (see page 842).—*Florence to Rome, via Empoli, Pisa, Leghorn, Cecina, Follonica, Grosseto, and Civita Vecchia.*

ROUTE 220 (see page 843).—*Florence to Rome, via Empoli, Siena, and Orvieto.*

ROUTE 221 (see page 845).—*Fano to Perugia, via Fossombrone, Urbino, and Gubbio.*

Rome and its Environs.—*Rome (excursions in vicinity of), page 846.*

ROUTE 222 (see page 871).—*Rome to Naples (railway), via Albano, Villetti, Frosinone, Ceprano, Caserta, and Cancello.*

ROUTE 223 (see page 872).—*Rome to Naples, via the Pontine Marshes and Terracina.*

ROUTE 224 (see page 875).—*Naples to Foggia, via Benevento.*

Naples and its excursions, page 875.

ROUTE 225 (see page 874).—*Ancona to Naples, via Pescara, Sulmona, and Isernia.*

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ROUTE 227 (see page 890).—*Naples to Taranto, via Potenza and Matera. (Railway in progress from Eboli to Taranto.)*

ROUTE 228 (see page 894).—*Taranto to Reggio by the eastern coast. (Railway finished the greater part of the distance.)*

ROUTE 229 (see page 894).—*Naples to the ruins of Paestum.*

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ROUTE 230 (see page 899).—*Palermo to Girgenti.*

ROUTE 231 (see page 900).—*Palermo to Trapani, Marsala, and Castelvetro.*

ROUTE 232 (see page 900).—*Girgenti to Syracuse, via Licata, Terranova, Modica, and Palazzolo.*

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ROUTE 233 (see page 902).—*Palermo to Messina, via Termini, Patti, and Milazzo.*

ROUTE 234 (see page 904).—*Messina to Syracuse, via Acireale and Catania, Catania and Mt. Etna and Lipari Islands. (Steamers twice a week from Messina to Malta.)*

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BERLIN.

On arriving at the station at Berlin, a controller will be found at the door who distributes metallic tickets which correspond with the number of the cab to which the traveler is entitled. There are two classes of cabs; ask for "Erste Classe," or "Zweite Classe;" and if not familiar enough with the language to call out the number, give it to a porter, who will deposit your small parcels therein. The outside porter, however, has nothing to do with carrying out your baggage, and must be paid separately.

Berlin, the capital of Prussia, contains 300,634 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Kaiserhof*, *Hôtel de Rome*, and *Royal*. *Hôtel de Rome*, a new and magnificent building, containing 300 rooms and saloons, is situated on the Unter den Linden, the most fashionable thoroughfare, in the immediate vicinity of the King's Palace, Royal Museum, and Picture-Gallery. The cooking here is admirable, prices reasonable, and the landlord (Mr. Mühling) very attentive to his guests. *Kaiserhof*, a beautiful new house opened in October, 1873; one of the best hotels on the Continent. Every thing that wealth and good taste can accomplish is here evident. The hotel is one of the largest in Germany, and is under the able direction of Herr Traut. The dining-room is capable of accommodating 350 persons. There are numerous drawing-rooms, reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, etc. Railway tickets to be had in the hotel. *Hôtel Royal*, situated on the Unter den Linden, possesses every comfort that can be obtained in a first-class house, and a most obliging proprietor, always ready to attend to the wishes of the visitor. Prices moderate.

Berlin is situated on the River Spree, a small sluggish stream, and is ordinarily the residence of the monarch. It is one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe, being about twelve miles in circumference. It has a garrison of 20,000 soldiers. The Spree intersects the city, insulating one of its quarters, and is crossed by more than fifty bridges in various parts of the city. The Spree is navigable for barges, and is connected by means of canals with the Oder, as well as the Elbe,

so that the water communication of Berlin is very extensive.

The most prominent objects of attraction to the stranger are the splendid palaces and other buildings found upon either side of the principal street, called *Unter den Linden*, from its magnificent avenue of limes. At one extremity of this street is the Brandenburg gate, which forms the principal entrance to the city, and is surmounted by a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in 1793. It is a copy of the Propylæum at Athens. The Car of Victory on the top was taken to Paris by Napoleon as a trophy, but was returned after the battle of Waterloo. Most of the other streets are plain and without ornament; but there are some extensive open spaces or places adorned with statues.

The colossal equestrian statue of Frederick the Great is one of the most magnificent monuments in Europe; covering the sides of a pedestal of granite, twenty-five feet high, are bronze groups, size of life, of all the leading generals and statesmen during the Seven Years' War, amounting in all to thirty-one persons; chief among these are four of his generals: the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Zieten. At each corner of the pedestal, above the groups, are figures of Justice, Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance; between these are bas-reliefs representing different periods in the life of Frederick: the Muse teaching him history; Mercury giving him a sword; walking in the garden of his palace, surrounded by his favorite companions, greyhounds; playing on his flute; in the weaver's hut; drawing the plan of a battle after his defeat at Rollin. On the front tablet is the following inscription: "To Frederick the Great. Frederick William III., 1840, completed by Frederick William IV., 1851." The equestrian statue is seventeen feet high, and most perfect in all its proportions; a mantle hangs from the monarch's shoulders, his stick hanging from his wrist; all is most perfect and true to life. It is the production of Rauch.

Berlin owes much to the taste and munificence of its sovereigns. The quarter called the *New Stadt* was built by the great elector, Frederick William, in the middle of the 17th century. He also planned

Unter den Linden Street, and otherwise greatly enlarged and beautified the city. The succeeding monarchs, especially Frederick I., Frederick the Great, and the late monarch, have added many new streets, squares, and suburbs, and have embellished the city with many splendid buildings and monuments. The long bridge of stone which crosses the Spree has a fine equestrian bronze statue of the great elector, Frederick William, and is considered a work of great merit. Opposite the Guard-house stands the bronze statue of Blücher, and on each side stand the marble statues of Generals Bülow and Scharnhorst, all by Rauch.

The *Unter den Linden* is considered one of the finest streets in Europe. It is about one mile long, from the royal palace to the Brandenburg gate. The fine avenues in the centre are composed of chestnut, linden, plane-tree, acacia, and aspen trees, whose various foliage contrasts beautifully with the elegant palaces and public buildings that line each side of the street. Here are the palaces of the Emperor; that of the Prince Imperial Frederick William of Prussia (son-in-law to Queen Victoria), of the Queen of Holland, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Opera-house, the Arsenal, and the Seminaries of the Artillery and Engineers. Here the fashionable and wealthy exhibit themselves and their splendid equipages.

Berlin is the first city in Germany for the variety of its manufacturing works. The principal are those of cloths, linen, carpets, silks, ribbons, and printed cottons, Berlin jewelry, paper, porcelain, and musical instruments. It is the great centre of instruction and intellectual development in Northern Germany. Its libraries are large, and its educational establishments very numerous. Its University, founded in 1809, comprising schools of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, has nearly two thousand scholars. It has an Academy of Fine Arts, an Academy of Sciences, an Academy for the Encouragement of Industry, and an Academy of Music, a Geographical Society, and Society of Natural History, a Theological Seminary, Schools of Artillery, Military Engineering, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Music.

The features which strike the eye in the streets of Berlin are vast fronts of build-

ings, ornaments, statues, inscriptions, a profusion of gilding, guard-houses, sentry-boxes; the movable are sentries presenting arms every minute, officers with feathers and orders passing unceasingly, hackney droshkies rattling about, and numbers of well-dressed people. The streets are spacious and straight, with broad margins on each side for foot-passengers, and a band of plain flag-stones on these margins make them much more walkable than the streets of most Continental towns.

The German capital has numerous restaurants and caffè—in fact, they are to be seen at every turning; but the hotels recommended, *Kaiserhof*, *Rome*, and *Royal*, have also restaurants and caffè attached to them.

Genuine Bavarian beer may be found at Wagner's, 48 Charlottenstrasse, and at Olbrich's, 88 Friedrichstrasse.

Tea and coffee constitute the favorite beverages of the higher classes; and the latter, when they can afford it, is popular with all ranks. The gin-palaces are superior to those of London, and more frequented, dram-drinking being very prevalent in Berlin.

The droshkies, or cabs, are open and shut, and of two classes. The drivers of the first-class are known by a white band which they wear on their hats. They are very good, but of limited number; their fare for one or two persons, one and half miles, is 1 mark. Three or four persons, 1 mark 5 groshens. The second-class droshkies charge for the same distance, one or two persons, 5 groshens; for three or four persons, 7½ groshens. These prices are augmented 2½ groshens coming from or going to the stations, and are doubled between midnight and 7 A.M.

For longer courses than one and half miles a bargain should be made. The driver is compelled to show you his tariff of prices when asked for.

Very good carriages may be had for 16 marks per day, 1½ mark per week. The price is higher on Sundays and fête days.

American tramway (*Pferde-Eisenbahn*) to Charlottenburg and West-end every 10 minutes.

Omnibuses traverse the city in every direction.

Steamers on the Spree leave the bridge Jannowitz every half hour for Stralsund.

Treptow, Erkenschau, Neuenkrug, Sedau, Sadowa, and Köpenick.

Railway Stations.—There are eight different railway stations in Berlin. For Leipzig, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Halle, and Frankfurt, the *Anhalt Station*. For Potsdam, Magdeburg, and Brunswick, the *Potsdam Station*. For Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Posen, Breslau, and Vienna, the *Frankfurt Station*. For Stettin, Stralsund, Pomerania, and Danzig, the *Stettin Station*. For Cüstrin, Danzig, and Königsberg, the *Eastern Station*. For Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Holstein, the *Hamburg Station*. For Elben-Gebirge, the *Görlitz Station*. For Hanover, Bremen, and Cologne, the *Lehrte Station*.

Telegraph.—The central office is in the Französischestrasse, but there are nearly twenty other offices. At the present time (1876) a message to New York costs forty marks; this price is liable to change. To France and Switzerland, 3 marks 2 groschens; England, 5 m. 6 g.; Holland, 2 m.; Italy, 5 m. The branch offices are open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.; the central office all night.

Post-office.—The central office is in the Leipzigerstrasse, where the traveler must apply for any special information. The office is open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. On Sundays it is closed from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Letters to America, France, and Italy, 8 groschens; England, 3½ g.; Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, 2 g.

THEATRES.

The *Opera-house* is one of the finest in Europe, and few cities on the Continent can boast such an opera company and such a *corps de ballet* under one roof. There is no city where music is more universally patronized, or where the opera is better performed or more heartily appreciated than in Berlin. Mr. Strang says, "It is not fashion, but a passion for the art that prompts the crowd of admiring listeners to congregate in the Opera-house—listeners whose judicious applause is at once illustrative of their taste for and knowledge of good music." The house holds 2000 spectators. The opera begins at 6.30 (nearly all the theatres commence at this hour) and is over at 10. The best places are *Loge des Étrangers*, price 8 marks; *Acoust. Boxes*, 6 m.; *First Balcony*, 5½ m.

These prices are augmented on great occasions.

The *New Theatre*, built by Schinkel, is ornamented with a good deal of sculpture. This theatre is dedicated to the regular drama, and is generally well attended. The German and French company play alternate nights. The pieces are splendidly put upon the stage. The prices are, *Loge des Étrangers*, 5½ m.; *Acoust. Boxes* and *First Balcony*, 4 m. This theatre commences at six o'clock, and is often visited by the emperor and imperial family. There is a fine marble statue of Schiller in front of the house. There is attached to it subscription-rooms for balls and concerts, which are frequently attended by the court. The concert-room is of beautiful architectural proportions, and is capable of holding 1200 persons. There are also the *Victoria Theatre*, *Friedrich Wilhelmstrasse Theatre*, *Wallner Theatre*, *Wallerdorf Theatre*, *Residence Theatre*, *National Theatre*, *Variété Theatre*, *Belle Alliance Theatre*, and a circus during a short season.

The *Orpheum* is a ball-room where the lower classes dance and the higher classes look on. The sights seen here are often very amusing. The *conditoria* are much frequented by the upper classes. They resemble our confectioners' shops, but are far more spacious, and fitted up with greater attention to comfort and elegance. In addition to refreshments of all kinds, they are supplied with foreign and domestic newspapers, and literary and scientific journals.

There is a *Sing-Academie*, an amateur musical association of male and female performers, mostly belonging to the higher classes, who meet weekly for practice, and give several delightful concerts every year, to which the public are freely admitted. The performance of sacred vocal music is carried to a high state of perfection.

Concerts.—The *Kroll* concerts, in the Thiergarten, are given in a magnificent saloon lighted by six hundred gas-burners, and are much frequented. On Sundays a grand *table d'hôte* is served at 2 o'clock for two marks.

Behind Kroll's is another establishment called *Tivoli*; farther on in the same direction is the palace of *Belleries*, the residence of Duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin,

which contains some good pictures: the park is open to the public. All these gardens and parks are thronged with visitors during Sundays and holidays.

SIGHTS OF BERLIN.

The best distribution of time may be made by consulting the *Hotel-Zeitung*, as the hours of admission to the different objects of interest are continually being changed.

Daily.—Royal Museum of Pictures and Sculptures and New Museum, every day between 10 and 4, Sundays and fête days excepted; Royal Palace, 10 to 4; Royal Library, 10 to 1, Sundays and fête days excepted; National Gallery, 11 to 2, fête days excepted; Historical Museum, 10 to 5; Racynski Picture-Gallery, 11 to 3; Exposition of Artists, 10 to 4, Sundays and fête days, 11 to 3; Zoological Garden, from 9 A.M.; Charlottenburg, all day; Changing Guard and Military Band opposite the Court House, 11 A.M.; Palace of the Emperor and Prince Imperial, in their absence; Exchange and Rathhaus, 12 to 2; Reichstag, on the days when there is no sitting.

Sunday: Water-works at Sans Souci, Potsdam, 12 to dusk; Hotel de Ville, 11 to 4; Museum of Mines, 8 to 3.

Monday: Hotel de Ville, 11 to 4; Royal Museums are closed.

Tuesday: Benth-Schinkel's Museum, 11 to 1; Gallery Ravené, 11 to 2; Serrus Hordig, all day; Museum of Mines, 8 to 3; Zoological Museum, 12 to 2; Cabinet of Mineralogy, 12 to 2; Royal Mint, by permission.

Wednesday: Anatomical Museum, 8 to 4; Observatory, 9 to 11; Mineralogical Cabinet, 12 to 2; Arsenal, 2 to 4; Hotel de Ville, 11 to 4; Aquarium, after dark up to 9 P.M. lighted with gas.

Thursday: Water-works at Sans Souci, (Grand Fountain) afternoon; Museum of Mines, 8 to 3; Models of Fortresses.

Friday: Museum of Schinkel, 11 to 1; Gallery Ravené, 11 to 2; Serrus Hordig, all day.

Saturday: Museum of Mines, 8 to 3; Observatory, 9 to 11 A.M.; Arsenal, 2 to 4; Gewerbe-Academy (models), 10 to 12 A.M.; Aquarium, from dusk to 9 P.M.

The Museum of Berlin stands unrivaled in Europe, that is, if taken as a whole. As a building, there are few that can surpass it: the splendid marble columns and stair-

cases, the cleanliness and order with which every thing is arranged, renders the effect truly magnificent. Its picture-gallery may be surpassed by the picture-gallery at Dresden, or the Uffizi Gallery or Pitti Palace at Florence; but they have not its Museum of Antiquities nor historical relics.

On the ground floor is the Museum of Antiquities, on the first the Sculpture-Gallery, and on the second the Picture-Gallery. In the rear of the Old Museum, and connected with it by a covered arcade, stands the New Museum, a splendid building, rich in antiquities, Egyptian and Northern, as well as historical and ethnological collections. In front of the Old Museum is the Lustgarten, in the centre of which stands the equestrian statue of Friedrich Wilhelm III., by Wolf, erected in 1871. On the other two sides of the Garden are the Palace and Cathedral. Here may be seen the enormous vase of polished granite, 66 feet in circumference, the largest in the world. The block out of which it was made was brought from Furstenwald, a distance of 82 miles, by floating it down the Spree. It was polished by steam-engines, and placed where it now stands with incredible labor and expense. On the right of the staircase stands the celebrated group in bronze of a mounted Amazon repelling the attack of a tiger, by Kiss. On the left is a young horseman launching his spear at an overthrown lion, by Wolf.

Under the portico are marble statues of four of Prussia's greatest artists and antiquarians: that of Schinkel, by Tschel; Rauch, by Wichmann; Winckelmann, by Drake; and Schadow, by Hagen.

The front walls of the colonnade are adorned with frescoes executed under the direction of Cornelius from the designs of Schinkel. They are allegorical representations of the creation of the universe and the civilization of mankind, and are much admired. On the left is the Dance of the Constellations: Jupiter organizes the new course of the world; Saturn and the Titans, having withdrawn into the shades of the past, Prometheus steals the heavenly fire from the Dioscuri to give light to the earth; Luna drives her chariot to illuminate the night; Night unfolds her mantle, displaying her sleeping children; War still slumbers; Maternal love; Peace; the

Muse; a Child waters the earth with rain; the Sun in his chariot rising from the sea surrounded by the Graces, while a choir of harpers herald his coming.

On the right is the Morning of life; contest of Shepherds; the Muse and Psyche; Summer and Noon; Harvest and its joys; Pegasus on the heights of Helicon, under whose hoof springs the fountain of imagination; Music of the forest; Nymphs pour water into the fountain from which the poet draws inspiration; Evening and Autumn; Sculpture; Architecture; the leaves of the Acanthus suggest the idea of the Corinthian capital, Warrior's return home; Festival of the wine-press; Age rejoices at the visit of the Muses; the wise man contemplating the stars; Luna descends into the sea; Commencement of the new day.

Beneath the frescoes are smaller paintings, those on the right representing the Myth of Theseus, those on the left of Hercules.

A double staircase leads directly to the gallery of the rotunda through which the Picture-Gallery is entered; on the staircase is a copy of the celebrated Warwick Vase, also busts of Humboldt and Altenstein.

There are some fine frescoes designed by Schinkel at the entrance to the rotunda, representing the struggle of civilization against the barbarians and the elements.

Sculpture-Gallery.—The entrance to this gallery is through a grand circular hall called the rotunda, rising the whole height of the building, in the centre of which is a statue in bronze of Frederick William III. in the garb of a Roman emperor, by Kien. Between the columns which support the dome are placed eighteen ancient statues. Above them is the celebrated Gobelin tapestry worked from the cartoons of Raphael for Henry VIII. at Arras; purchased by the Duke of Alba at the sale of the effects of Charles I., and bought by Frederick William IV. in 1844.

The Sculpture-Gallery is indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, and is principally composed of the collection of Cardinal Polignac. It comprises over one thousand pieces of ordinary merit.

From the rotunda the visitor enters into the gallery of Gods and Heroes. The gem of this collection is the Boy Praying; it is

of bronze, and was found in the bed of the Tiber, and purchased by Frederick the Great for 80,000 marks.

In the gallery of Modern Sculpture there is a most admirable statue of Napoleon I., by Chaudet, and now considered the best likeness extant. No. 719, a Hebe, by Canova, is considered a most excellent production.

A stairway facing the entrance from the rotunda into the gallery of Gods and Heroes descends to the ground floor, or the Antiquarium, which contains a large collection of medals, coins, bronzes, etc. The cabinet of medals contains over four thousand specimens, and is a splendid collection. Here may be seen the collection called "Hildesheimer Silberchatz," discovered at Hildesheim, ten feet below the surface of the soil, in 1869. It consists of Roman plate (embossed silver) of the time of Augustus.

The Picture-Gallery.—There is a fine catalogue published of this collection, in addition to which each room contains a catalogue of the pictures therein, which renders it unnecessary to give the numbers in this guide. The gallery is divided into thirty-seven rooms, each distinguished by a number over the entrance. The passage conducts the visitor into room No. 4; by turning to the right and proceeding through four rooms he will commence at No. 1, the beginning of the Italian school; returning through Nos. 2, 3, and 4, he will continue to his left, visiting in succession the Italian, French, and Spanish schools, then retracing his steps to where he commenced, he will continue to the right through the Flemish and German schools. The collection of pictures here has been much augmented by the removal from the palace of Saint Soud, in Potsdam, and different royal palaces in Berlin, the principal works of art contained therein, which has been done with the permission of the king.

The formation epoch, or Venetian school, as shown in room No. 1, commenced about 1400. Notice No. 2, Cima, the Virgin with Saints; No. 28, Mantegna, the body of Christ carried by two Angels. Room two contains some fine specimens of the early Florentine school. Notice the Virgin adoring the infant Christ, No. 60, by Filippo Lippi; and the Annunciation, by Pol-

Injuria. In the third room notice a *Leonardo da Vinci*, a *Virgin with the Child*.

In room fifth there are several fine paintings by *Francesco Francia*; No. 136, *Raphael*, Christ at the Tomb; No. 140, *Giovanni Santi*, father of Raphael, an altar-piece; No. 150, *Adoration of the Magi*, by *Giovanni* in *Spain*, wrongly attributed to Raphael.

Room sixth contains several works by *Titian*: among others his own portrait, also that of his daughter *Lavinia*; No. 180, a *Venus*, by *Bordone*; and the *Washing the Feet*, by *Perdume*. Room seventh contains another fine picture by this artist, No. 180, the *Woman taken in Adultery*.

In room eighth are two pictures by *Correggio*—*Io* and the *Cloud*, and *Leda* and the *Swan*—well worth examination, not only as works of art, and for the celebrity of the master, but on account of the incidents connected with them. They were formerly in the gallery of *Philippe*, duke of *Orleans*, while Regent of France, and were considered the most precious gems there. After his death they descended to his son, *Louis*, duke of *Orleans*, who was renowned for his piety. From motives of false delicacy, he cut out the heads of *Io* and *Leda*, and burned them. He also cut the picture of *Leda* to pieces, but by accident the pieces were not destroyed. Both pictures were purchased by *Frederick the Great*. The head of *Io* was replaced by a French artist, and that of *Leda* by a German. You can hardly discover that they have ever suffered from any ill treatment.

Room ninth contains some fine specimens of the *Florentine*, *Roman*, *Bolognese*, and *Ferrara* schools; among others, notice No. 141, *Raphael*, the *Virgin reading*; No. 247, *Raphael*, the *Virgin with the Saviour* and *St. John*, in the artist's first style, purchased at *Naples* for \$22,575; No. 248, *Raphael*, the "*Madonna di Casa Colonna*," so called after the palace where it was found—this was purchased for \$14,000; No. 249, *Fra Bartolomeo*, the *Assumption of the Virgin*.

In the eleventh room are several portraits by *Tintoretto*; notice No. 200, by the same artist; in the next room, No. 216, *Tintoretto*, *St. Mark*, and three *Procurators*; No. 220, *Paul Veronese*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Cybele*, and *Neptune*.

In the fourteenth room, No. 255, *Caravaggio*, *St. Matthew*; and No. 259, the same, *Mount of Olives*; No. 265, the *Deluge*, by *Domenichino*.

The fifteenth room contains a fine *Carlo Dolce*, No. 422; and a *Holy Family*, by *Mengo*, No. 423.

The next room contains several works by *Raphael Mengo*; and a *Madonna*, by *Van der Vorst*.

The seventeenth room, admirably lighted from the top, contains some fine specimens of the French and Spanish schools. There are several *Marillos*, No. 408, a penitent *Magdalene*, and No. 414, *St. Antonio* of *Padua* and the infant *Jesus*; No. 420, a *Landscape*, by *Claude Lorraine*; No. 421, *Shipwreck*, by *Salvator Rosa*; No. 423, *Landscape*, by *N. Poussin*; No. 369, *Love*, by *Corneille*; No. 471, the *Family of M. Jabach*, of *Cologne*; No. 488, the *Pleasures of French Comedy*, by *Watteau*.

The visitor will now retrace his steps to the fifth room on the right of the entrance, where the Dutch and German pictures commence, and here in the first room he will find twelve pictures, the gems of the collection, from Nos. 512 to 525. These paintings, which are on six panels, are by *John* and *Hub. van Eyck*. There were originally thirteen panels, which formed the wings of the celebrated altar-piece known as the "*Worship of the Spotless Lamb*," in *St. Bavo's Church* at *Ghent*; they were carried off by the French, and six fell into the hands of a dealer when *Paris* was taken in 1815, and sold to an Englishman by the name of *Solly* for 100,000 francs, who again sold them to the *Museum* for 375,000 francs. Four of the others are still at *Ghent*, two at *Brussels*, and the third has disappeared. Every three days the pictures are turned that the reverse sides may be seen. They represent the *Just Judge*. The old man on the handsome gray horse is a portrait of the painter *Hub. van Eyck*; the black figure looking round is his brother *John*. The second, *Champions of Christ*; third and fourth, singing and playing *Angels*; fifth, *Hermite*; and sixth, *Pilgrims*. On the reverse are *John the Baptist*; *Burgomaster of Ghent*; *Annunciation*; and the *Angel Gabriel* and the *Virgin*, portrait of the wife of *Jodocus Vyta*, the burgomaster, as *St. Elizabeth*; and *St. John the Evangelist*.

In the same room are copies of the panels at Ghent; also No. 585, *Elijah led by Angels*, by *Mening*; and 584, *Descent from the Cross*, by *Van der Weyde*; 561, *Virgin kissing the Child*, by *Queneu Maitze*; 744, *Robins and Snyders*, a *Stag-hunt*; 778, the dead Christ mourned over by *Mary Magdalene*, *Van Dyck*; the *Children of Charles I. of England*, by the same; 816, *Rembrandt*, a portrait of himself at the age of 38; 802, also by *Rembrandt*, the Duke *Adolphus of Goelders* threatens his captive *Father*; 866, *Peasants in an Ale-house*; 884, *Sea-piece*, by *Bygodael*; 888, a *Storm*, by *Buchstegen*; 978, *Bear-hunt*, by *Snyders*, one of the finest pictures in the gallery; 950, *Temptation of St. Anthony*, by *Tavere*, a most humorous production. The figures are portraits: the artist as the saint; his wife has a small portion of the devil's tail sticking out from under her dress, while the representative of that unfortunate class of humanity, the mother-in-law, is represented as a most decided devil. Two portraits of old people by *Donner*, most remarkable productions, and very highly valued, copies of which are to be seen in every direction.

In the rear of the Old Museum there is a passage to the *New Museum*, a bridge supported by columns. This beautiful building was completed in 1868, after designs by *Sittler*, and is internally the most elegantly decorated building in Berlin. The ground floor contains the *Egyptian Museum*, the *Ethnological Collection*, and the *Northern Antiquities*. On the first floor are *Casts of Sculpture*, and on the upper floor the *Historical Collection*, *Architectural Models*, and *Cabinet of Engravings*.

In the centre of the building is the noble staircase, which forms a single flight from the ground floor to the top of the building. It is one hundred and thirty-two feet high, and its walls are decorated with *Kaulbach's* magnificent paintings in water-color, by a new process, called "*Wasserglas-Malerei*," a stereo-cromic process, which consists in first preparing the surface with a solution of silica and alkali, then using the ordinary colors in distemper, covering the whole with the first preparation, which forms a coat of thin glass resisting the action of the acids.

The frescoes are divided into six sections, and represent important events in

the history of mankind. First, the *Fall of Babel*, and the *Dispersion of the Nations*. In the foreground the division of the tribes. Second, the *Prosperity of Greece*. *Homer* approaching its shores. The *Gods of Olympus* in a rainbow above. Third, *Destruction of Jerusalem* by *Titus*. In the foreground the *High-priest* killing himself and family. *Ahasuerus*, the *Wandering Jew*, *Seeing*. A *Christian family* leaving the city, while four prophets above predict its destruction. Fourth, the *Battle of the Huns*. *Rome* in the background. *Attila* borne on a shield; in front of him stands *Theodoric*, king of the *Visigoths*. Fifth, *Godfrey de Bouillon* with his *Crusaders* before *Jerusalem*. Sixth, *Age of the Reformation*. Before the altar is seen *Luther*, holding up a *Bible*, surrounded by *Calvin*, *Melanchthon*, *Zwingli*, and *Bagenhagen*, while sitting around are numerous early Reformers, and on either side celebrated monarchs, philosophers, artists, authors, and generals. Around the entire hall is a frieze representing the development of mankind.

The *Egyptian Museum* is situated on the ground floor of the building. In one of the halls there is an *Egyptian temple*, surrounded with pillars, and enclosing statues of deities and kings. The whole collection is one of the most complete in Europe. Here are the ancient *Egyptians'* weapons of offense and defense, implements used in the various arts, articles of dress, medicine-chests, cooking-utensils, instruments used in embalming, such as brass hooks for drawing the brain through the nostrils, mummies of sacred animals they worshipped, the contents of the tomb of a high-priest brought from *Thebes*, viz., 2 models of such vessels as navigated the *Nile* in former days, completely rigged, with figures of a dead body and party of mourners on board; a priest's wand, the leg and skull-bone of an ox. These antiquities fill five different apartments, and are mostly the collections of *M. Lepsius*, *General Minutoli*, and *M. Passalacqua*.

The *Berlin Museum* is rich in its *Historical Collections* and works of art, and is situated on the second floor of the Museum. Among the latter is the *Life of Christ*, carved in wood, an ivory crucifix by *Michael Angelo*, a head carved in wood by *Albert Dürer*, an ornamented cabinet made

for Philip II., duke of Pomerania. The principal relics are the decorations and orders of the Emperor Napoleon, presented by the different sovereigns of Europe, also his hat, all of which were found in his traveling-carriage at Waterloo, from which he escaped so narrowly; a miniature wind-mill made by Peter the Great while learning the trade of shipwright at the docks of the East India Company at Amsterdam, a wax figure of Frederick the Great, in the same uniform he wore the day of his death, surrounded by his books, walking-cane, flute, a cast taken of his face after death, the ball with which he was wounded at the battle of Rossbach, etc. Here are also two cannon-balls, both flattened on one side. It is said they met in the air at the siege of Magdeburg. There are also numerous relics of the father of Frederick the Great, prominent among which are his tobacco-pipe, a gaudy white dress that belonged to Murat, and a thousand other things our space will not permit us to mention.

The *Ethnological Collection* comprises numerous articles of dress and weapons, and implements of foreign nations. It is contained in thirty-four large glass cases. In the American collection is a mantle of red and yellow feathers, presented to Frederick William III. by the King of the Sandwich Islands.

The *Collection of Engravings*, 500,000 in number, is placed on the second floor of the building. It is only open to the public on Sundays. There are also 20,000 drawings and etchings.

The *Collection of Casts* occupies the whole of the first floor of the New Museum, and is contained in twelve saloons. It is considered the richest and best-arranged collection of copies, illustrating chronologically the history of sculpture by its most celebrated works. The most ancient productions of sculpture are placed in the North Court. Then, entering the first room to the right of the grand staircase, the earliest specimens of Greek art will be seen. Passing through an anteroom, where there is a copy of the celebrated Laocoon at Rome, the Apollo Saloon is entered. Here the principal object of attraction is an admirable reproduction of the great Farnese Bull, the largest marble group of antiquity. The next room contains Ajax with the body of Achilles.

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In the Saloon of the Niobides may be seen a reproduction of that celebrated group of Niobe now in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. The figures once stood in the tympanum of a temple of Apollo. Here also is the Dying Gladiator.

In saloon eight, called the Saloon of Bacchus, are small casts, mostly taken from objects found at Pompeii; one of the principal is a sitting she-wolf.

In the Roman Saloon are casts of the principal Venuses of the world: Venus de Medici, Venus of Milo, Venus Callipygos, Capitoline Venus, Dancing Fawn, etc.

The Cupola Saloon, or No. ten, contains three large mural paintings, viz., Christianity constituting the religion of the state, by Stills. Wittkind submitting to Charlemagne, copied from Kaulbach. Inauguration of the Church of St. Sophia by the Emperor Justinian, by Schröder. In the centre is a copy of the Medici Vase.

The Medieval Saloon contains decorations of French, English, and German churches.

The last saloon is called the Hall of Modern Art, and contains Michael Angelo's Monuments of the Medici, Ghiberti's Doors of the Baptistery at Florence, Canova's Lion, and the Mercury of Giovanni da Bologna.

It would be well to employ a *valet de pique* the first day the traveler visits the Gallery and Museum, after that he can go alone.

National Gallery—a very handsome structure, finished in 1876. It is situated at one side of the New Museum, and contains, first, the celebrated collection of Wagner, who was a banker, and one of the first collectors of Germany, and who bequeathed this selection to the city for the purpose of forming a nucleus for a National Gallery. The pictures are mostly modern, by artists of the school of Munich and Düsseldorf, and were formerly placed in the Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Wagner died in 1861. The collection contained 840 pictures. Among the number are works by Achenbach, Meyer of Bremen, Meyerheim, Hildebrandt, Schadow, Cornelius, Steinbrück, and numerous others of the first artists of Germany, whose productions may be bought at Lepke's gallery in the Unter den Linden any day. The traveler has a longing, naturally, to

possess all beautiful works of art which he sees; but nearly always the artist is dead, and the works he leaves behind are only within the reach of governments; here one can see the style he likes, and purchase pictures by the same artist. In this gallery the great progress of German art can be seen. A commission of the Academies of Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Königsberg decides each year on the new purchases to be made. An exhibition takes place during the last months of every year. A catalogue is being prepared this year (1876).

Post-office.—A curious museum was opened in 1876, containing models of the principal post-houses in Germany. Wax figures of the size of life represent postillions in dress and undress uniform; there is a large number of models of carriages and post-wagons with their internal arrangements; maps and geographical drawings, with a collection of 2600 postage-stamps of all countries in the world.

The *University* is a large and magnificent building, and ranks, as an educational establishment, second to none in Germany. In its left wing is the Museum of Natural History, open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 2. Tickets of admission are given out the day previous by the directors. On the right wing of the building is the Anatomical Museum, one of the most valuable in Europe. It is open every Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 in the summer, and from 2 to 4 in the winter.

The *Royal Library* is a very indifferent-looking building, but it contains, in addition to a large number of valuable relics and curiosities, over 500,000 volumes and 5000 MSS. There is also a public reading-room and a private reading-room, where may be seen all the reviews and journals of the day. One of the most interesting curiosities in the library is an album, with six very beautiful miniature portraits by Lucas Cranach; Luther's Bible, from which he made his translation; his translation of the Psalms; Gutenberg's Bible, the first book printed with movable types (1460); also the prayer-book which Charles I. carried to the scaffold; the two hemispheres of metal by which Otto Guericke discovered the principles of the air-pump, and numerous other articles of great interest to the scientific traveler.

The *Royal Palace* is a building of im-

mense size, built of brick and covered with stucco. At the gate stand the bronze horses, with graces, copied from the "Monte Cavallo" horses at Rome—a gift from the Emperor Nicholas. The sumptuous furniture, the grandeur of the apartments, and the historic interest which hangs about this palace, render it an object of more than ordinary importance. The royal chapel is quite modern in its fittings, paintings, and decorations; it contains numerous modern pictures and portraits. The White Hall is the most magnificent apartment in Berlin; it contains statues of the Brandenburg Electors and allegorical figures. The Knights' Hall, or throne-room, is sumptuously decorated. Frederick the Great's rooms will be examined with much interest. It is said this palace was formerly haunted by a white lady, who appeared only to announce the death of a member of the royal family.

The *Schlesensaal* is ornamented with eight groups of marble statuary, very finely executed. The *Arsenal*, on Unter den Linden Street, is a very beautiful building. It contains over 100,000 stand of arms, and numerous warlike relics, such as samples of all the weapons of war used by the different nations of Europe; the keys of numerous fortresses captured by the Prussians; cannons, guns, colors, etc., etc.

The *Palace of the Emperor*, an interesting residence, is situated on the Linden, facing the statue of Frederick the Great. It may be visited in the absence of the emperor, which is indicated by the flag not being hoisted.

The *Palace of the Prince Imperial*, Frederick William, on the Linden, in front of the Arsenal, was at one time the residence of Frederick the Great; and here King Frederick William III. lived and died. It is shown in the absence of the family.

The *Palace of Prince Charles*, situated on the Wilhelmplatz, contains a fine collection of armor. Admission daily, from 10 to 5. It is rich in works of Italian masters. Address the Haus Hofmeister, No. 8.

The churches of Berlin are not of much importance. The principal is the Cathedral, situated on the eastern side of the Lustgarten, between the Museum and Palace. It was founded about the middle of the last century, and is celebrated for being the burial-place of some of the ances-

tom of the royal family. It contains the coffin of Frederick William, the great elector, and Frederick I., king of Prussia. It also contains statues of various electors, and a mosaic of St. Peter, presented to the late king by Pope Pius VII. The "Mendelssohn's Choir" chant every Sunday at 10 A.M. Adjoining the Cathedral there is a Campo Santo, or royal burial-ground. The other churches are the Church of *Friedrichswerder*, *St. Peter's*, *St. Nicholas*—this last contains the tomb of Puffendorf and *St. Hedwig*. *St. Michael's* Roman Catholic Church, finished in 1866, is a great beauty. It was erected by Boller. The statue of the Archangel Michael is by Kiss.

In Königsplatz, No. 2, is situated the *Gallery Anagnini*, a fine collection of modern pictures, visible from 11 to 3 every day (catalogue, 7½ groschens). On the staircase is the *Gaumnede*, by *Therwulden*. No. 1, *Christ in Baden*, by *Cornelius*; 4, *Kambsack's* *Battle of the Huns*, as seen on the grand staircase of the New Museum; 14, *Adam and Eve*, by *Dager*; 21, *Daughter of Herodias*, by *Schadow*; 37, *Edward's Children*, by *Hildebrandt*; 50, *Breakfast*, by *Frager*; 54, *Two Leonoras*, by *Sohn*; 114, *Pilgrims at Rome*, by *Paul Delacroix*; 142, the *Count Raczynski*, by *Madras*.

In the centre of the Platz on which stands the above gallery may be seen the new Monument of Victory (*Siegensteinthal*), constructed after the plans of Struck, a pupil of Schinkel. It was unveiled September 2, 1870, in presence of the Emperor William, although the mosaic cartoons were still unfinished. The monument was originally intended to commemorate the wars with Denmark and Austria, but the original design was changed to combine the Franco-German War of 1870-71 as well. The substructure is of square granite blocks, on which rests an enormous square base, with base-reliefs by *Stimmering*, destined to perpetuate the late Prussian campaigns, especially that of 1870-71 with France. The base is surmounted by a portico, surrounded by Doric columns, forming a temple, or *Siegenhalle*, with the names of the battles and generals. Above the roof of the temple, which is supported by sixteen columns, rises a sandstone shaft with an interior staircase. This shaft is divided into three sections: the first containing twenty Danish cannons, taken in battle—these sur-

round the column; next above are twenty Austrian and above these twenty French guns, the whole terminating with a capital formed of eagles, and surrounded by a gilt balustrade. This is crowned by a bronze figure of Victory, by *Drake*, 48 feet high.

The reliefs represent on the east the attack of a Danish fort at the battle of Königsberg. On the north side the king descending the crown-prince after the battle of Sadowa. That on the west the delivery of the letter of Napoleon III. to the King of Prussia during the battle of Sedan. On the south side is represented the triumphal entrance of the troops into Berlin, June, 1871, with the words: "A grateful nation to the victorious army." The allegorical cartoons are by *Sebast*. The total height of the monument is 36 metres = 120 feet.

A bronze monument, erected to Baron von Stein, the eminent Prussian statesman, in the Dönhofsplatz, was unveiled October 27, 1875, in presence of the crown-prince, who attended as the representative of the Emperor William, the crown-princess, the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, the Ministers, many generals and members of the German Reichsrath and Prussian Diet, the University professors, the clergy, the town council, and municipal council of Berlin.

The *Museum Collection* is situated in Wallstrasse, Nos. 92 and 98, and is open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 to 2. Entrance, No. 92. Ring the first-floor bell. This is a small but very chosen collection of modern German and French pictures. Among the best is a *Kennel*, *A Peasant-Girl gathering Flowers*, No. 47. *Bohemian Musicians*, by *Galluit*, No. 22. *The Pleasures of Winter*, by *Hildebrandt*, No. 46. No. 47, by the same. *Memories of the Jews in London*, by *Robert Fleury*, No. 142. *Landscape with Animals*, by *Auguste and Jean Bonheur*, No. 14. *Sea-piece*, by *Adrian Achenbach*.

The *Gallery of Count Bismarck* contains a collection of ancient and modern pictures, visible every day from 2 to 5, with permission. The palace contains several statues by *Bumel* and *Schwanthaler*.

The *Blumensack Gallery* is situated at No. 70 Unter den Linden. It can be visited any day from 12 to 2, by special permission. It contains over two hundred ancient and modern pictures.

The *Academy of Architecture* contains on the upper floor the *Schinkel Museum*, which is open to the public from 12 to 2 on Tuesdays and Fridays. In it is a large number of architectural drawings, sketches, etc.; also the original designs of the frescoes in the Museum.

The *Museum of Rauch*, situated in the *Lagerhaus*, 76 *Klosterstrasse*, contains a collection of the works of that celebrated sculptor.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is an imposing structure, recently constructed of granite and brick. Its size is 222 feet by 206. The interior is to be seen every day gratis, from 11 to 4, except Thursdays and Fridays. To ascend the tower, a ticket must be procured from the porter, for which half a mark is demanded. The staircase and the Banqueting and Municipal Halls are most magnificently decorated.

The *Royal Foundry* is situated in the *Invalidenstrasse*, and may be seen daily (half a mark fee). It contains a museum of castings. The Hospital for old soldiers is adjoining, in the centre of which stands a monument erected to the memory of soldiers who fell in 1848.

Opposite the Museum, on the other side of the *Spree*, is situated the *Bourse*, or *Exchange*, a handsome building, 260 feet long by 200 wide, built in the Renaissance style of architecture, by *Hügel*, and completed in 1863.

The principal façade, which faces the river on *Bergstrasse*, is ornamented with a double colonnade, surmounted in the centre by a group in terra-cotta, representing Prussia protecting agriculture and commerce, by *Bayes*; and on the wings are smaller groups—allegorical figures of the different commercial cities in the world. The principal hall is the largest in Berlin, 221 by 72 feet, divided into a Money and Corn Exchange. It is beautifully frescoed by *Kidder*. The hours of the Bourse are from 12 to 2, when strangers are admitted into the gallery. Enter from *Neue Friedrichstrasse*, the first door to the right, and, mounting one flight, turn to the left.

The *Merchants' Club* is situated over the Exchange, to which your banker can introduce you.

To the northwest of the Exchange is the public garden of the *Château Méné-jean*, at present inhabited by the Princess

Louise, daughter of Prince Charles. It is visible from 10 to 5, and contains an *Historical Museum* composed of relics of Brandenburg and Prussia. One of the saloons is exclusively devoted to Frederick the Great, the Great Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick I., and Frederick William I.

A visit should be paid to *Bornig's Engine-Factory*, situated outside the *Orcanienburger gate*; three thousand men are here employed.

The *Industrial Museum* is open to visitors every day except Monday from 10 to 2. Here may be seen an immense collection of articles in all the various branches of industry.

The *Statues of Berlin* are quite numerous, in addition to that of Frederick the Great, already described. There is on the long bridge leading from the *Königsstrasse* to *Schlossplatz*, the equestrian statue of the Great Elector, *Frederick William*. The work is in bronze, and designed by *Schinkel*. Opposite the Guard-house is a bronze statue of *Blücher*, and on either side are marble statues of *Scharnhorst* and *Bülow von Dennewitz*, both by *Rauch*.

Behind the Guard-house are cannons and mortars brought from Paris after its capture by the allied armies.

Near the *Potsdam gate* are statues of the heroes of the Seven-years' War.

Berlin is celebrated for works of fine art, and the best German artists live here. Mr. N. L. Lepke, No. 4 A *Unter den Linden*, has generally on exhibition paintings by *Ludwig Knaus*, *Andreas* and *Oswald Achenbach*, *Meyer von Bremen*, *Ed. Meyerheim*, *Ch. Hoguet*, *Carl Grueb*, *W. Amberg*, *Carl Becker*, *W. Meissner*, *C. F. Lessing*, *B. Vautier*, *Ed. Hildebrandt*, *F. Kraus*, and of all the best German, French, Dutch, and Belgian painters. This exhibition is recommended to strangers as the most interesting in the town.

The gold and silver manufactures of Berlin are unsurpassed. The principal dealers and manufacturers are *Haller* and *Rathenau*, No. 24 *Unter den Linden*, near the emperor's palace. Their collection of diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones is very large and of the finest quality. In the manufacture of carved furniture and fancy articles, such as writing-desks, easy-chairs, card-cases, portfolios, clock-cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etc., Berlin

also excels, and in no other city in Europe are these articles carved finer or sold cheaper.

Of the Embroidery Manufactories, the greatest is B. Sowerfeld's, No. 42 Leipzigerstrasse, who keeps the principal storehouse of finished and unfinished embroideries.

Berlin is noted for being one of the principal book-markets of Europe. Of modern books, German, French, and English works on travel, etc., Asher & Co., 58 Mohrenstrasse, have a large stock.

The American banking firm of Robert Thode & Co., of Dresden, have lately established a branch of that well-known house at No. 171 Friedrichstrasse, where Americans will find a register containing all the arrivals at Berlin, reading-rooms, post-office, etc.

Gentlemen on their way to Russia will find it necessary to supply themselves with fur coats, to enable them to withstand the severity of the Russian climate. These they may obtain of J. F. Zeitz, No. 7 Wenderstrasse, in Berlin, where a large assortment of furs and skins of every description, both for ladies and gentlemen, may be seen, the quality being of the very best, and the prices moderate.

A rich assortment of statues, groups of figures, fountains, etc., is kept at the Foundry for Objects of Art, A. Castner (late M. Geiss), No. 25 Chausseestrasse. Among the monumental productions of this establishment, the first of its kind, may be mentioned the colossal group of the Amazon, after *Kiss*, which were purchased by the United States government for Washington.

Environ of Berlin.—The *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in 1792 at a cost of \$875,000. This structure was built to imitate the Propylæum at Athens. It is surmounted by a car of victory, by *Schadow*, which was carried to Paris in 1806 by Napoleon I., but recovered by the Prussians when Paris was captured by the allies in 1814. Passing through this gate, which is the terminus of Berlin's principal street, Unter den Linden, the *Thiergarten* is entered. This artificial park is about two miles long by one wide, and is filled with magnificent trees, small lakes, and canals, and is interspersed with fine shrubberies; the most beautiful part of the park is the most distant from the city. It is separated into two parts by a wide avenue; here all the world of Berlin may be seen in fine weather. The lakes and canals are much used in winter by skaters. *Kroll's Wintergarten* is situated here, also the places of amusement called the *Tempel*; the château of *Bellerose*, more distant. At the extremity of the park are situated the *Zoological Gardens*, about twenty minutes' drive from the Brandenburg Gate; it contains the *Menagerie* formerly at Potsdam, and is much frequented in the afternoons by the Berliners. Concerts often take place here. There is a good restaurant.

Near the *Louisen-Insel*, on the borders of a canal, is the monument of *Frederick William III.*, erected in 1849 by the inhabitants of Berlin. The statue is by *Drake*, executed in marble, placed on a fine pedestal highly ornamented; the reliefs representing the blessings of peace. It is covered in winter to protect it from the inclemency of the weather.

The avenue which divides the *Thier-*

garden into two parts leads directly to Charlottenburg. An American tramway leaves the Kupfergraben (behind the Arsenal) every 10 minutes for that town. Time, half an hour; fare, 2½ g.

About one and a half miles from the Potsdam Gate are situated the *Botanical Gardens*, which well deserve a visit. Its conservatories are on a most extensive scale, containing some twenty thousand different plants. Some of the palms and cactuses are enormous.

Berlin can now boast of a winter-garden superior to almost any thing of the kind in Europe. It is called the *Flora*, and is situated at the extremity of the city, in *Louisenplatz*.

Outside the *Königster* is situated the park of *Friedrichshagen*, and contiguous to it is a very pretty cemetery.

Near the Halle Gate, in the *Belle Alliance Platz*, rises the granite monument, surmounted by a figure of Victory, erected by Rauch in 1840 to commemorate a peace which had lasted twenty-five years.

Half a mile beyond the Halle Gate stands the *Volks-Denkmal* (People's Monument). It consists of a Gothic cross, erected on a sand-hill, sixty-four feet high. It was designed by Schinkel, and the statues in the niches are by Rauch and Tieck. It was erected in 1831 by Frederick William III., in memory of Prussia's recovered independence from the French.

Excursions in the vicinity of Berlin:

1st. The most important, and which should on no account be omitted, is that to *Potsdam*, the Versailles of Berlin.

2d. To *Charlottenburg*, to visit the monument of the late King and Queen of Prussia.

3d. *Tegel*, the late residence of William and Alexander von Humboldt. This last can only be made by carriage, and is also one and a half miles from the city. The chateau was built by Schinkel in 1822, in the style of a Roman villa, and contains numerous works of art. In the park are the tombs of William (1806) and Alexander (1850). They consist of a granite column with a copy of Hope by Thorwaldsen.

Excursion to Charlottenburg to see the palace built by the queen of Frederick I., and the monuments of the late King and Queen of Prussia. By the American tramway or public vehicle. The first

class costs, for one or two persons, 1½ marks; for three or four persons, 2½ marks, with *pourboire*. Queen Louisa, who was considered the most beautiful and amiable princess of her day, is buried here in a small Doric temple. Her monument, that all travelers visit, is considered the masterpiece of the sculptor Rauch. Charlottenburg has been rapidly increasing in growth and beauty, and now numbers 21,210 inhabitants. It is the summer residence of many of the richer class, and the holiday resort of the humbler; it originally bore the name of *Leitzen*. In 1699, Sophia Charlotte, queen of Frederick I., built the Schloss. It was erected from designs by Schiffer, and contains some very fine works of art. The gardens are open to the public, who throng here on Sundays, when the weather is fine, for the purpose of seeing the carp fed, and feeding them. These are of great age and size, and are very numerous in the Spree, which winds through the gardens. When the bell rings they collect in shoals, and rush forward to be fed.

Passing through the *Orangerie*, and along the alley of pine-trees, in about ten minutes the monument of the beautiful Louisa, queen of Prussia, and her husband is reached. The temple is in the Doric style of architecture, and was designed by Schinkel at the request of Frederick William III., husband of Louisa. The figure of the queen is a masterpiece of Rauch; it reposes on a marble sarcophagus, the hands folded on the breast. The figure of her husband, buried thirty years later (1840), is also by Rauch, and lies by the side of his queen. At the foot of the group is the heart of Frederick William IV., brother of the present emperor, inclosed in a marble casket. He died 1861. On either side is a white marble candelabrum; that to the right is by Rauch, and represents the Three Fates; that to the left is by Tieck, and represents the Three Muses. The crucifix is by Ackermann of Rome.

Anniversary services are performed on the 7th of June and 19th of July.

Excursion to Potsdam.—Several trains daily, in 30 minutes: fare, first class, 21 g.; second class, 16 g.

The fountains play, in summer, every Sunday from 12 o'clock to dark; on Thursday, the grand fountain only. A whole

day should be devoted to this excursion, starting early in the morning from the Potsdamer Bahnhof, and taking a carriage, on the arrival of the train, for the whole day, as the different objects of interest are not by any means contiguous. A carriage will cost 12 marks, and sometimes more, exclusive of porteurs. Take a valet-de-place with you by all means, and make a bargain with your driver. The porteurs given to the domestics who show the palaces, etc., is usually, for one person, 1½ marks; for a party, 6 marks. The following order should be adopted for visiting the different sights: *Freundschaftstempel*, Palace of Sans Souci, Windmill, English Gardens, New Palace, Temple of Friendship, Charlottenhof, Japanese House, Neptune's Grove, Pfingstberg, Marble Palace, Broomberg, and the Castle of Babelsberg. The town contains 42,784 inhabitants, with a garrison of 7000 men. It is a great station for the Prussian army, and is altogether military in its aspect. It is beautifully situated on the River Havel, surrounded by groves and rivulets, streams and forests, meadows and gardens, and every thing to make a landscape lovely, mountains alone excepted. The architecture of the houses is admirable. There are five royal residences in and about it—the palace of Sans Souci, the Royal Palace, the New Palace, the Marble Palace, and Babelsberg. The town was founded by the Great Elector of Brandenburg, but owes its splendor principally to Frederick the Great. The principal hotels are the *Simionier* and *Deutscher Haus*.

To the south of the long bridge over which the visitor passes in coming from the station to the town is the *Lustgarten*, inclosed by a double colonnade. Near the grand basin are fourteen busts of important personages in the war of independence; they are principally by *Bauch*. The military band plays here on Sundays at 11 o'clock. Contiguous is the old palace, or *Residenz*, erected toward the close of the 17th century. It contains nothing of importance except the furniture used by Frederick the Great, the covering of which was nearly all torn off by the claws of his dogs; his writing-table, covered with ink; his library filled with French books; music composed by himself, etc. The apartments are kept nearly in the same manner

as when he was alive. Adjoining his bedroom there is a small cabinet where he used to dine alone, or with a friend, without any attendance, every thing coming through the floor in a dumb-waiter, he placing the dishes on the table himself. The apartments of Frederick William III., with some pictures, standards, etc., also those of his queen, Louisa, remain intact, as do those of Frederick William IV., which contain some modern pictures. The *Tobacco-Collegium*, or smoking-club, where Frederick's father used to hold his boisterous meetings and deliver his smoking lectures, is bordering on the basin of the lake.

Opposite the Royal Palace is the *Nicholskirche*, built by *Schinkel* and *Purcell*, surmounted by a splendid dome, 75 feet in diameter, by *Stüler* and *Prüfer*. The front of the portico is ornamented with a bas-relief of "the Sermon on the Mount," by *Kiss*. The interior is magnificently decorated. To obtain admission address the custodian at the side of the church. In the *Garnisonkirche*, in the town, lie the remains of Frederick the Great. They are contained in a plain sarcophagus, and lie above the ground. He requested to be buried with his favorite dogs and war-horses in the garden of Sans Souci, but his request was not complied with. Napoleon I. carried off his sword, which formerly lay upon the top of his coffin. The pulpit and walls are adorned with French standards and eagles, also with others captured in the war of 1870-71. The vault contains the marble sarcophagus of William I., father to Frederick the Great. There are also numerous Austrian flags captured in the war of 1866. Behind the pulpit are the uniforms the three allied monarchs wore during the wars of 1813-14-15. Around the walls are tablets with the names of the brave soldiers who distinguished themselves during the war of independence.

Wilhelmsplatz is decorated with the bronze statue of Frederick William III., by *Kim*, with the inscription "To the Father of his Country." William was born in Potsdam.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is built on the model of that of Amsterdam, and is surmounted with an immense Atlas carrying the globe. By the side of this latter is the *Palace Barberus*, with large halls of reunion for the artistic and scientific societies.

KING'S GARDEN NEAR POTSDAM

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Sans Souci was built by Frederick the Great on heights planted with vines, olives, and orange-trees. It is a series of low and unpretending buildings, but has a fine colonnade. The principal objects of interest are the apartments in which the Great Frederick died, it being the permanent and almost exclusive residence of that prince. They contain the clock he used to wind up with his own hand, and which stopped just at the moment he died, twenty minutes past two. His portrait by *Pompe* is the only one for which he sat. At the ends of the terrace are the graves of his horses and dogs.

The Picture-Gallery contains some fine pictures, the most celebrated being a *Christ's Head*, by Raphael, for which Frederick the Great paid 80,000 ducats. Voltaire's apartment is shown close to that of his royal host, its walls are covered with caricatures illustrating the French philosopher's habits and character.

Contiguous to *Sans Souci* stands the famous historical windmill. Frederick the Great desired to purchase it, that he might pull it down for the purpose of extending his gardens in that direction; the miller refused, and the king brought a suit against him, but was beaten in the court. He then erected for the miller the present large mill, as a monument of Prussian justice. Some years since, the owner, having met with reverses, offered to sell the mill to the king, who immediately settled enough on the miller to defray his debts, saying the mill belonged to Prussian history, and should not be removed. In the grounds of *Sans Souci* stands the villa of *Charlottenhof*, built by Frederick William; it is in imitation of a Pompeian dwelling, with a bath, fountains, statues, and bronzes, taken from the ruins of Pompeii.

A little to the west of the palace is the *Orangerie*, nearly 1000 feet long, constructed in the Florentine style of architecture. In the niches outside are some fine statues in marble. In the vestibule there is one of Frederick William IV., by *Bildor*. The principal portion of the building is a long colonnade on the ground floor, in which are contained 45 copies of Raphael's pictures. There is a "*Salle de Malachite*" which is very beautiful, and contains, with other rooms, some fine pieces of sculpture. Among which are the *Head of an Adonis*,

by *Thorwaldsen*; an *Amour and Psyche*, by *Hauppflug*; *Hebe and the Eagle*, by *Voss*, etc. There are also some fine views in the *Holy Land*, by *Wildebrandt*, and portraits of celebrated Prussians, by *Sugas*. On the terrace is a reproduction of the *Farnese Bull*.

At the entrance into the park of *Sans Souci* is situated the *Friedenskirche* (Church of Peace), erected from designs of *Persius*. It is a model of St. Clement's Church at Rome, and has a detached tower 180 feet high. It contains, among other objects of interest, *Rauch's* last work, *Moses*, supported by Aaron and Hur, praying for victory over the Amalekites. Opposite to which are a *Platz*, by *Rietchel*; an ancient *Mosaic* from the church of St. Cyprian, at Merano; and a reproduction of the *Resurrection of Christ*, by *Thorwaldsen*.

Near the last church (in the park) is situated the *Grand Fountain*, which throws a stream of water 115 feet high, and generally plays during the summer on Sundays and Thursdays. It is surrounded by 12 statues, among which is a *Venus*, by *Pigalle*. To the south is a reproduction of the celebrated statue of Frederick the Great, in *Quartz-marble*. It is the work of an Italian artist. The porphyry bust situated at the north of the fountain is that of Paolo Giordano, duke of Bracciano: it was purchased by Frederick the Great at a cost of \$15,000.

An avenue over one mile in length intersects the park of *Sans Souci*, and leads to the *Obelisk*; in the opposite direction is the *Weinberg-Thor*, erected to commemorate the safe return of the Prince of Prussia from the campaign against the Baden insurgents.

To the north of the celebrated windmill is *Ruinenberg*, with artificial ruins which conceal the fountains, and to the west are the *Sicilian Gardens*, the *Chinese Tower*, and the *Belvidere*—which commands a panorama of the surrounding country—the *Grotto of Neptune*, and the temple "*des Amours*."

About two and a half miles from Potsdam stands the *New Palace*, erected by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the Seven-years' War, at an enormous expense, to show his enemies the extent of his finances; some of the apartments are beyond description in the profusion and richness of the marble

used; one room is entirely lined with shells and minerals stuck on the walls to represent a grotto. There are some very good paintings here. There are also a theatre capable of containing 600 persons, a grand ball-room, and a marble saloon. In a small library, for Frederick's private use, there is a copy of the king's own works, with notes and criticisms in the handwriting of Voltaire. The palace is now used as the summer residence of the prince imperial. Facing the palace is an immense building called the *Commune*, used as a barrack for trained infantry; a draft is made every year from each Prussian regiment to practice uniformity in the regulation and drill. In a small temple near the palace is a beautiful statue of Louisa, queen of Prussia, by Rauch; it is of life-size, and represents her asleep.

About one mile southeast of the New Palace stands the Italian villa of *Charlottenhof*, reconstructed by Schinkel in 1826. In the vestibule is a bust of Schinkel by Rauch; in the dining-room is a Ganymede by Wredow and a David by Wolff. Two of the rooms were set apart for the use of Alexander von Humboldt, who was a native of Potsdam. In the gardens there is a Pompeian bath beautifully decorated with frescoes, with numerous fountains and statues, and with bronzes brought from Pompeii and Herculaneum.

About two miles' drive from Potsdam is one of the prettiest spots in Prussia, or perhaps in Germany—*Babelsberg*, the country residence of the present emperor when Prince Regent of Prussia. It is a modern castle designed by Schinkel. The house is beautifully furnished, and the grounds laid out with exquisite taste. It contains portraits of the royal family of England, and some fine specimens of the princess imperial's pencil, with numerous pictures by Hildebrandt, Meyer von Bremen, and other modern artists. Visitors are freely admitted. The housekeeper expects a fee of a franc from each person. You are obliged to register your name in the visitors' book before you leave.

About fifteen minutes' drive from Babelsberg is the Marmor-Palais or *Marble Palace*, commenced by Frederick William II. in 1786, and finished by Frederick William IV. It is beautifully situated on a small lake called the *Heiligen-See*, and filled with

works of art, mostly by modern artists; among the number (in the colonnade) are landscapes by *Lompeck*, with views of the principal cities of Rhineland, Aix-la-Chapelle, Spire, Treves, Metz, Cologne, Drachenfels, etc.; on the Danube, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, etc. In the interior are numerous Egyptian and Greek landscapes, with modern sculpture by Canova, Thorwaldsen, Drake, etc., and portraits by *Bezas* of eminent writers and composers, etc., such as Humboldt, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Rauch, Schinkel, etc. The kitchen, which is some distance from the palace, is built to resemble a temple, and is connected with the main building by a subterranean passage.

The *Pflaßberg*, which rises in the vicinity of the Marble Palace, is ornamented with towers, from which a most extensive view can be had of the surroundings, with Berlin, Brandenburg, etc., in the distance.

Near *Gliencke*, where there is a good restaurant, is a château, the property of Prince Frederick Charles. It is surrounded by a park and garden. In the grounds is a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, which has been restored by Prince Charles.

ROUTE 145.

Berlin to Paris, or vice versa (mail route), *via Stendal, Hanover, Minden, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Aix-la-Chapelle*. Time, 22 hours (not including stoppage at Cologne; to Cologne, express, 9 h. 16 m.). Fare, first class, 119 frs. 40 c.; second class in Germany and first in France (Mitre), 101 frs. 65 c. From Berlin to Cologne, first class, 46 marks 6 g.; second class, 32 marks 8 g. There are four trains, all running at different rates of speed.

In 1 h. 44 m. (express) the train reaches Stendal junction, where a line branches off for Belgium and Holland, *via* Bremen and Nordhausen, another to Hamburg *via* Wittenberg, and another to Magdeburg.

Stendal (hotels, *Schoen* and *Adler*) is an ancient city, formerly the capital of the Altmark, residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg. It contains two interesting old churches of the 15th century, the *Cathedral* and *St. Mary's Church*. The *Roland's Column*, and an old palace of Henry the Fowler (now an inn), and two old gateways are the only objects worthy of note. *Stendal* was the birthplace of the archaeologist *Winckelmann*, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768. A statue has been erected to him.

Diligences leave three times a day for *Temperlebach*, situated on the banks of the Elbe seven miles distant. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and has a most interesting *Bathhouse*.

Passing *Obigfide* station and *Lieritz*, where branch lines run to *Hamburg* via *Celle*, and to *Hildesheim* on the south.

[From *Lieritz* to *Hildesheim*, time, 40 minutes; fare, first class, 3 marks; second class, 1½ marks.

Hildesheim is an old city of 21,000 inhabitants. *Hôtel d'Angleterre*. It was the capital of an ancient Episcopal See founded in 815, and remained a free city until 1808. It possesses many curious old houses with fine wood carvings. The principal object of attraction is the *Dom* or *Cathedral*, a fine old specimen of the *Romanesque* style, erected between 1080 and 1150. Its interior style was completely disfigured in repairing it in the 18th century. Notice at the entrance to the choir a colored alabaster pillar called the *Irmschule*; it is said to have been an idol of the Saxons, and was brought from *Corvey*. The bronze gates, bronze font, and gilt shrines are all deserving particular attention.

St. Michael's Church, erected at the commencement of the 11th century, has a fine cloister; the walls of the choir are ornamented with figures of the apostles; the paintings on the ceilings date from the 13th century.

St. Martin's Church has been transformed into a museum, and possesses a good collection of objects of the Middle Ages.

It was near *Hildesheim* that a fine collection of Roman plate was found (described in the *Berlin Museum*).

HANOVER.

The kingdom of Hanover, now a province of Prussia, occupies a large part of Northwestern Germany. Its northern boundary is the North Sea; on the south it is bounded by the Prussian dominions; on the east by Prussia and the course of the River *Elbe*, which divides it from *Mecklenburg* and *Holstein*; and on the west by *Holland*. A small detached portion of Hanover is separated from the rest of the kingdom by the little territory of *Brunswick*. In the detached part of Hanover, to the southeast, is the metalliferous group of the *Hartz Mountains*; their highest summit, the *Brocken*, is famous for its spectral appearances—a gigantic reproduction of the figures of the spectator and of surrounding objects upon the white veil of mist which envelops the mountain at early dawn.

The late reigning family derived its origin from the union of the *Marquis d'Este*, in the eleventh century, with a wealthy princess of *Bavaria*, the issue of which received the surname of *Guelph* from his maternal ancestors, and inherited the dukedom of *Bavaria*. *Henry the Proud*, third in descent from him last mentioned, married *Gertrude*, the ruling princess of *Brunswick*. Their son, well known in the history of the *Crusades* as *Henry the Lion* (born 1129), was the first *Guelph Duke of Brunswick*. He married a daughter of *Henry II.*, king of *England*, and from this marriage both the houses of *Brunswick* and *Lüneburg* are descended. The Reformation numbered the princes of *Brunswick* among its most zealous supporters, and their subjects, during the thirty years' war, warmly seconded their anti-papal efforts. *Ernest of Zell*, the reigning duke, was one of the most eloquent defenders of *Luther* at the Diet of *Worms*. His endeavors to improve the people, by establishing clerical and general schools, when learning was esteemed only by the few, show him to be a man of enlightened views. His grandson, *Ernest Augustus*, married *Sophia*, granddaughter of *James I.* of *England* (by his daughter *Elizabeth*, the wife of the *Electeur-Palatine*), and on this marriage was founded the claim of the elder branch of the house of *Brunswick* to the *English crown*, acknowledged

by Parliament in 1701. George Louis was issue of this marriage, and became king of England in 1714, from which time till 1837, at the death of William IV., both England and Hanover have had the same sovereign. The Salic law, which is in force in Hanover, by which the crown does not pass to the female line, then conferred the Hanoverian crown on Ernest, duke of Cumberland, fifth, but eldest surviving son of George III.

In 1804 Prussia took possession of Hanover, but ceded it in the same year to the French, who constituted it a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, established in 1806 to make a kingdom for Jerome Bonaparte. At the peace of 1813, the King of Great Britain reclaimed his rightful dominions, which were much enlarged by the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, and formed into a kingdom, until absorbed in 1866 by the King of Prussia. King George protested against the annexation of his territory at Vienna, September 24, 1806.

Hanover, the capital of the Prussian province of Hanover, and previous to June, 1866, of the kingdom of the same name, is beautifully situated in the midst of a plain, upon the banks of the swift-flowing Leine, an affluent of the Weser. A large and picturesque forest, which contains the Zoological Gardens and numerous romantic drives and walks, is situated on the northern border, stretching its arms into the city, and protecting it against the cold north wind. Population, with its suburb Linden, 140,000; city proper, 124,000 (census 1875). Principal hotel is the *Hôtel Royal*, close by the station, and in the most beautiful part of the town. It is most admirably managed, and has a fine cuisine.

Hanover is much resorted to by Americans and English, on account of the purity with which the German language is spoken. Advantageous arrangements can be made at the *Royal* for a permanent stay.

Between the station and hotel there is a fine equestrian bronze statue of Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover, who died in 1851. The statue is by Wolff, and was erected in 1863.

The streets of the new town are lined with handsome houses, particularly George Street and Frederick Street, opening on Waterloo-Platz, which serves

for a parade-ground. It is adorned with a handsome monumental rotunda of Leibnitz, the philosopher and mathematician. On the south side of the square stands the Waterloo column, 150 feet high, surmounted by a figure of Victory, sacred to the memory of the Hanoverians who fall in the battle of Waterloo. On the north side of the square stands a statue of General Alten, commander of the Hanoverian legion in Spain. The principal public buildings are the royal palace, or *Schloss*, of very good exterior, and beautifully fitted up within. Visible every day from 9 to 5. The Ritteraal, or Knights' Hall, is splendidly furnished, and contains some very fine portraits. Among the best are Napoleon, Wellington, George I., II., III., and IV. of England. The Opera-house is a very handsome building, also the Mint, Arsenal, and vicar's palace. Opposite the theatre is the Polytechnic School, which contains nearly 300 pupils. The royal stables, where the well-known breed of black and cream-colored Hanoverian horses are kept, are well worth a visit. This is the same stock that draws the state carriages of the Queen of England. The *Schlosskirche* is one of the handsomest churches in the city; it contains the remains of the Electress Sophia and her son, George I., king of England. In the picture-gallery of Baurath Hansman there are some very fine pictures.

On the Place George is erected a colossal statue of Schiller, by Engelhard.

The Museum is situated No. 2 Sophienstrasse. It is open every day except Fridays (fee, half mark) from 11 to 3; Wednesdays, 3 to 4; on Sundays, entrance free. The Museum comprises a gallery of paintings and sculptures, an historical collection, and a cabinet of natural history. It also contains a reproduction of the *Hildesheim Plute*, by Christoffe, now in the Berlin Museum.

The collection of pictures formerly in the chateau of George V. is now to be seen at No. 13 Landeshauptstrasse, every day. A small fee is expected. The guardian lives in a court to the right. On the first floor there are a few good modern pictures; on the second floor are the ancient masters, specimens of Van Dyck, Teniers, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Rubens, Caracci, etc.

A visit should be paid to the *Old Town*

to see the old *Hôtel de Ville*, erected about the middle of the 18th century. In front of this latter is the Market Church of nearly a century earlier date; restored in 1855.

The *Royal Theatre* is one of the largest in Germany, and contains the celebrated curtain painted by *Raphael*.

The *Royal Library* is open every day, with the exception of Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 1, and on those days from 12 to 2; it contains 300,000 vols. and 3000 MSS., many of which are remarkable.

The *Aquarium*, established in 1866, has twenty-two basins of water, lighted from above. The collection is very good; entrance, half mark.

The *Orchard* and *Flower* music-gardens are two of the best establishments of the kind in Europe.

There is also a permanent *Industrial Exhibition* open every day, entrance 2½ g.

Passing through the *Georgien-Park* along the *Herrenhäuser Allee*, a beautiful avenue of lime-trees, the palace of *Herrenhausen* is reached. This was the favorite residence of George I., II., and V. The building is rather unpretentious; the gardens, which cover some 120 acres, are laid out in the French style, and contain a small theatre, fountains, etc. There is a building adjoining the palace called *Galeriergebäude*, which contains a collection of ancient and modern sculptures. Near this are the *Orangeries* and *Berggarten*, rich in flowers. In the former dwelling of the director, a *Museum of Antiquities* has been established, called the *Welfen Museum*; open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

At the bottom of the garden is the *Royal Mausoleum* of Ernest Augustus and his queen. The statues are in Carrara marble, by *Knock*; they are not shown.

The astronomer *Herschel* was a native of Hanover, and was originally a musician in the royal band.

To the northeast of Hanover lies the fine forest of *Ellerode*, at the extremity of which are the *Zoological Gardens*. *Leibnitz*, the philosopher, spent the greater part of his life in Hanover. His house and the room where he died are to be seen.

There are numerous excursions in the vicinity of Hanover, which will be pointed out by the hotel proprietor if making a lengthened stay.

From Hanover to Hamburg. Time, 3 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 12 marks; second class, 8 marks 1 groschen.

From Hanover to Cologne. Time, 5 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 23 marks 2 g.; second class, 16 marks 8 g.

From Hanover to Bremen. Time, 3 h. 8 m.; fare, first class, 19 marks; second class, 6 marks 7 g.

From Hanover to Berlin, via Magdeburg and Brunswick. Time, 7 h. 51 m.; fare, first class, 25 marks 5 g.; second class, 18 marks 7 g.

From Hanover to Minden. Time, 1 h. 12 m.; fare, first class, 5 marks 2 g.; second class, 3 marks 9 g.

In twelve minutes from Hanover the station of *Bückeburg* is passed. This is the principal town of the small principality of *Schaumburg-Lippe*. Hotel, *Deutsches Haus*. The town contains 4500 inhabitants; but there is nothing of interest to see except the palace gardens of the prince. The palace is any thing but magnificent. In one hour

Minden, a strongly fortified town on the River *Weser*, is reached: it contains 17,000 inhabitants. Hotels, *Eleonore-Gasthof* and *Twietmeyer*. The new barracks and cathedral are its principal buildings. The last named is a Gothic structure, dating from the 15th century. The six windows in the aisle are noted for their beautiful tracery. Under the altar-piece, at the southern entrance, is a painting by *Altdorfer* of the meeting of the Saxon duke *Witkind* with *Charlemagne*. The last has some very pretty windows. The fortifications were blown up by *Frederick the Great* at the end of the *Seven-years' War*, but have since been rebuilt. A little north of the town lies the field where the battle of *Minden* was fought in 1759, where *Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick* defeated the French. The *Weser* is here crossed by a fine stone bridge 800 feet long, one of the arches of which was blown up by the French in 1813. There is nothing to be seen here of sufficient importance to detain the traveler. There are steamers on the *Weser* which ply between *Minden* and *Bremen*.

Porta Saxonia.—The River *Weser* here passes through a deep gap. On one of the banks formerly stood a castle of the Saxon *Witkind*, now replaced by a stone tower.

Near it are the ruins of an ancient chapel in which it is said Charlemagne baptized Witikind.

Salmer.—This place is noted for its salt-works belonging to the Prussian government. The artesian well from which the brine is obtained has been bored to the depth of 742 yards, nearly half a mile. Four thousand persons are employed. Brine baths have been established in the vicinity (*Bad Oeynhausen*), which are considered efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. Hotels, *Vogel* and *Victoria*.

The line now passes *Löhne* junction, whence a line branches off to *Osnabrück*, *Rheine*, and *Arnhem*; but if the traveler is intending to visit Holland, the most expeditious route is to continue on to the *Oberhausen* junction.

Herford, the second town in the county of Ravensberg, contains 11,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Stadt Berlin*. The *Münsterkirche*, a large Romanesque church, was formerly attached to the nunnery founded by the Saxon Witikind, and dates from the 10th century. It contains the sarcophagus of Witikind, who was eventually compelled to submit to Charlemagne, and be baptized by him.

Bielefeld station is reached in twenty-five minutes. This town, which contains some 19,000 inhabitants, is the central station for the Westphalian linen trade, and most of its inhabitants are occupied in that traffic. Hotel, *Drei Kronen*. On the hill above the town rises the old castle of *Speerberg*, used for the last century as a prison.

To the south of *Bruchweide* station lies the Teutobergian forest, on the southern slopes of which the defeat and death of the Roman general Varus by Arminius, chief of the Cherusci, took place.

Gütersloh.—Hotel, *Reiters*. This town is noted for being the principal dépôt for Westphalian hams, German sausages, and the famous "Pumpernickel," or brown bread of Westphalia. This bread is eaten by all classes of people, and is considered a delicacy by many; the coarser kind is often given to horses. It is made of bran, or the awifed rye flour. The name is said to be a corruption of the French words "bon pour Nickel," a French soldier of Napoleon's army having pronounced it too bad for himself, but good for his horse Nickel.

Hamm junction is the capital of the county of Mark, and contains 16,000 inhabitants. It is the junction of lines to Münster and Bielefeld in the north, and Paderborn and Cassel to the south and east.

Dortmund, two hours from Minden, is the junction of numerous small local lines of railway, and is the largest and most important town in Westphalia. It contains 45,000 inhabitants. Hotels, *Wescher-Pannema* and *Bellows*. This was once an imperial town, and member of the Hanseatic League. The Church of *St. Reinhold* has some fine painted windows. Some of them represent the imperial eagle in Westphalian colors—green, black, and white. The altar is decorated with a carved crucifixion and the twelve apostles.

The *Marickirche* is an elegant and lofty church in the Gothic and Romanesque style. It contains two fine altar-pieces.

In the Middle Ages Dortmund was a place of great celebrity, being the seat of the supreme court of the Westphalian seignior society called the *Volksgericht*, which for six centuries extended its sway over the whole of Germany and numbered 100,000 members, and here the Emperor Sigismund himself was initiated in the *Königshof* under the Linden-trees. The members were bound by the most fearful oaths to keep secret the proceedings of the court and to execute the decrees of the tribunal. The last session of the society was held in 1808. One of the lime-trees in the *Königshof* still exists and is said to be over four hundred years old.

Oberhausen junction, a station of great bustle and excitement, a continual changing of carriages and passing of trains. Travelers from France or the Rhine on the route to Holland change cars, also those coming from Berlin, Hanover, etc., for Holland. There is also a direct line from Oberhausen to Aix-la-Chapelle passing by Cologne.

From Oberhausen to Amsterdam. Time, 4 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 16 marks 6 g.; second class, 12 marks 2 g.

From Oberhausen to Rotterdam. Time, 4 h.; fare, first class, 17 marks 2 g.; second class, 12 marks 6 g.

[From Oberhausen to Emmerich, the last Prussian town on the Holland frontier. Time, 1 h. 5 m.]

Thirty minutes from Oberhausen (on the line to Holland) is

Weesl, a fortress of the first class, situated at the junction of the Lippe with the Rhine. It contains 17,000 inhabitants. **Hotel, Dornbusch.** The Gothic **Rathhaus**, which dates from the 14th century, is a very interesting building, lately restored. The church of **St. Willibrod**, which dates from the 12th century, has been restored, and is much injured by the restoration.

On an elevated position near the station a monument has been erected to the eleven Prussian officers who were shot by Napoleon I. for having taken part in the revolt of Major Schill at Stralsund.

Opposite Weesl is the *tête-de-pont*, **Fort Blücher**, formerly called Fort Napoleon.

Thirty minutes from Weesl is situated **Emmerich**, a frontier Prussian town containing 7760 inhabitants. It has a large garrison, and baggage is examined coming from Holland (leave your small bags open in the carriages, they will be perfectly safe). The **Hôtel Royal**, near the station, is very good. There is nothing of interest to detain the traveler.

For the remainder of this route to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, see Route 144, Vol. I.]

Fifteen minutes from Oberhausen on the route to Cologne and

Deisburg is reached. This is a manufacturing town of 31,000 inhabitants; the centre of a most important coal district, and rapidly improving in wealth and population.

A short branch railway leads to the important manufacturing town of

Essen, noted especially for the celebrated **Krupp Steel Foundry**. It contains 51,500 inhabitants, and was a free city down to 1608, when it was placed under the protection of an abbess.

The **Münsterkirche**, which dates from the 10th century, was founded by the Emperor Otto III. Its cloisters and altar-piece were restored in 1850. It contains a most curious old *condolebrum* presented to the church in 908 by the Abbess Alhaddis, daughter of Otto II., and a M.S. of the Gospels executed in 1000.

The **Steel Factory of Herr Krupp** is the largest in the world, covering nearly 800 acres, and occupying 7000 men; 340 steam-engines are continually running, employing a force of 8500 horses. There are 50 steam-

hammers and 240 furnaces, using annually 78,000 tons of coal.

The steel guns of Krupp were first used by the Viceroy of Egypt, and by the Germans during the last war with France. Strangers are not admitted to see the works.

Düsseldorf, one of the prettiest and best-built cities of the Rhenish provinces, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Rhine at the junction of the river Düssel, from which it takes its name. (The Rhine is here crossed by a bridge of boats.) It contains 89,500 inhabitants. Principal hotel, **Brudersbach**; much enlarged in 1875, and one of the best in Germany; admirably conducted by Herr Mann. Düsseldorf was the capital of the duchy of Berg until the commencement of the 18th century; for one hundred years more, of the Prince Palatine; when they removed to Mannheim, and afterward to Munich. Until the peace of Lunéville, Düsseldorf was a fortified town, some remains of the defenses being still visible; but at the present time it is surrounded by gardens and pleasant walks. The **Hofgarten**, in which is situated the residence of the Prince Hohenzollern, cousin to the Emperor William, abounds with beautifully shaded walks. It extends from the Grand Allee down to the Rhine, and is the place of general resort for the inhabitants of this famed little city, which contains at present nothing worthy of notice save the school of its living artists (and a very popular school it is among American art-lovers). They formerly occupied the palace near the Rhine built by the Elector John William, whose bronze equestrian statue stands in the market-place. The palace was partially destroyed by fire in 1872, since which time the collection is in the Tonhalle in Schadowstrasse. The main portion of the edifice was destroyed by the bombardment of the French in 1794. It was here, up to 1806, the famous collection of pictures—now of world-wide celebrity, and known as the Munich Gallery—was to be seen. All were at that time removed save one large painting of inferior quality, "The Assumption of the Virgin," said to be by Rubens, which was left behind.

There is a most remarkable collection of drawings by the old masters nearly 15,000 in number, including several by Raphael, A. Montagna, Guido, Romano, Domeni-

chino, Michael Angelo, Titian, etc., etc.; also about 800 water-color copies of the most remarkable paintings of the Italian school from the fourth century, by Rantoul. Below this gallery is the public library.

The modern school of Düsseldorf artists, which has, most curiously, risen up since the removal of the old picture-gallery, was only originated in 1838, under the direction of the great Cornelius (a native of the town), in whose studio most of the distinguished artists of this school first displayed their now acknowledged talents. The artists in 1860 purchased the celebrated residence of the poet Jacoby, and there established their club, known as the "Mal-kasten" (Painters' box). Strangers can easily procure admission thereto by introduction of any artist, and then can have the proud privilege of roaming through the gardens where Goethe, Schiller, Lessing (the poet), and all the most celebrated men of their time were wont to congregate.

The Hofkirche contains some monuments of former princes and some modern pictures by Düsseldorf artists.

Düsseldorf is the residence of upward of 300 artists, who mostly exhibit their works at the general and permanent exhibition of Mr. Schulte. This establishment has on exhibition and for sale not only paintings by all eminent artists of the Düsseldorf school, such as Lessing, Knoss, Vautier, Dücker, Oeder, Häbner, Herzog, Achenbach, Preyer, Lemmen, and others, but also works of other German and foreign schools. Detached from the gallery of original paintings, in the lower part of this well-known art institution the choicest engravings, photographs, and other reproductions of modern and ancient works, from all the European galleries, are to be obtained.

There is an English Church service on Sundays at the German Protestant Temple, Bergerstrasse, at 11½ A.M.

A most noteworthy fact is the establishment in this city of the celebrated Dr. Mooren, the oculist, who, to aid the poor, has given up a most lucrative practice to take the management of the Ophthalmic Institution of this town. Thousands of cases yearly are either cured or their sufferings alleviated by this most worthy benefactor of the human race. Partis from

all parts of the world flock to this young man—from China, India, Africa, America, England—nay, it would be difficult to state from whence they come not; and though large sums are frequently offered to secure his services, yet the poor are the first to meet attention at his hands.

Mr. H. Lewis, United States Consular Agent, is a very clever artist. His studio should be visited.

About three miles from Düsseldorf is Düsseldorf, an old abbey converted into an asylum for destitute children.

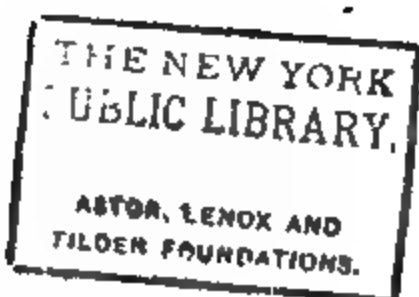
Cologne is situated on the left side of the Rhine, and contains 129,251 inhabitants. Its suburb, Deutz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, also by an iron bridge, contains 11,881. There is also a garrison of 7000 men. The entire population is therefore 141,132. Cologne is the capital of the province, and is the third city of importance in the Prussian kingdom. It is built in the form of a crescent close by the water, and is strongly fortified, the walls forming a circuit of nearly seven miles.

"Ye nymphs who reign o'er rivers and stains,
The River Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne;
But tell me, nymphs, what flower divine
Shall henceforth wash the River Rhine?"

Since Coleridge penned the above lines a great change has taken place, and it is daily improving. The magnificent iron bridge, finished in 1859, is 1397 feet in length, resting on three piers; part of it is used for the railway, the remaining parts for ordinary traffic. Above the portal at the Cologne end is the equestrian statue of the late King Frederick William IV., and at the Deutz end another of the present emperor.

The principal hotels of Cologne are, *Hotel Dieck*, a first-class and admirably managed house; *Hotel du Nord*, a large first-class house near the station, neatly conducted.

Cologne is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance during the Roman period. A Roman colony was planted in it by Agrippina, daughter of the Emperor Germanicus, who was born



1 <i>Allerheiligen Capelle</i>	15 <i>Gürtenack (Kaufhaus)</i>	30 <i>S. Aposteln</i>
2 <i>Bank</i>	16 <i>Gymnasium (Fr. Wilhelm)</i>	31 <i>S. Andreas</i>
3 <i>Botanischer Garten</i>	17 <i>Gymnasium (Jesuiten)</i>	32 <i>S. Barbara</i>
4 <i>Bürger Hospital</i>	18 <i>Hauptwache</i>	33 <i>S. Barthol.</i>
5 <i>Quers</i>	19 <i>Jubach'sches Haus</i>	34 <i>S. Elizabeth</i>
6 <i>Quarman</i>	20 <i>Jesuiten Kirche</i>	35 <i>S. Georg</i>
	21 <i>Justice Palais</i>	36 <i>S. Gertraud</i>

IGNE

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here, and from its privileges as a Roman colony (*Colonia Agrippina*) the modern name of the city is derived. During the Middle Ages, and for a lengthened period of time, it was one of the most populous and important cities in Europe. It was also one of the chief cities of the Hanseatic League, and had its principal dépôt at the Guildhall, London. In 1212 it became a free town of the empire. The archbishops continually tried to assert their authority over the citizens; but they were always thwarted, and were finally compelled to retire to Brühl, and afterward to Bonn. In 1270 feuds between the nobles and citizens occasioned the expulsion of the whole body of weavers, and also of the Protestants in 1608, who settled at Düsseldorf, Mülheim, Crefeld, etc., to the great injury of the city. In 1794 it lost its privileges as a free city by the occupation of the French, having become subject to that nation by the peace of Campo Formio in 1797. In 1802 its monasteries were seized and converted into lay and national property by the French. January 14, 1814, the Russians took the place, after which, and since, the town has remained Prussian.

The chief glory of Cologne is its magnificent Cathedral, or Minster of St. Peter, which is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. Although commenced in the year 1248, it is still unfinished. Its length is about 500 feet, which is to be the height of its two towers when finished; its width 230, and height of choir 101. The work is now progressing rapidly; nearly \$2,000,000 have been expended on it by the kings of Prussia during the last 40 years. There is also a society established, with branches all over Europe, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for its completion. It is estimated that it will require about \$5,000,000 for that purpose. Behind the high altar is the chapel of the Magi, or the three kings of Cologne. The custodian will tell you that the silver case contains the bones of the three wise men who came from the East to Bethlehem to present their presents to the infant Christ, and that the case, which is ornamented with precious stones, and the surrounding valuables in the chapel, are worth \$2,000,000. These remains were presented to the Archbishop of Cologne by the Emperor Barbarossa when he

captured the city of Milan, which at that time possessed these valuable relics. The skulls of the Magi, crowned with diamonds, with their names written in rubies, are shown to the curious on payment of 4 marks 8 g. for a party; on Sundays and festivals gratis. Near this chapel, or shrine, repose the remains of the electors of the house of Bavaria, and in front, beneath a slab without an inscription, the heart of Maria de' Medici. Avoid obtrusive valets-de-place, they are of no use. The nave and stained windows are open all the day. During the hours of service, viz., 7 to 8, 9 to 10, 3 to 4, the church is open, but not shown. At other hours the headle gives tickets to one or five persons for 1½ marks to visit the choir and outer galleries. The choir consists of five aisles, and is beautiful beyond description. Against the columns stand fourteen statues of the Saviour, Virgin, and twelve apostles, dating from the 14th century. There are nine frescoes by Steiner, and tapestry illustrating the creed promulgated at Nica, all of which was worked by ladies of Cologne, and merits close inspection. The stalls were carved in the 14th century. Among the numerous fossils in the sacristy is a bone of St. Matthew for the chapel of St. Agnes there are some very fine paintings; among others, St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins.

The church of *St. Mary* is remarkable for its antiquity: said to have been built on the site of the Roman capitol by Placutius in the year 700. Placutius was the wife of Pepin, whom she abandoned on account of his attachment for Alpaïs, the mother of the famous Charles Martel. There is an effigy of her let into the wall outside of the choir. The church contains several fine pictures, frescoes in the choir, and a spacious crypt.

The church of *St. Peter* will be visited with interest, as it contains not only the font in which Rubens was baptised—he was born in Cologne—but also one of his masterpieces, the Crucifixion of St. Peter, which Rubens in his letters to Gildorp describes as the best picture he ever painted. St. Peter being crucified with his head downward, the subject was considered most difficult. Rubens presented it to the church in which he was baptised a short time before his death. It is used as an altar-piece. On

the outside of the shutter is a copy; the original will be shown for 1½ marks.

The church of *St. Ursula* is one of the most remarkable sights in Cologne. The tradition of *St. Ursula* is this: She was the daughter of the King of Brittany, who sailed up the Rhine as far as Basle, accompanied by 11,000 virgins, to make a pilgrimage to Rome; from Basle she traveled on foot, and was received at the Holy City by the Pope with great honors. On her return the whole party was barbarously murdered by the Huns, because they refused to break their vows of chastity. *St. Ursula* was accompanied by her lover *Conan* and an escort of knights. *St. Ursula* and *Conan* suffered death in the camp of the Emperor *Maximin*. *Ursula* was placed in the Calendar as the patron saint of Chastity; and the bones of all the attendant virgins were gathered together, and the present church erected to contain the sacred relics. On every side you turn, skulls, arms and leg bones meet your eye, piled on shelves built in the walls. In every direction these hideous relics stare you in the face. Hood says it is the chastest kind of architecture. *St. Ursula* herself is exhibited in a coffin which is surrounded by the skulls of a few of her favorite attendants. The room in which she is laid contains numerous other relics; among these are the chains with which *St. Peter* was bound, and one of the clay vessels used by the Saviour at the marriage in Cana.

St. Gereon, a church dedicated to the memory of 408 martyrs of the Theban legion, who with their captains, *Gereon* and *Gregory*, perished under the persecution of *Diocletian*; they became patron saints of Cologne. A large number of the skulls are arranged around the choir. A short distance east of this church is the archiepiscopal palace, in front of which stands the

Marisculda, a monument to the Virgin, erected in 1858 to commemorate the promulgation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Apostles' Church is a very fine structure, situated in the Neumarkt, erected in the 12th century when the Romanesque style had attained its perfection.

The *Jesuits' Church*, erected at the commencement of the 17th century. It is rich in decorations, marbles, and sculpture. It contains the tomb of *St. Ignatius Loyola*

and the crucifix of *St. Francis Xavier*. The bells of the church were cast from cannon taken by *Tilly* at *Magdeburg*.

There are several other churches well worth a visit should you make any stay, viz., *St. Pantaleon*, *Gross St. Martin*, etc.

A visit should be made to No. 10 *Beerengasse*. It is not only historically interesting as the house in which *Rubens* was born in 1677, but where *Maria de' Medici* breathed her last in 1642; her head was buried in the cathedral, and her body conveyed to France.

The well-known liquid which bears the name of the city (*eau de Cologne*) is an important production of the place, and is exported in very large quantities. *John Maria Farina*, opposite *Jülickeplatz*, manufactures the genuine Cologne, to which was awarded the prize-medals of the London exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, an honorable mention in Paris, 1855, and prize-medals in Paris, 1867, and Vienna, 1873; established in 1700. Travelers will obtain a worthless article unless they buy direct from the above dealer.

Museum (Wallraf - Richartz). — This handsome Gothic edifice (with its contents) owes its existence to the munificence of two citizens of Cologne. The building was constructed in 1861 by *M. Richartz* at an expense of \$150,000, and its contents are the legacy of *M. Wallraf*. They consist of objects of Roman antiquities, pictures of the old school of Cologne, some 400 in number, consisting of specimens of *Rebena*, *Holbein*, *Cranach*, *Dürer*, and *Van Dyck*.

One of the wings is devoted to modern paintings. Among which notice *Galileo* in Prison, by *Pilory*; the *Captive Jews* at *Babylon*, by *Bondemann*. There are also samples of *Begas*, *Campanone*, *Schönm*, *Plöckner*, and others.

The exterior is decorated with statues of noted citizens, and the staircase with frescoes by *Stank*. On the ground floor there are three rooms devoted to an exhibition of pictures by Cologne artists.

The *Rathhaus*, or Town-hall, fronts on the *Altmarkt*. It dates from the thirteenth century, and was rebuilt in 1849. The *Hansa-Hall*, which at one time held the meetings of citizens who controlled the commerce of the world, dates from the fourteenth century. It has recently been restored.

To the south of the Rathaus is situated the *Gürzenich*, so called from the name of the person who gave the ground; it is the most imposing of the ancient monuments of Cologne. It was commenced in 1441, and finished in 1474; it was restored in 1856. Several Diets of the empire were held here, and numerous German emperors here entertained the magnates of the city. The large balls, concerts, and other entertainments are given here. Over the eastern door are the statues of Agrippa and Marius, the founders and defenders of the city in the time of the Romans.

The *Casino* is a handsome building with ball and reading room.

The *Chamber of Commerce and Exchange* is situated in a house belonging to the *Templars*, which dates from the twelfth century. It was enlarged and repaired in 1840.

The *Zoological and Botanical Gardens* are situated a short distance down the river, and are much resorted to by the citizens. The wild animals are very fine, and equaled by few in Europe. There is also an *Aquarium*. Small steamers run down for 2 groschens. Entrance to each, one mark. On Sundays to the Zoological Gardens $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, and on days when there are concerts $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

The theatres are the *Stadttheater*, in the *Glockengasse*, and the *Theater-Theater*.

Carriages (droschke). — The course in the interior of the city, one or two persons, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; four persons, 1 mark. From Cologne to Deutz the same price, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ groschens for the toll.

Steamers from Cologne to Mainz in 12 hours. Fare, 7 marks 4 g. (returning in 8 hours). They leave several times each day during the summer for Bonn, Bingen, Coblenz, Mainz, and Mannheim. The steamers are those belonging to the *Amalgamated Cologne and Düsseldorf Company*, built in the American style with high cabins, so that in rainy and sunny weather the view is uninterrupted. There is a Dutch Company which runs steamers from Rotterdam to Mannheim.

Cologne to Frankfurt, via Gleissen (left going up). Time, 5 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 16 groschens; second class, 12 marks 5 g.

Cologne to Bonn. Time, 40 minutes; fare, first class, 2 marks 50 pf.

Cologne to Coblenz. Time, 1 h. 58 m.; fare, first class, 7 marks 80 pf.

Cologne to Mainz. Time, 3 h. 51 m. (express); fare, first class, 14 marks 90 pf.; second class, 10 marks 90 pf.

Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle. Time, 1 h. 22 m.; fare, first class, 6 marks; second class, 4 marks 50 pf.

Cologne to Paris. Time, 11 h. 45 m. (express). This train leaves Cologne at 9.5 A.M. (first class only), and 10.30 P.M.; fare, 47 marks 80 pf.

On the right bank of the river, opposite Cologne, is situated the suburb of *Deutz*. *Hotel Bellevue*, one of the best on the Rhine. From its gardens on the river, where there is music during the season, a beautiful view of Cologne is obtained, especially on moonlight nights. The bridge of boats is removed during the winter and the suspension bridge alone is used. Deutz is the terminus of the *Minden and Berlin Railway*, but the express trains leave the Cologne side of the river.

Continuing Route 145 from Cologne to Paris, after passing through a tunnel of 1625 yards in length, which occupies three minutes in traversing, the junction *Düren* is reached. This town, the *Marcodurum* of Tacitus, contains 8000 inhabitants, principally devoted to the manufacture of paper and cloth. It was captured by Charles V. in 1548. In the church of *St. Anne* there is a strong box which incloses the head of that saint.

A railway to the left leads to the *Elfel* and *Treves*. Another to the right leads to *Neuwied*, in 1 hour 15 minutes, passing *Bad-Burg*, where there is a college for the sons of the *Rhenish nobility*.

Aix-la-Chapelle (in *Rhenish Prussia*), the birthplace of *Charlemagne*, is a town of 78,722 inhabitants. It is well supplied with hotels, chief among which are *Nuelken's Hotel*, *H. Grand Manrique*, *Frank*, *Dubik*, *Hoyer*, and *Union*; prices high.

Aix-la-Chapelle was known to the Romans as *Aquis Græm*; its warm springs being the strongest inducement to make them settle there. *Charlemagne*, however, raised the city to its great eminence; it was not only his birthplace, but also the scene of his death, which event took place in 814. It became the second city of his great empire, and its capital north of the Alps, and thirty-seven of his successors were

crowned here between the date of his death and 1581. In the Middle Ages it was a great free imperial city, and the scene of many Diets of the empire. It is also noted for the numerous congresses held within its walls. Since the days of the Romans it has been known as a watering-place, and is annually frequented by hundreds for the cure of chronic cutaneous diseases, gout, rheumatism, and ulcerous affections. The Kaiserbad Spring contains a larger quantity of sulphur than any other in Europe.

Aix-la-Chapelle was named after "the chapel" erected by Charlemagne. It stood on the site of the present cathedral or minister, and was intended as a place of burial for himself and descendants. It was consecrated by Pope Leo III., assisted by 865 bishops and archbishops. The church was destroyed by the Normans in the 10th century. The present edifice, however, is one of the oldest in Europe, and is unequalled in the number and value of the relics it contains, some of which are only shown once in seven years, when hundreds of thousands make pilgrimages to see them. They were presented to Charlemagne by the Grand Patriarch of Jerusalem. They consist of the swaddling-clothes in which the Saviour was wrapped, the scarf he wore at the Crucifixion, spotted with blood, a cotton robe worn by the Virgin at the Nativity, and the cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was laid. These, with numerous presents of great value presented by different German emperors, are deposited in a silver vase of great cost, and, as we before remarked, are shown only every seventh year; 1874 was the last time.

There are also numerous other relics, considered not as of much importance, but guarded with jealous care. It requires a fee of one mark, and one and a half mark for a party, to make the guardian expose them, the principal of which are a locket of the Virgin's hair, and a piece of the true cross, both of which Charlemagne wore round his neck when he died and while in the grave; the leathern girdle of Christ; the bones of St. Stephen; the cord which bound the rod which smote the Saviour; a piece of Aaron's rod, and the arm-bone of the Emperor Charlemagne. All the emperors and empresses of Germany for over 700 years have sworn on these relics at

their coronation. Under the centre of the dome is a slab of marble, on which is inscribed "Charlemagne," pointing out the position of his tomb. A full mass is chanted in the cathedral every Sunday at 10 o'clock A.M.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is an imposing building of the 14th century, standing on the site of the palace where Charlemagne was born. It contains an ancient hall, beautifully restored, with frescoes by *Antiel* and *Kebren*, and statuettes of thirty-six German emperors. It is particularly celebrated for the congresses held there—that of 1748, when a general peace was signed by all the crowned heads of Europe, and that of 1818, when the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, in addition to deputies from Louis XVIII. and George IV., here assembled. After this Congress, Aix-la-Chapelle, which had been annexed by Napoleon, was ceded to the King of Prussia, in whose possession it has since remained. In the centre of the market-place stands a fine bronze equestrian figure of Charlemagne.

At the fountain of *Elise* there is a café, drinking-room, and restaurant. A band plays from 7 to 8 o'clock, and the process of time-killing is much the same as that described at Spa, but not to be compared with Spa as a residence. The *Kurbad*, at which place weekly balls are given, is a splendid suite of rooms. For the accommodation of visitors, there is a reading-room supplied with reviews and all the magazines and foreign newspapers, for the use of which visitors remaining any length of time pay a small monthly subscription fee.

The manufactures of Aix are very extensive, in proportion to the population of the town, chief among which is the manufacture of cloth, steam-engines and spinning machinery, looking-glasses and embroidery.

Near Maastricht is a new *Polytechnic School*, a handsome building in the Renaissance style.

Borcetts, a small town three miles distant, is more retired, and less expensive for persons taking the waters. Hotels, *St. Charles* and *Recomod*.

In front of the Rhenish Railway Station a monument has been erected in bronze, by *Druck*, to the citizens of Aix-la-Chapelle who died during the wars of 1806 and 1870-71.

An excursion should be made to *Lovberg*, about forty minutes from Aix. Its promenades are very pretty and much frequented, whence a beautiful view of the surrounding country is obtained.

The *Liedertafel* concerts, which take place every Saturday, are well worth a visit, and admittance can be easily gained by applying to your hotel proprietor.

From Aix-la-Chapelle to Paris. Time, 10 h. 18 m.; fare, first class, 41 marks 80 pf. To Cologne, 1 h. 42 m.; fare, 6 marks.

For description of route from Aix-la-Chapelle to Paris, see Route 182, Vol. I.

ROUTE No. 146.

Berlin to Cologne, via Potsdam, Brandenburg, Magdeburg, (Brunswick), Kreensen, and Soest. Time, 11 hours; fare, first class, 61 marks; second class, 40 marks 7 g.

[This is a route seldom made by travelers, unless they have some particular object in passing through these places. Many take the route as far as Magdeburg, then branch off through Brunswick, joining the mail route *via* Stendal, and pass through Hanover, Minden, etc. This last was formerly the mail route before the one *via* Stendal was opened.]

Potsdam, described in excursions from Berlin (see Index).

Brandenburg, an interesting town of 25,500 inhabitants, is situated on the *Havel*, which widens out here into the *Lake of Plauen*. Hotels, *Schwarzer Bär* and *Schwarzer Adler*. The town occupies the site of the ancient *Brenabor*, captured in 1158 by Albert the Bear, count of Anhalt, the same who founded Berlin, and took the title of *Maggrave of Brandenburg*.

The *Cathedral* is situated on a small island, which forms one of the quarters of the town. A portion of it dates back to the twelfth century, and is in the Romanesque style. It was restored by *Schinkel* in 1836. The high altar is of carved wood, and represents the Coronation of the Vir-

gin. In one of the chambers attached to the church are some relics held in high repute. Among others the pocket of David's sling; Goliath's staff; studs from the bedstead of the Virgin; the manger out of which St. Joseph's ass fed.

The *Church of St. Catharine* is a very handsome Gothic church, constructed of brick, and dating from the 14th century. It possesses several fine monuments and a magnificent altar in sculptured wood.

In front of the *Hôtel de Ville*, a fine Gothic structure, there is a *Roland* column, eighteen feet high. To the northeast of the town there is a hill, called the *Marien-berg*, from which there is a fine view.

Passing *Burg*, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, all of whom are principally employed in the manufacture of cloth. The town was founded by French refugees driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Magdeburg, the capital of the province of Saxony, is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It contains 84,452 inhabitants. Hotels, *Weimer Schwan*, *London Hotel*, and *Stadt Braunschweig*. Its citadel is built on an island in the *Elbe*, which runs through the town. *Magdeburg* is noted for its manufactures of cottons, woollens, gloves, lace, porcelain, and tobacco. It has an active trade, which is facilitated by steam packets on the *Elbe*. The town is very ancient, having been in existence since the 8th century. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, but most of all when it was sacked by Tilly. It resisted the Austrian army under Wallenstein for seven months. It was besieged and taken by the French in 1806, and also in 1813.

The principal and perhaps the only building worthy of note is the *Dombirche*, or Cathedral, and that is truly splendid. The interior is magnificent, and contains many interesting and highly finished sculptured monuments. It was badly used by the French, who turned it into a stable; it has however, been lately restored by the Prussian government at an enormous expense. The principal monuments are, that of Archbishop Ernest: it is in bronze, and surrounded by figures of the twelve apostles; the tombe of the Emperor Otho, and of his queen, Editha; a monument of Bako, a canon of the church, who saved it from de-

struction by interceding with Tilly, whose schoolfellow he was. There is also the monument of the woman of Asseburg who was buried alive, made her escape, returned to her husband the night after her burial, had several children, and lived nine years after. Tilly's sword and helmet are shown here. In the old market, opposite the Rathhaus, stand the equestrian statues of the Emperor Otho and his two queens: it was erected in 979. The French general Carnot is buried here: he was Minister of War when Napoleon was First Consul, and during the hundred days was Minister of the Interior; he was banished from France at the Restoration, and died at Magdeburg in 1821. The most animated portion of the city is the *Breite Weg*, a principal street which traverses the town from north to south. Here the *Exchange* is situated. It was restored in 1878. No. 146 of the same street bears the inscription: "*Gedenke des 10ten Mai, 1631.*" It was here, it is said, the traitor lived who betrayed the town to Tilly.

The citadel is very strong, and serves as a state prison; Lafayette and Carnot were both confined in it, as also Baron von Trenck, who was guillotined in Paris in 1794. He was confined by Frederick the Great, because he was in love with that monarch's sister, the Princess Amelia.

On the east of the *Domplatz* are situated the *Schlöss* and government offices; near which stands the *Marienthore*, connected with some old abbey buildings now used for educational purposes.

In front of the *Hôtel de Ville* stands an equestrian statue of *Otho the Great*, which dates from the 13th century; it was restored in 1858. Near to this is a statue to *Francke*, the burgomaster, erected in 1856.

The *Fürstenuell*, a terrace named from Prince Leopold of Dessau, is the most frequented promenade in the interior of the city. Farther on is the new quarter of the town, recently built with handsome houses; beyond which is the *Frederick William Garden*, which occupies the place of the *Convent of Bergen*, so celebrated in former years. It is finely laid out, and commands some exquisite views.

Luther went to school at Magdeburg, and he himself records the fact that he used to sing in the public streets in front of rich men's houses to acquire the means

of supporting himself and prosecuting his studies.

To the south of the public garden is the small industrial town of *Buckau*.

Steamers run down the Elbe several times a week to Hamburg and Harburg.

Magdeburg to Paris. Time, 24 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 108 fr.; (Mixte), second class in Germany, first class in France, 91 fr. 65 c.

Magdeburg to Bremen. Time, 5 h. 37 m.; fare, first class, 21 marks 8 g.; second class, 16 marks 1 g.

Magdeburg to Hanover. Time, 4 h.; fare, first class, 12 marks; second class, 8 marks 8 g.

Magdeburg to Brunswick. Time, 2 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 7 marks; second class, 5 marks.

Magdeburg to Leipzig. Time, 2 h. 30 m. (express); fare, first class, 9 marks 6 g.

Magdeburg to Berlin. Time, 3 h.; fare, first class, 12 marks; second class, 9 marks.

[Brunswick is out of the route to Krefenhausen, but on the way to Hanover—time, 2 h. 35 m.—and was formerly on the high-road between Berlin and Paris; since deserted as a mail route.]

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

The duchy of Brunswick embraces three detached portions of moderate size, inclosed between the province of Hanover and other Prussian dominions, together with several pieces of much smaller extent. The inhabitants of this duchy are mostly descended from a branch of the ancient Saxons, and the Low-German language is universal among the villagers, except on the Harz Mountains, where the mining population speak High-German. Personal courage and open-heartedness are the leading characteristics of the Brunswickers. They are allowed to be the best situated, in point of comfort and village economy, of all the Germans, and the aspect of the whole country is indicative of good order and prosperity. It is one of the best-governed states in Europe. The public debt amounts to \$16,350,000.

The present Duke of Brunswick is a lineal descendant of Henry the Lion, the last of the house of Welf, who held the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony; his older brother, formerly Duke of Brunswick, died at Geneva in 1174, leaving that city his whole private fortune. In their rivalry with the Saxonian house of Hohenstaufen, in the 12th century, the party of the powerful Welfs was stronger in Italy than in Germany, and the jealousy entertained of their power in the former country caused all the princes of the empire to unite with the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in humbling them. Henry the Lion, having refused to aid that emperor in his wars with the free Italian cities and the pope, was deprived, by a decree of the Diet in 1180, of both his duchies, and only left the possession of his allodial domains of Brunswick and Lüneburg (or Hanover), which were subsequently split into numerous branches, but merged finally into the still reigning lines of Hanover and Brunswick, which is the older branch. As such the crown of England would have devolved to this line, which claims descent from the daughter of Henry II., on the extinction of the house of Stuart, had not the Duke of Lüneburg, afterward George I., by marrying the daughter of Elizabeth, Countess Palatine, the daughter of James I. of England, procured a prior claim to the younger line.

Treaties of mutual inheritance existed between the houses of Hanover and Brunswick, and the succession only passes to the female side when legitimate male heirs fail. The intimate family connection which in the last century subsisted between the house of Brunswick and the reigning families of Great Britain and Prussia engaged the princes of Brunswick in political alliances with these two powers, in opposition to France and occasionally to Austria. The Prussian army, at the outset of the disastrous campaign of 1806, was commanded by the duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick, who fell in the battle of Jena. Although he had declared his duchy neutral, and no Brunswick troops were with the Prussian army, yet his lands were immediately seized by the conqueror, and incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia. His youngest son, Frederick William, after the death of his eldest, and the

abdication of his second brother, the sole remaining heir, served some time in the Prussian, and afterward in the Austrian army. In 1800 this adventurous prince raised a small corps, and attempted, in co-operation with the grand Austrian army, to excite a diversion in the north of Germany; but, finding his cause ruined by the victory of the French at Wagram, he craved the whole of Germany at the head of a small body not exceeding 2000 men, and marched from the Bohemian frontier to the sea-coast near Bremen. Alternately eluding and fighting the various French corps which crossed his passage, with equal good fortune and bravery he succeeded in embarking for England, where his troops joined the British army, with permission to retain the black uniform which their bravery had rendered celebrated, and served until 1814 in the Peninsula. Having regained his dominions under the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, Frederick William fell at the head of his troops while maintaining his position at Quatre Bras, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

Brumswick, capital of the duchy, contains 57,806 inhabitants. Hotels, *Brumswick Hotel, Deutsches Haus, H. de France, and H. d'Angleterre*. Henry the Lion made this city his residence in the 12th century, fortifying and adorning it. From this prince the present royal family of England are descended. The principal objects of curiosity to be seen are the new palace or *Residenzschloss*: it is erected on the site of the *Grüne Hof*, which was burned by the mob in 1830, and again burned in 1835. The principal façade is 400 feet long, beautifully decorated. The beautiful entrance is crowned by a celebrated *Quadriga*, or car, drawn by four horses as represented on ancient medals: the work is in copper, by *Richter*. There are two colossal statues on the summit of the edifice, representing Henry the Lion and Otho the Exile, by *Biller*. The interior, which is very beautiful, is well worth a visit; inquire of the Intendant at the entrance. The *Cathedral of St. Blasius* was finished by Henry the Lion; it is an interesting solid structure in the Byzantine Gothic style. It contains the monuments of Henry the Lion and his wife, Matilda (sister of Richard Cour de Lion). In the

vanity beneath the church lie the coffins of Duke Charles William Ferdinand, who fell at the battle of Jena, and his son, Duke Frederick William, who fell at Quatre Bras, nobly avenging his father's death. Small black flags (the color of his uniform), presented, the one by the matrons, the other by the maidens of Brunswick, hang above Duke Frederick's coffin. Close to these lies the coffin of Caroline of Brunswick, the unfortunate queen of George IV., king of England. The church contains numerous relics brought from the East by Henry the Lion: his own statue, the high-priest's servant's ear, the bone of a whale, which was formerly passed off as one of Goliath's ribs, and various other articles. Near the cathedral stands a large bronze lion, said to have been cast in Constantinople, and brought from there by Henry the Lion, who placed it upon a pedestal in front of his palace, on the site of which a barrack now stands.

The Museum, also near the cathedral, contains numerous gems of painting and sculpture. Among the former there is a portrait by Raphael, an Adam and Eve by Giorgione, portraits by Rembrandt and Albert Dürer, a Marriage Contract and a Musical Party by Steens, a Crucifixion by Benvenuto Cellini. Among the leading antiquities there is a stone carving of St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, by Albert Dürer; Kosciusko's cap, carved in prison; Luther's ring, the sword of Duke Frederick William, and the uniform of Frederick the Great. The Museum is open daily, excepting on holidays, from 25th April until 19th October, from 10 to 1.30; Sundays, 11 to 1; and Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8 to 5. The church of St. Andrew—with its steeple, one of which is 230 feet high—containing a bronze font; and that of St. Catherine, with paintings by Diirich, and stained-glass windows from designs by Cranach and Dürer; as well as the church of St. Martin, in the pointed Gothic style, are interesting to lovers of the fine arts.

Brunswick contains numerous manufactures of linen and woollen stuff, hardware, etc., with many excellent schools and charitable institutions. The city has a very quaint appearance, with innumerable gables, high-pitched roofs, and overhanging stories, one above the other, the tops of the

houses on opposite sides of the narrow streets often making close approach to one another. The city is surrounded with pretty walks, which occupy the site of the former ramparts; here the citizens have erected a cast-iron obelisk to the memory of the two dukes who fell at Jena and Quatre Bras: it is 60 feet high. About a mile from the city is the monument erected to the memory of the patriot Schill, who was shot by the French. He was at the head of the rising against the French in 1809, was unsuccessful, captured, and shot, with many of his companions in arms. The body-guard of the present duke wear the same uniform that distinguished the Duke Frederick William—jet black, with death's head and cross-bones. Lessing, the celebrated German author, is buried in the *Magdal Kirchof*; there is also a statue erected to his memory in *Lessingplatz*; he was a long time librarian to the Duke of Brunswick. The space between the gates Steintor and Fallersleben is now occupied by the deer park. At the terminus of Hainwegstrasse a handsome theatre was erected in 1861, to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the foundation of the city.

Outside the gate, on a road leading to the exercising-ground, a column has been erected to the memory of Olufman, who commanded the Brunswick troops at the battle of Waterloo.

Not far from the city, on the Zinckenberg hill, stands the pleasant château called the *Richmond*, built for the duke in 1768; also the villa *Williamscastle*, built in the Gothic-Norman style, and surrounded by beautiful gardens.

From Brunswick to Paris. Time, 29 h. 23 m.; fare, first class, 100 frs. 85c.; "Mixed," 92 frs. 80c.

Brunswick to Magdeburg. Time 2 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 7 marks; second class, 5 marks.

Brunswick to Hanover. Time, 1 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 5 marks; second class, 3 marks 8 g.

Brunswick to Leipzig. Time, 4 h. 50 m.; fare, first class, 14 marks 6 g.

Brunswick to Berlin. Time, 5 h. 50 m.; fare, first class, 19 marks; second class, 14 marks.

Excursions can be made from Brunswick to the Harz Mountains, also to Halberstadt and Oschersleben. From Halber-

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stadt there are branch railways to *Blankenburg*, *Quedlinburg*, *Thale*, and *Bullenstedt*, all penetrating into the Harz; also to *Geislar*, the nearest point from Brunswick. If on the Göttingen side of the mountains, a day might be spent in making an excursion to *Geislar*; another from *Geislar* to *Brocken*, the third from *Brocken* to *Blankenburg*, thence to the *Raistrappe* and *Alexisbad*. Eight or nine days, however, may well be spent in making a thorough tour of the mountains. One day is visiting the valleys *Selle* and *Alexisbad*; second day, *Gerrode*, *Saferode*, and *Henningstals*; third, *Hirsch*, the valley of the *Bode*, and *Raistrappe*; fourth, *Blankenburg*, *Rödelund*, and *Wernigerode*; fifth, the *Steinerns Runne*, and *Brocken*; sixth, *Hannberg* and *Burgberg*; seventh, the environs of *Harzberg*; eighth, the valley of the *Oker* and *Geislar*. Nearly all the points of interest can be visited in carriages. There is a good road between *Geislar*, *Harzberg*, and *Wernigerode*, between *Geislar* and *Osterode*, between *Wernigerode*, *Elbingerode*, and *Blankenburg*. One from *Harzberg* to the foot of the *Brocken*, and from *Wernigerode*, to the top of the *Brocken* by *Hannberg*.

Carriages with two horses cost 15 marks per day, not including tolls and porters. Guides are almost indispensable; the usual price is four marks, and one groschen per mile return-money.

The Harz Mountains are about sixty miles long by twenty broad, and are the most northern mountain range in Germany. The *Oberharz* is the most westerly portion; every thing here is dark and gloomy. The eastern portion, or *Unterharz*, is pleasanter, and the scenery more picturesque. The range lies on the borders of Hanover, Brunswick, and Anhalt (see Germany). The mountains, of which *Brocken* is the highest, are neither lofty nor grand, and the tourist must not expect to see either the Alps or Pyrenees.

August and September are the best months to visit the Harz.

Supposing the traveler at Brunswick, we will commence the tour of the Harz at *Geislar*.

From Brunswick to *Geislar* (railway). Time, 1 h. 55 m.; fare, first class, 3 marks 4 g.; second class, 2 marks 3 g.

Geislar.—Once an important free town

of the empire, the birthplace of the Emperor Henry IV., and for many years an imperial residence.

Here are still to be seen many interesting specimens and relics of mediæval architecture; among which the Imperial Palace (*Kaiserpfalz*), built in the course of the 11th century; the *Dombapelle*, or cathedral chapel, being the remnant of the celebrated cathedral built during the latter part of the 11th century, and pulled down some fifty years ago. A few objects of art, having belonged to the church, are still shown inside; a small fee is expected. The Town-hall, where the *Bräuker* is to be seen, that is, the Bitting Cat, in which shrews used to be confined; a huge tower called the *Zeiger*, by the *Bräuker*, or *Broadgate*. A little way out of the town are the pools, the waters of which are made yellow by the ochre that is found in them; and a short distance from them some curious rocks, nearly 100 feet high, called the *Klus*, where a grotto has been hewn and a chapel built.

On the way to *Harzberg* you go through a village called *Oker*, situated at the entrance of the wild valley so called, and renowned for extensive iron-works. Hotel, *Lär*.

Harzberg.—A place of great resort, situated at the entrance of the *Rodow* dale. The most striking feature is the hill, about 1000 feet high, called *Burgberg*, with the ruins of a castle built by the Emperor Henry IV., the prospect from which is magnificent. At a short distance from the town is to be seen a beautiful artificial cascade. Taking *Harzberg* as a centre, interesting excursions may be enjoyed in various directions to places not far remote. The *Hotel Burgberg* is recommended.

Clanthal, the chief town of the Harz, is reached through the picturesque valley of the *Oker*, with about 10,000 inhabitants; it is the most important mining place in the Harz. The hill on which it stands is 1800 feet above the level of the sea, and the country about it is bare and desolate. Houses and churches are built of wood. There is in the School of Mines an extensive collection of models and minerals. Hotel, *The Krone*.

A high-road, affording some beautiful prospects, brings the tourist to

Osterode, a small town, interesting only

on account of many very old houses. Hotel, *Englischer Hof*.

Harzburg.—The only attraction here is a very old castle where the Duke of Brunswick used to reside. The fire-arms manufactory is, however, well worth a visit.

Andersburg, reached through the picturesque *Söbber* valley, is a small town 1900 feet above the sea, and most romantically situated. Here is a silver foundry.

The foot-path along the *Rabberger Gräben* affords a most interesting walk to the *Brocken*, the loftiest mount in the whole range, being about 8800 feet above the level of the sea. On the top and close by the *Isa* is a tower, from the top of which, in serene weather, the prospect extends 80 or 90 miles. Here may then be described the spires of *Göttingen*, *Gotha*, *Magdeburg*, and other cities. The various masses of granite in the neighborhood of this tower are distinguished by names bearing reference to legends of the Middle Ages, such as the *Devil's Pulpit*, etc.

Harzburg.—On the top of an eminence stands the castle of Count *Stolberg-Wernigerode*, who owns here extensive cast-iron works. Hotel, *Deutscher Hof*.

The iron cross on the *Hannstein* height in the *Hann* valley was erected by Count *Stolberg*, to commemorate the names of friends who perished in the wars for the liberation of Germany.

Wernigerode.—Chief town of the county of *Stolberg-Wernigerode*, remarkable for its handsome wooden buildings in Gothic style. The Town-hall, prominent among them, is of the 13th or 14th century. Pleasant walks and beautiful views may be enjoyed in the immediate environs. The castle, which commands a panoramic view of the town, stands amid most picturesque scenery. Hotel, *Lindenbergy*.

Blankenburg.—Is a very romantic site. Here is the splendid castle where *Maria Theresia* lived in her youth. The town was bombarded during the Thirty-years' War. Hotel, *The White Eagle*. The sandstone rocks, 277 feet high, and the ruins of a stronghold at *Repenhain*, little more than one mile from *Blankenburg*, are worth a visit.

The *Rostruppe* is a huge mass of granite some 1500 feet above the sea, and 709 above the *Bode*, rising perpendicularly on three

sides and projecting over the valley. It owes its name (the Horse's Hoof) from a legend of some princess, who, being pursued by a giant, leaped her horse across the valley of the *Bode*, who left in the rock the dint of his hoof.

Quedlinburg, once a free town of the empire, founded in the 10th century, contains 17,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *The Black Bear*. The castle, rising on a rock, was an abbey (secularized in 1803), whose abbesses were persons of great importance, bearing the title of Princesses of the Empire, and enjoying many privileges, which, however, they forfeited, as well as the best part of their possessions, by embracing the Lutheran doctrines.

Gerode has a beautiful Roman church of the 10th century. Hotels, *The Golden Lion* and the *Isa* on the *Stubbenberg*. The view enjoyed from the top of this rock ought by no means to be missed, it being considered the most charming and extensive in the Harz Mountains. Thence a path gradually ascending through delicious woodland brings you to *Ramsberg* and the *Victorshöhe*, on the summit of which rises a tower commanding a most extensive prospect. The same path downhill leads to *Altenstedt*, a small watering-place. Schumann's Hotel. Diligences run daily from this place to

Ballenstedt, is a very romantic situation, has 4000 inhabitants. The ducal castle, with a splendid park, contains a collection of choice pictures. Then, as you bend your course in the direction of *Nordhausen*, you meet *Harzgerode* and *Stolberg*. (*Freitag's Hotel*.) The castle contains some interesting objects. *Neustadt*, with the ruins of the *Hohenstein*; *Hfeld*, in the picturesque *Berethal*, formerly a monastery and famous school; and then *Waldmaried*, with the ruins of a monastery, part of which is still in a very good state of preservation. The *Lea Hotel*.

From *Magdeburg* to *Kreisau*. Time, 2 h. 30 m. Passing *Lutter*, near which *Tilly* gained a victory over *Christian IV.* of Denmark, and *Seesen*, whence parties visiting the Harz Mountains turn off, *Kreisau* is reached. This is the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line. Good restaurant at the station. The road here crosses the *Leine*, and passes *Hahnenried*, which contains a celebrated grammar-school

and engineering institution. On the left bank of the Weser, which the road crosses, is situated the remains of one of the most noted Benedictine abbeys in Germany. *Corvey* was founded by Louis the Pious in 818, and was governed by prince abbots for nearly one thousand years. It was the first seat of Christianity in the district. The first five books of the "Annals of Tacitus" were found here in the library in 1514. It is now the property of Prince Hohenlohe.

Hörter—Hotel, *Schmidt*—an ancient town still surrounded by walls, at one time a member of the Hanseatic League, and a free town of the empire. The ruins of the old watch-tower on the right of the railway was at one time the stronghold of *Bruma*, the brother of *Witkind*, hence the name *Brumberg*. It was one of the most famous of the Saxon strongholds, and the scene of a fierce conflict between *Charlemagne* and the Saxons.

A fine avenue of lime-trees connects *Hörter* with the Abbey of *Corvey*.

From *Hörter* a diligence runs twice a day during the season to *Pyrmont*, a watering-place of considerable note. Hotels, *Krone* and *Lippischer Hof*. The waters are chalybeate. There is a fine avenue, about one mile long, leading from the springs to the chateau of Prince *Waldeck*, which is the principal promenade of the visitors.

At *Driburg* there are sulphurous mud-baths, surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

Altenbeken junction.—Here there is a line running to *Schwarzburg* and *Cassel*.

Paderborn. Hotels, *Löffelmann* and *Concordia*. An ancient and picturesque town, containing 18,000 inhabitants. It was the most ancient episcopal seat in Westphalia founded by *Charlemagne*.

The Cathedral, a large, peculiar building, was reconstructed in 1848, after being nearly destroyed by fire: it contains numerous episcopal monuments, but nothing particularly interesting, if the two sculptured portals be excepted.

St. Bartholomew's Chapel, an older structure than the cathedral, is built in the Romanesque style, it is said, by Greek workmen.

The *Rathaus* is a picturesque building of the 17th century.

One quarter hour from the station is the iron bathing establishment of *Famblad*, and five miles further is the *Lippesprings*, a wa-

tering-place much frequented. Its waters are sulphurous, with much carbonic acid. Hotel, *Concordia*.

At *Striebsheim* station a railway, nearly finished, leads through *Datmold* to *Herford* (see Route 145). In the mean time diligence daily in 2 h. 30 min., passing *Gradenburg*, the highest summit of the *Teutoburger Wald*, 1300 feet above the level of the sea, on the summit of which a monument has been erected to the German hero *Hermann*, chief of the *Cherusci*, who defeated the Romans under *Varus*.

The statue is an imposing work of art. Eighty-five feet high from the point of the uplifted sword to the legendary eagle trodden under foot by the victor, this gigantic *Hermann* in form and countenance is intended to impetrate the manly vigor, frankness, and strength attributed to the ancient Germans by their Roman enemies. His costume, being the old Saxon tunic, with bearskin and helmet, leaves arms and legs uncovered, and gives full effect to the huge proportions of this the tallest figure erected since the *Rhodian Colossus*. The circular capitol temple which forms the pedestal is 66 feet high, and is supported by a foundation 66 feet in diameter. The figure, being of chased copper, derives solidity from a complicated system of iron tubes placed in the interior of the body. The copper used is making the statue weighs 237 cwt., the iron 1130 cwt. In the open temple which forms the base is a bronze *bas-relief* of the German emperor, and sundry German and Latin inscriptions to commemorate the reign in which the monument was completed. The German inscriptions chiefly refer to the last war, which established Unity and revived Empire, while a Latin legend contains the well-known words of Tacitus in his "Annals," book 2, chapter 88, in which *Hermann* is described as the only one who had the courage to attack Rome, and the strength to defeat her when at the height of her power. The monument was unveiled in 1875, in the presence of the Emperor *William*, who was particularly kind to the aged architect, *Herr von Bandel*. The German crown-prince and Prince *Charles of Prussia* attended the inauguration. The German minor sovereigns were represented by generals and adjutants deputed for the occasion. On his way to

Detmold the emperor visited the ancient imperial city of Goslar, the seat of the Saxon emperors, where a large concourse of people from the Harz Mountains and East Hanover greeted his arrival and followed his steps while inspecting the cathedral and palace. The monument overlooks the spot where the battle is supposed to have been fought in the year 9.

Between Lippesprings and Detmold stand the *Externstein*, five blocks of stone rising out of the ground like gigantic teeth. The situation is particularly picturesque, and is a favorite resort of the citizens of Detmold.

Detmold, or *Lippe-Detmold*, capital of the principality, contains 7000 inhabitants. It is a very pretty and agreeable town, and the residence of the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, who is very rich, owning nearly the whole of the principality. The *Palace* is the principal building, and is surrounded by handsome gardens.

A visit should be made to the prince's stables, called the *Marstall*, where some seventy horses of the famous Senner breed may be seen. They are of Arabian origin, and are allowed to run wild in the Senner Wald, where the prince has a breeding establishment (*Lophorn*), about five miles from Detmold.]

Passing the stations *Salzkotten*, where there are salt-works, and *Lippstadt*, a town of 7500 inhabitants, where there are two fine churches,

Soest is reached: this antiquated town contains 12,000 inhabitants. Hotels, *Oberweg* and *Försinkel*. It was a free imperial city belonging to the Hanseatic League, and in 1447 successfully withstood a famous siege of 80,000 men under the Archbishop of Cologne. It has several remarkable old churches which deserve to be visited, especially the *Cathedral*, *Waisen-Kirche*, and *Thomas-Kirche*.

[Near *Hagen* the *Ruhr-Sieg* railway branches off to the left, distant 1 h. 30 m. from *Siegen*, passing *Limburg*, a town of 4000 inhabitants. Situated in a very picturesque position is the chateau of the Prince of Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda. Also in the distance are seen the ruins of the *Hohen-Syburg Castle*, the residence of Witikind, the last duke of the Saxons, who was here conquered by Charlemagne.

From *Limburg* a small branch road runs to *Jawola*, a manufacturing town of con-

siderable importance, containing 14,000 inhabitants, devoted to the manufacture of steam-engines, brass-ware, pins, needles, wire, paper, etc.

About one and a half miles from the station of *Letmathe*, near the railway, is the highly interesting *Dechenhöhle*, a cavern discovered in 1863. Cards of admission (3 mark) can be procured at the station, whence the visitor proceeds to the *Grüns*, where there is a small hotel. A foot-path leads to the entrance of the cave, which has been explored about four miles; visitors generally visit only the *Orgelgrotte*, *Nixengrotte*, *Akademie*, and *Verhölle*. The *Nixengrotte* is considered one of the most magnificent stalactite grottoes known. A beautiful illumination is given at a cost of ten marks. A very peculiar effect is produced by the ignition of magnesium wire, which is sold to the visitor.

There is another cave close by called the *Grünmühlhöhle*, where numerous remains of animals have been discovered.

Siegen, an ancient town of 7200 inhabitants, has now become the centre of the iron traffic of the district. It contains two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen. The title became extinct in 1748. The lower castle contains a monument of Prince Maurice of Orange. It has recently been ascertained that *Siegen*, and not *Cologne*, has the honor of being the birthplace of *Iturbene* in 1577.]

Schwalm. Hotel, *Reinhold*. A busy town of 6000 inhabitants, and considered as marking the limits between the Franks and Saxons. About a mile from the town there is a large stalactite cavern, called the *Kluter*. Near *Garselsberg*, a short distance from *Schwalm*, Count Frederick of Isenberg murdered his cousin, Engelbart, archbishop of Cologne, on his way back from the Diet of Knights at *Soest*, before which body the count had been called to answer for certain misconduct. He was apprehended a year later, and broken on the wheel at *Cologne*.

Elberfeld and *Barmen*, two towns which are connected by one long street, contain together 146,500 inhabitants. Hotel, *Wiedenhof* at *Elberfeld*, and *Vogler*, near the station, at *Barmen*. They are purely manufacturing places, densely populated, producing cotton, silk, ribbons, iron, cutlery, etc.

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A visit should be made to the *Elisenhöhe*, a round tower on the top of the hill of *Harst*. It is surrounded by pleasure-gardens. There is a statue to St. Swithbertus, the first preacher of the Gospel here.

Düschdorf, described in Route 145.

ROUTE No. 147.

Berlin to Hamburg and Schleswig, via Wittberg, Hagow, and Buchen. Time (express), 5 hours; ordinary trains, 5 h. 46 m., and 6 hours. Fare, first class, 18 marks 13 sch.; second class, 14 marks 3 sch.

Three miles after leaving Berlin the railway crosses the Spree near the Charlotten gardens, and in twenty minutes reaches Spandau, a strong fortress of the second class, containing 17,500 inhabitants. Hotel, *Adler*. The principal object of attraction is the church of *St. Nicholas*, which contains several handsome monuments. The present Penitentiary was formerly the palace of the Brandenburg Electors.

A new foundry for the manufacture of cannon has lately been established here.

Ten miles east of Prisco is the battle-field of *Fehrbellin*, where the Great Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick William (in 1675), with five thousand cavalry, vanquished the Swedes, 11,000 strong. A monument has been erected to commemorate the event.

Zornitz station, whence a diligence runs daily to Wittstock, a manufacturing town of considerable importance, where the Swedes, in 1693, gained a victory over the imperial troops.

Wittenberg junction. A line from Magdeburg here joins the main line. There is also a line to Hamburg through Lüneburg, which branches off to the left.

Grönow is a small town in Mecklenburg, noted for its storerooms of butter, which is here sold in large quantities at annual fairs.

Ludwigslust, containing about 4500 inhabitants. Hotel, *Weimar*. It is the summer residence of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose palace contains some very fine pictures, also a collection

of Slavonic antiquities. The palace is surrounded by a fine park and garden. His stables are well filled with the finest horses in the country. He pays particular attention to the improvement of the stock. The Russian chapel contains the mausoleum of the Archduchess Helena, who died in 1808.

At *Buchen* station the line to Lübeck diverges. Notice here and at *Bergedorf* the peculiar and picturesque costume of the peasant-women, who are supposed to be descendants of the Dutch, from having retained their costume.

Near to *Bergedorf* are some forests, and *Sachsenwald*, presented to Prince Bismarck by the emperor.

Hamburg, a free imperial city of Germany, situated on the River Elbe, about 76 miles from its mouth. It contains 211,840 inhabitants. The principal hotel is *Stritz's*, which is beautifully situated on the Jungfernstieg; table and service of the very best. It is the first commercial port of Germany. The population of its entire territory is 257,453, nearly all Lutherans. Its annual receipts and expenses are about 23,000,000 marks. Its debt 124,634,095 marks. Its total importations in 1873 were over one thousand million marks—\$650,000,000. Upward of 5000 vessels annually enter and quit the harbor, and from 25,000 to 30,000 emigrants embark here annually, most of them going to the United States.

One of the most successful lines which cross the Atlantic is the Hamburg American Packet Company, sailing between Hamburg and New York, and vice versa, weekly; also from Havre to New York. These strong, safe, and powerfully built steamships leave New York every Thursday at noon, Hamburg every Wednesday morning, and Havre every Saturday morning. The ships are all commanded by men of the highest maritime ability, and the cuisine does justice to Hamburg, whose cooks for centuries have been proverbial.

This company also dispatches steamers from Hamburg and Havre once a month during the season to Havana and New Orleans, and the different West India Islands every two weeks; to Panama, all the ports in the Pacific, Japan, China, etc. It is one of the most important commercial cities of the world. Vessels of large size come

quite up to the town, in front of which the river is divided into several channels by numerous small and exceedingly fertile islands. The older portion of Hamburg was badly built, and consisted of narrow and dirty streets, but in 1842 sixty-one streets and 1747 houses were destroyed by fire, and many important improvements were made in the process of rebuilding. The business portion of the city is really very magnificent, but there are few public buildings deserving of special note.

The Exchange here is a very beautiful building. It was finished in 1841. One of the most interesting sights is to look down from the galleries during change and watch the excitement depicted on the faces of from 4000 to 5000 merchants. Some of the principal churches were destroyed by the conflagration of 1842, and have since been replaced by modern edifices. There is an elegant Jewish temple, besides several synagogues. The Gymnasium, a modern structure, possesses a library of 200,000 volumes, with a museum. The walls and various fortifications have been converted into boulevards and gardens, which extend nearly around the town. The church of *St. Peter's* is the most ancient in the city, having been built in the 12th century, but *St. Michael's* is the most magnificent; it has a tower 480 feet high, which is ascended by 600 steps. It contains an organ with 5600 pipes, considered one of the finest in Germany. The church is capable of holding 6000 people. *St. Nikolai's*, finished all but the tower in 1868, is built in the rich Gothic style of the 15th century.

The literary and charitable institutions of Hamburg are very numerous. The *Orphan Asylum* and the *Great Hospital*, capable of containing 5000 inmates, deserve a visit. Its trade embraces every article of German commerce, both in the way of import and export, and the Elbe is the great channel by which these commodities are conveyed. It has likewise considerable manufactures. The principal branches of industry, in this respect, are sugar refining, brewing, and distilling, calico-printing, dyeing, hat-making, silk and velvet weaving, and the making of snuff and tobacco. The natives of Hamburg are famous for their hospitality, and persons visiting the city, properly introduced, receive

the very best of attention from her merchants. It is customary to see the servants in private houses where you dine; they generally expect 50 cents from every visitor. The city is subject to inundations from the Elbe, which often rises twenty feet, filling the cellars of houses bordering on the river, the tenants of which make arrangements for occupying the upper floors. The suburbs of Hamburg are very beautiful. The famous fortifications have been converted into handsome promenades, and the *Alter* and *Neuer Jungferstieg*, with the *Alsterdamm*, are most beautiful. A visit should be made to the *Zoological Garden*, *Botanic Garden*, *Water-courts*, and *Cemeteries*. Flower-gardens, tea-gardens, tombs, and monuments appear in every direction. The *Stadt-Theater*, one of the finest in Germany, should be visited. It is not open during the three summer months. The *Phalanx-Theater* is devoted to comic performances. The public ball-rooms are much visited by the middle classes. Carriages, the single course, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; by the hour, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.

[An excursion should be made to the ancient and picturesque city of *Lubeck*. Time, 1 h. 20 m. Fare, first class, 5 marks; second class, 3 marks 7 g. *Lubeck* is a free city of Germany, and contains about 49,183 inhabitants. Its whole territory contains about 52,158. Hotels, *Stadt Hamburg* and *Duffels Hotel*. Its accounts are made in marks and schillings, the same as in Hamburg. *Lubeck* has considerable transit trade, but no longer enjoys its ancient commercial importance, having never recovered from its destruction by the French troops in 1806. Blücher, after the defeat of the battle of Jena, threw himself into this town, much against the desire of the citizens. He was hotly pursued by 70,000 French troops under the command of Murat, Soult, and Bernadotte, who carried the town by storm. It was then committed to the marches of the French soldiers for three days.

Lubeck was the smallest of the three Hanseatic towns of the German Empire; by edict of the Emperor Frederick II., in 1226, and during a long period of prosperity, it was the seat of government of the League, and its great prosperity only commenced to decay about the middle of the 16th century. It now remains one of the

best examples of singular antiquity in its churches and houses.

The Hanseatic League, of which Lubeck was one of the capitals, derives its name from "Hansa," an association, and was a confederation of Northern German towns for the purpose of protecting their commerce from the freebooters. It originated in the 12th century by an alliance between Lubeck and Hamburg, and gradually increased until it numbered eighty-five towns. It was divided into four sections, the capitals of each being Lubeck, Dantzic, Brunswick, and Cologne. Their power was once so great that they frequently declared war against Denmark and Sweden. The League was dissolved after the Thirty-years' War, and Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen are the only Hanseatic towns left. The city was formerly surrounded by walls and bastions, which have been leveled and converted into public walks. It is still entered, however, by four ancient gates. Many of the buildings present a highly picturesque appearance, finely decorated with high roofs and gable-ends. Sir Godfrey Kneller and the brothers Van Ostade were born in Lubeck.

The *Holstein-Thor*, an isolated part of the fortifications, dates from the 16th century. It has been recently restored. The *Rathhaus*, completed in 1517, is situated in the market-place, and is constructed of red and black glazed bricks, surmounted by five pinnacles. Here the members of the Hanseatic League held their meetings and signed their treaties with foreign ambassadors. Fail not to visit the *Rathshaus* (1445), which has been converted into a restaurant (wine and oysters, but no beer). The *Marienkirche* is very beautiful. It was built in the early part of the 14th century, and contains some fine pictures by Overbeck, who is a native of Lubeck. The principal object of attraction, however, is the clock standing behind the high altar. At 12 o'clock figures of the seven electors pass before a statue of the emperor, each bowing as it passes. The church was constructed of brick, in the Gothic style; the nave is very high, but no part of it seems at the present (1876) to be perpendicular. The picture called the *Dance of Death* is in a closed chapel, which the custodian will open. It is attributed to Holbein. Notice the *Maus of St. Gregory*, in the chapel

of the *Bergenfahrrer*: the stained glass is very fine; it was executed in 1456.

The *Cathedral*, founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, was completed in 1334. Its towers are 416 feet high. The side chapels contain numerous monuments of the old merchant princes, bishops, canons, etc. The wood-carving of the screen is admirably executed. The elegant railing around the pulpit is attributed to the devil! What object his satanic majesty had in producing such a work the custodian does not explain.

In the *Grovenraden-Capelle* are the finest pictures in Lubeck; they are attributed to Memling. They are in the form of a triptych, or altar-piece in three compartments; the middle one affixed to the wall, and the other two folding on this. On the outside shutters is the Annunciation, on the inner shutters Saints Blasius, Agidius with the deer, John the Baptist, and Jerome with the lion. In the interior is the history of the Passion, in three compartments and twenty-three scenes, from the Mount of Olives to the Ascension, the Crucifixion forming the grand central scene.

In the *Church of St. Catharine* is a collection of Lubeck antiquities.

The *Hospital aux Heidegenzist*, a fine building, dates from the 15th century. It is an admirably conducted institution.

The *Casino*, 160 Beckergrube, is open to strangers. The wooden tower on the ramparts, called *Chimborasso*, is an admirable point from which to obtain a fine view of the town and harbor.

Steamers to *Travemünde*, distance by the *Trave* 9½ miles, twice each day. This was the former port of Lubeck, and is now a watering-place. Hotels, *Kurhaus* and *Russie*. Steamers three times each week to Copenhagen (see Vol. III.) in 15 hours; to Christiania in 52 hours; to Stockholm in 50 hours, twice a week; and to St. Petersburg weekly, in 60 hours.]

In addition to the Hamburg American Packet Company's steamers mentioned above, there are steamers leaving Hamburg for Antwerp weekly in 40 hours; for Amsterdam twice a week, in 35 hours; for Hull four times a week, in 40 hours; for Heligoland three times a week, in 6 h. 30 m.; for London five times a week, in 45 hours; for New York twice a week.

[An excursion should be made from

Hamburg to Heligoland, if here during the months of July or August, or from the middle of June to the middle of September, which is nearly the length of the season. Steamers leave several times a week, and make the trip in from six to eight hours. Fare, 15 marks; return tickets, 24 marks.

Passing the town and fortress of *Stade*, which is seen on the left, and which is connected with the Elbe by a canal, is seen near the open sea *Carlsbad*, much frequented by the Hamburgers as a bathing-place. Hotels, *Seaside* and *Bellevue*. The sea-passage is only of three or four hours' duration.

Heligoland is a small island, about one mile long and one third broad. It was ceded by Schleswig to Great Britain in 1807, and still remains in possession of that country. The permanent population is 3000, but during the bathing season there are 1500 more persons on the island. The principal hotels are *Stadt London* and *Hotel Queen of England*. These are both in the Oberland, or upper town; there are several others of poorer character in the Unterland, or lower town.

A short distance from the principal island is a small sand-island called the *Düne*, where the bathing takes place, in the centre of which is a pavilion; on one side the gentleman bathes, on the other the ladies.

Several times during the bathing season there are illuminations of the rocks and grottoes, which are very pretty. There are numerous row and sailing boats for hire.

Steamers run three times a week to Bremerhaven in connection with the railway to Bremen. Time, 4 hours; fare, 12 marks.]

Hamburg to Altona—time, 30 minutes—whence there is a train to Schleswig four times each day.

The traveler who objects to a sea-voyage to Copenhagen can go the whole distance by rail through Schleswig-Holstein, Jutland, and Fühnen—time, 14 hours; or to Stockholm by the same route in 38 hours.

Altona—*Bahnhoft-Hôtel*—population, 75,000, finely situated on the north bank of the Elbe, surrounded by handsome villas and gardens. Altona is a free port, but inferior to Hamburg in business and excitement. The town was entirely burned by the Swedes in 1713, consequently there are no relics of antiquity.

Altona to Schleswig. Time, 3 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 9 marks 12 s. (Hamburg).

Altona to Nyborg. Time, 10 h. 10 m.

Altona to Copenhagen, by rail all the distance with the exception of a short distance between the islands of Fühnen and Seeland. Time, 14 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 45 marks (German); second class, 35 marks 1 g.

Hamburg to Copenhagen, via Kiel. First class, 29 marks 7 g.

Altona to Kiel. Time, 2 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 8 marks 4 g.

Passing numerous stations of no particular importance,

Neumünster junction is reached in 1 h. 4 m. from Altona. This is a town of considerable extent, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, principally devoted to the manufacture of cloth. Here lines branch off to Kiel and *Neustadt*, the main line to Jutland continuing directly north (for Kiel, see Vol. III.).

Rendsburg. Hotel, *Stadt Hamburg*. This is a fortified place of 12,000 inhabitants, built on the two banks of the *Eider*, which here separates the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig. The *Eider* falls into the North Sea at Tönning, and is connected with the Baltic by a canal.

As Schleswig is approached, the great beauty and natural strength of the position is at once apparent. The *Danewerk*, an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish position, extends from the mouth of the Schlei to Frederickstadt, a distance of forty-six miles. The intrenchments have been entirely leveled since the war with Denmark in 1864, the Danish force at that time not being capable of defending them against the Prussians and Austrians.

Schleswig. Hotels, *Stadt Hamburg* and *Rosen*. The town contains 13,600 inhabitants, and was founded in the early part of the 10th century. It was formerly the residence of the Duke of Schleswig, but its castle of *Gottorp* is now the residence of the commander of the forces in Schleswig-Holstein, and the question is still an open one whether the province will revert back to Denmark or be retained by Prussia. There is nothing of importance to detain the traveler, if the celebrated altarpiece of the cathedral be excepted. This is a work in carved oak, by *Brüggemann*, and represents a history of the Passion in

fourteen compartments. It was formerly in the possession of the monks of Bordesbolm, who, it is said, deprived the artist of his sight to render him incapable of ever again executing so fine a work. The situation of Schleswig is very beautiful, and the *Erdsberg* might be visited for the purpose of securing a most charming view.

The *Mönsberg*, a small island in the vicinity of the town, is densely covered with white sea-gulls the entire summer. They come regularly in March, and remain until cold weather, covering the ground like snow. They are shot in July, when the population take part in the grand *batter*. A diligence runs daily to *Eckwörde* and *Berby*, a small watering-place, and steamers twice a day to *Cappeln*, a beautiful place on the banks of the *Schlei*.

Passing *Lübeck*, a small, quiet port on the North Sea, where there is a large oyster park, *Flensburg* is reached. Hotels, *Rose* and *Stadt Hamburg*. This is a flourishing town of 22,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the *Flensburg Fjord*. There is an exquisite view from the eminence called the *Bellevue*, where your guide will point out the various battle-fields in the vicinity. The village of *Düppel* is about thirteen miles from *Flensburg*; the intrenchments of this town were carried by storm, April 18, 1864. This was considered the most brilliant achievement of the Prussians during the Danish war. The "Lion of *Flensburg*," placed in the *Cemetery* to commemorate the victory of the Danes at *Idstedt*, was carried off to Berlin in 1864.

Opposite the town of *Düppel* is the island of *Alsen*, which contains 22,500 inhabitants. It is connected with the mainland by a bridge of boats, and has a pleasant little capital called *Sonderburg*, with 6000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Stadt Hamburg*.

At *Wojens* there is a branch line in twenty-five minutes to *Hadersleben*, a town of 8000 inhabitants.

Vandrup is the frontier Danish town, and the seat of the custom-house, where baggage is examined.

At *Kolding* there are the ruins of a fine old castle; but at *Fredericia*, where travelers cross the Little Belt to *Strid*, there is nothing to be seen but the monument erected by the Danes to commemorate the victory over the Schleswig-Holsteimers in 1649.

The line now crosses the fertile island of *Fåbæn*, and passes through its capital, *Odense* (where in the church of *St. Canute* are the tombs of kings John and Christian II.), to the station *Nyborg*, whence by steamer to *Korsør*, across the Great Belt, and by rail to Copenhagen, in 3 h. 30 m.

ROUTE No. 148.

Hamburg to Stralsund, via *Lübeck* or *Schwerin* and *Rostock*. Time 7 and 9 hours to *Rostock*. Fare, first class, 31 marks. From *Rostock* to *Stralsund* by diligence in 10 hours.

Lübeck is described in Route 147 (see Index).

Lübeck to Schwerin in 2 h. 15 m.; fare, 7 marks. If going to *Hagenow*, change cars at this junction.

Schwerin, capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, contains 25,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *De Nord* and *Stern's*. It is situated on the Lake of Schwerin, and the modern portion of the town is quite pretty.

The *Cathedral*, which dates from the middle of the 14th century, is in the finest Baltic-Gothic style, and has recently been restored. The chapel of the Sacred Blood, the burial-place of the ducal family, is very fine; the paintings and stained-glass windows are by *Cornelius*. There is a beautiful bronze monument of the Duchess *Helena*.

The *Schloss*, or grand-ducal palace, is erected on an island in Lake Schwerin. It is surrounded with handsome gardens, which serve as a public promenade. The palace is an imposing building, four stories high, and includes a church, armory, etc.

The *Picture-gallery* is situated in the *Alexanderstrasse*. There are nearly eight hundred pictures, principally of the French and Dutch schools.

The *Antiquarium* contains a fine collection of prehistoric remains, arranged by the Mecklenburg Archaeological Society.

Near the *Theater* is a bronze statue to

Paul Frederick, erected in 1849. There is also an obelisk in granite in the palace gardens to the memory of the Mecklenburg soldiers who fell in the revolution of 1848. The principal buildings are an arsenal, ducal stables, and artillery barracks.

At the *Kleinen* junction there is a branch line which leads in half an hour to Wismar, a Baltic sea-port, containing 18,250 inhabitants. Hotel, *Stadt Hamburg*. There are several churches of no particular importance. The *Fürstenhof* is one of the former residences of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg; the building is now used for municipal purposes.

Passing *Kleinen*, *Blankenburg*, and *Butzow*, near which is the large penitentiary of *Droßberg*; whence to *Rostock* in 50 minutes. This is the most populous town in the duchy, situated on the River *Warnow*, and contains 32,000 inhabitants. Hotels, *Stadt Rostock* and *Stadt Hamburg*. It possesses the largest commercial trade in the Baltic.

The *Moritzkirche* is a fine edifice of the 18th century. A stone in the church marks the spot where the learned Swedish ambassador *Grotius* was buried. He died here on his way to the French court.

The *Rathhaus* is surmounted with seven pinnacles, and is a most interesting specimen of architecture. *Rostock* is the birth-place of General *Blücher*, of *Waterloo* notoriety. The house is shown where he was born in 1742. *Blücher* crossed the Rhine at *Caub* on New-year's-day, 1814, in his 73d year, and defeated *Napoleon* at *La Rothière* on February 1st, and on March 31st carried *Montmartre* at *Paris* by storm. He was there created *Marshal* and *Prince of Wahlstadt* by the King of Prussia. A bronze statue is placed in the square named after him *Blücherplatz*.

There is a steamer every hour during the season to *Warnemünde*, a watering-place at the mouth of the *Warnow*. Schnellpost daily to *Stralsund* in 10 hours.

Stralsund. Hotels, *Giebel* and *Brandenburg*. This important town, a fortress of the second class, is entirely surrounded by water, and contains 26,781 inhabitants—nearly one thousand less than it did ten years ago. It is situated on the *Stralsund*, a strait which separates the island of *Rügen* from the mainland, and is only ap-

proached by three bridges. A stone built into the wall near the *Frankenher* bears this inscription: "Dec. 22, 1715, Sweden's king, *Charles XII.*, had here his usual night-quarters when *Stralsund* was besieged by three kings, *Prussia*, *Poland*, and *Denmark*."

The fortified island of *Dänholm*, about one third of a mile in diameter, rises about 1000 feet above the *Rygerhöhe*, and contains the *Prussian* marine dépôt, with a harbor for gun-boats, magazines, etc.

Stralsund was founded at the commencement of the 13th century, and was at one time one of the most important towns of the *Hanseatic League*. In 1648 it was awarded to Sweden by the Peace of *Westphalia*. At the Treaty of *Paris*, in 1815, it was adjudged to Prussia.

The *Rathhaus*, with its seven pinnacles, is a rather striking object of antiquity. It contains a museum and a library. The churches of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Mary* are interesting edifices, but contain nothing of importance. A fine view of the town, harbor, and surroundings may be had from the tower of the latter.

In 1628 *Wallenstein* swore to take the city of *Stralsund*, "though it were fastened by chains to heaven." His boast, however, was never destined to be fulfilled, as he was obliged to raise the siege with a loss of twelve thousand men.

Major *Schill*, a distinguished *Prussian* officer of *Hussars*, who took up arms in 1808 in the hope of freeing Germany from the French, retreated with his regiment to *Stralsund*, and was killed in the street in attempting a sortie. The spot where he fell is indicated by a stone in the street opposite No. 67 *Fahrstrasse*.

Steamers three times each week in the summer to *Malmö*, in Sweden, in eight hours, thence by steamer or rail to *Copenhagen*.

Railway direct to *Berlin*, also to *Stettin*. Ferry across the strait in ten minutes to *Rügen*, the largest island belonging to Germany. It is separated only by the narrow strait of *Gellin* from *Pomerania*, and is included in that province. From 1648 to 1815 it belonged to Sweden, at which time it was ceded to Prussia. It contains 440 square miles, and abounds in romantic scenery. Its sea-bathing resorts are numerous, and it is much frequented by

visitors from all parts of Northern Germany.

Putbus is one of the principal places on the island, and a noted watering-place, founded by the proprietor, the Prince of Putbus. Hotels, *Bellevue* and *H. de Nord*.

Bergen. Hotel, *Prinz von Preussen*. This is the principal town, and contains 8600 inhabitants. A quarter of an hour from Bergen is *Ragard*, nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, from whence there is a magnificent view.

Stabbenkammer is the finest point on the island, and on Sundays and holidays the last arrival can hardly ever secure accommodation. Here the rugged chalk promontory rises 400 feet perpendicularly from the sea. A staircase of six hundred steps leads from the shore to the summit, which is called the *Königstuhl*, it being the spot whence Charles XII. of Sweden witnessed a naval contest between the Danes and Swedes. Red-hot charcoal is thrown down from the cliff, and illuminations of Bengal lights frequently take place for the amusement of the visitors.

Diligences run in different directions between the most prominent places on the island.

Two-horse carriages cost about 12 marks per day.

ROUTE No. 150.

Berlin to Bremen. Time, 6 h. 22 m.; fare, first class, 24 marks 6 g.; second class, 18 marks 8 g.

From Berlin to Stendal, see Route 145.

At *Ulm* junction, two hours from Stendal, there are some immense blocks of stone covered with a peculiar roof, supposed to be of Druidical origin. The line from Hanover to Bremen here crosses the track. The line now follows the River Weser and arrives at

Bremen.—Population 83,200. Hotels, *Hillman's Hotel*, a first-class house on the finest part of the Quai, lately completely renovated by the proprietors, Messrs. Hillman and Eberbach. *Hôtel du Nord*, a fine house opposite the principal railway station, well conducted by Mr. Wiesinger.

Bremen was formerly an independent and free city of the empire, and only second to Hamburg as a seat of German commerce. It was joined to Prussia in 1867, and is now garrisoned by troops of the German Empire. The greater number of German emigrants for America embark at this port. It is built on both banks of the Weser, about 40 miles above the mouth of the river, and its many well-preserved buildings of the Middle Ages convey some idea of the former importance of the city. Bremen is principally indebted for its great commercial success to the construction of its port or harbor, called *Bremerhafen*, which was opened in 1830: it now contains a population of 11,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly gaining in importance. There is an *Auswanderer Haus*, erected in 1849, capable of receiving three thousand departing emigrants, and feeding double that number from its kitchen. There are several good hotels: *Beerman* and *Steinhof*. A visit should be made to one of the magnificent steamers of the *North German Lloyd Company*, some of which are always in port. This company, which runs steamers twice a week to New York, stopping at Southampton, has the finest reputation in the world for the manner in which their splendid fleet is conducted. Tickets to visit the ships may be procured at the office of the company. The fortifications of the city having been destroyed, the grounds on which they stood have been laid out as public gardens, with rivulets and sheltered walks. It has a number of manufactures, the principal of which are those of snuff and cigars—the manufactories of the latter are the largest in the world—besides numerous distilleries and breweries, linen and woolen factories, sugar refineries, tanneries, soap and oil works. It exports large quantities of linen and woolen goods, provisions, and grain. The literature of Bremen renders her the principal emporium of Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, and other countries traversed by the Weser, in consequence of which she has a large and increasing trade. The city is governed by a senate, called *Die Wittheit* ("The Wisdom"). The principal buildings are, the *Cathedral*, built in 1160. The interior has been restored and fitted up for a Protestant congregation. Its organ is one of the finest in Germany. The pulpit was presented by Queen Chris-

tina of Sweden. Notice the stained-glass portraits of Luther and Melancthon, executed at Nuremberg. The *Bleibell* under the cathedral possesses the peculiar property of preventing decomposition, and contains several old mummies, some over four hundred years old. The *Museum* is situated a little north of the cathedral on the same Platz, and contains a good natural-history collection and an ethnographic collection; used also as a club. The church of *St. Ansgar* has a spire 325 feet in height. The new *Town-hall*, formerly the archiepiscopal palace, is a building of the same elaborate character as the town halls of Brugue and other cities of the Netherlands. The *Exchange*, or *Neue Börse*, built in the Gothic style between 1864 and 1867. There are six allegorical statues on the western front; the grand hall is most imposing and beautifully decorated; the *Exchange* opens at 1 o'clock; strangers admitted only with members. Beneath the old town-hall, built in 1405, are the famous wine-cellar, containing vats filled with hock, said to be over 100 years old. In one compartment of this cellar are some casks called "Rosen and the 12 Apostles." It is said the hock contained in them is 150 years old, and was formerly sold for two dollars a glass!

On the *Damsholde* stands the bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus, modeled by the Swedish sculptor *Fogelberg*, and cast in Munich. It was intended for the city of Gottenburg; the vessel in which it was conveyed was wrecked, but it was rescued by boatmen from Helligoland. The statue was purchased by some merchants of Bremen and presented to the city, and erected here in 1856.

Close by the statue is the *Kunstlerverein*, or artists' club, a nice Gothic building lately restored. It contains concert-rooms, restaurant, etc. Strangers must be introduced by a member. There is also a very good club called the *Union*, where strangers can be introduced.

In front of the *Rathhaus* stands the *Reinholdskule*, a colossal figure of a man in stone, eighteen feet high, erected in 1412. It was the palladium of the city. In his left hand the figure bears a shield with the imperial eagle. In his right hand he holds a drawn sword, and at his feet are the head and hand of a criminal, referring

to the extent of power enjoyed by the municipal authorities.

The *Kunsthalle* is a large building near the *Ostertbor*, containing a fair collection of modern pictures and some sculptures.

The *Museum of Natural History* should be visited. The collection of African birds is superb.

At the *Bürgerpark* some good concerts are given; there is a restaurant, and the place is much frequented by the citizens.

In the new quarter, to the west, there are numerous very beautiful residences. At the market which bears his name a bronze statue was erected in 1865 to the poet *Körner*, by *Denys*, a Bremen sculptor. There is also a monument in Carrara marble erected to *Olbers*, the astronomer, who discovered the planets *Pallas* and *Vesta*; it is by *Steinthal*. *Olbers* was born and died in Bremen. The promenades in the vicinity of this monument are very beautiful.

Bremen to Paris. Time, 30 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 70 marks 8 g.

Bremen to Berlin. Time, 6 h. 22 m.; fare, first class, 34 marks 8 g.

Bremen to New York (North German Lloyd). Fare, first class, \$120.

Bremen to Baltimore (North German Lloyd). Fare, first class, \$100.

Bremen to New Orleans (North German Lloyd). Fare, first class, \$135.

Bremen to Hanover. Time 3 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 9 marks; second class, 6 marks 7 g.

Bremen to Magdeburg. Time, 5 h. 37 m.; fare, first class, 21 marks 8 g.; second class, 16 marks 1 g.

Bremen to Wilhelmshafen. Time, 2 h. 50 m.; fare, first class, 6 marks 7 g.; second class, 4 marks 1 g.

From Bremen an excursion should be made to *Wilhelmshafen* and *Lunden*.

From Bremen to *Oldenburg*, four trains daily, in one hour. This town is the capital of the grand-duchy. Principal hotels, *De Russie* and *Erbysenherzog*. A quiet and agreeable town, situated on the *Hunte*, with 13,400 inhabitants, surrounded by handsome promenades, which have superseded the former ramparts. The duchy became united to Prussia in 1867.

The principal building is the *Grand-Duke's Palace*, which contains a small collection of modern paintings. Close to the

palace is the church of *St. Lambert*. The *Augusteum*, a handsome edifice, contains the picture-gallery of the grand-duke. The ground floor is used for temporary exhibitions. The gallery is open week days from 11 to 2, and on Sundays from 12 to 2. Among the principal pictures, notice No. 88, the Virgin, by *Merillo*; 89, the Infant Cardinal, by *Velasquez*; 92, Venus and Love, and a young Girl, by *Paul Veronese*; 129, Peasants, by *Teniers*; 107, St. Francis of Assisi, by *Rubens*; 189, Landscape, by *Rembrandt*; 106, a marine piece, by *Bach*.

From Oldenburg to Wilhelmshafen the country is flat and uninteresting, passing *Varel*, a pleasant manufacturing town, near which is the sea-bathing place of *Danigst*, quite an inexpensive place, with small Kur-aal and all the appendages.

Wilhelmshafen.—Hotel, *Denningshof*. This arsenal, dockyard, and military post is situated close to the mouth of the *Wezer*, on the west. The land was purchased from the Duke of Oldenburg in 1854, and the port opened in 1869.

The docks have been excavated from the low swampy land, and are protected seaward by granite dikes. There are three dry-docks for the building and repairing of iron-clads. The immense dock gates are worthy of attention. The government has already spent forty millions of marks in the construction of these works. The harbor is considered so impregnable that it has been called the "Sevastopol" of the North Sea.

During the French war the Prussian fleet lay here in perfect safety.

At Oldenburg there is a branch railway through *Leer* to *Emden*. Time, 1 h. 53 m.; fare, 4 marks 5 g.

Leer.—Hotel, *Prinz von Oranien*. A small commercial town of 8800 inhabitants, situated in the most fertile part of the *Oldfrisia*, at the confluence of the *Ems* and *Leda*. The line of Oldenburg here joins that of *Westphalia* for *Emden*, one of the most animated sea-ports in Northern Germany. Hotels, *Goldene Sonne* and *Prinz von Preussen*. Population 18,000. It was formerly a free city of the empire, situated on the banks of the *Ems*, now it is distant one half hour's walk from that river. The town is thoroughly Dutch in its appearance, dikes, canals, etc. It has

suffered considerably from inundations, and in 1836 the water remained for three months twelve feet high in its streets.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, a building in the Renaissance style, contains a good collection of armor and ancient fire-arms.

ROUTE No. 151.

Berlin to Danzig, via Stettin. Time, 11 hours (express); fare, first class, 41 marks 1 g.; second class, 30 marks 7 g.

Neustadt, a manufacturing town of 8600 inhabitants, one hour from Berlin. [There is a branch road eighteen miles to *Wriezen*, 6400 inhabitants, and situated on a branch of the *Oder*.]

Angermünde, an old town of 5700 inhabitants. A line here branches off to the left, passing through *Pasewalk* to *Stralsund* (see Route 152).

Stettin.—*Hôtel de Prusse, du Nord*, and *Deutsches Haus*. This is a flourishing commercial city and first-class fortress. It contains 76,250 inhabitants, in addition to a garrison of 6000 men. It came into possession of the Swedes after the death of the last Duke of Pomerania in 1637. In 1720 it was transferred to Prussia by the Treaty of Stockholm.

It is situated on the left bank of the *Oder*, but connected with the suburb *Las-tadia* by four bridges.

The quay of the city presents a most animated appearance, the water being sufficiently deep, 16½ feet, for vessels of large size; those drawing more water stop at *Swinemünde*, on the island of *Usedom*.

Stettin is the capital of the province of Pomerania, and one of the principal commercial ports of Prussia, being the outlet for all the manufactures of Silesia, and the dépôt for all foreign goods required. Its imports amount to about 150 millions of marks, and its exports about 120 millions. It is largely employed in manufacturing, refining, and distilling. There are few

curiosities to be seen. The *Old Castle*, the former residence of the dukes before they became extinct, commands the city, and is now used by the municipal authorities.

In the *Königsplatz* there is a marble statue of Frederick the Great, by *Schadow*; and near the theatre is another of Frederick William III., by *Drake*.

In the new portion of the town several fine public buildings have been lately erected.

The *Lepengarten* is outside the gates, and is the principal promenade for the fashionable society in the afternoon.

Stettin was the birthplace of Catharine the Great of Russia, also of the Russian Empress Maria, wife of Paul.

Between Stettin and the Baltic two islands are formed by the River Oder—*Usedom* and *Wollin*. On the first is situated *Swinemünde*, the outport of Stettin, an important place of 7000 inhabitants, with *sea-baths* about a mile distant. The beach is very fine, and it is much frequented by the citizens of Stettin. It was on this island that Gustavus Adolphus landed, June 24, 1630, with an army of 17,000 Protestant soldiers.

From Stettin to Danzig there are numerous small towns of very trifling importance, considering the length of the route.

Stargard junction, the chief town in Farther Pomerania, is situated on the river *Ilawa*, and contains 17,000 inhabitants. The line here continues on to the right to Posen and Breslau. The line to Danzig turns to the northeast, and at *Belgrad*, a town of 5000 inhabitants, there is a branch line (21 miles) which leads to the sea-port town of *Collberg*. *Hôtel de Prusse*. Population 13,500. This town is known by its courageous defense against the French for six months, 1806–1807. There is a very fine *Rathhaus*, recently erected, before which is a bronze statue of Frederick William III.

The *Marienthurm* is a five-aisled Gothic structure, dating from the 14th century. It is in possession of some remarkable antiquities.

CiŹin, a town on the Baltic, nearly three hours from Stettin. *Hotel, Derra*. It contains 14,000 inhabitants, and is finely situated at the foot of the *Gottenberg*, a hill 450 feet high, on the top of which is a monument to the memory of the Pomeranians who fell in the war of the allies against the

French in 1813. There is a statue of Frederick William I. in the market-place, erected in 1834.

Schlesse junction, a town of 4000 inhabitants. A branch road turns west to the sea-bathing place of

Kaptenauke, and to the southeast to *Neu-Stettin*.

Stolpe, a town of 14,000 inhabitants (*Hotel, Müller*).

Launburg, Zoppot, and

Danzig. — *Hotels, Englisches Haus* and *Berlin*. This is one of the oldest cities of Germany, a fortress of the first class, and one of the principal sea-ports of Prussia. It is situated on two arms of the Vistula, about five miles above its entrance into the Gulf of Danzig, and contains, with its garrison of 7000 men, 90,000 inhabitants. It was a leading member of the *Hanseatic League*, and a free city of the empire.

At the second partition of Poland, in 1793, it was awarded to Prussia. It was stormed and taken by the French under Marshal Lefebvre in 1807, for which victory Napoleon created him Duke of Danzig. The city is protected on the east by the forts *Bischofsberg* and *Hagensberg*; the entrance to the river by the fortress of *Weischelmünde*; and the island called the *Holm* in the Vistula is equally fortified.

The *Cathedral*, or *Marienthurm*, is one of the finest ecclesiastical monuments on the borders of the Baltic. It dates from the 14th century, and commands the city like a fortress. It is 280 feet long and 112 wide; the transept, 212, and 98 feet high. Around its interior are placed fifty chapels, originally intended as burial-places for the principal citizens. The high altar is a Gothic work, executed in 1517, and ornamented with beautiful wood-carving representing the life of the Virgin. Behind this altar there is a splendid window presented by Frederick William IV. But the gem of the church and of the city is the picture of the "Last Judgment," originally attributed to Van Dyck, but since its restoration to *J. Meunier*. The exterior portraits are by *Van Eyck* and *Van der Meer*.

According to tradition, this picture was destined for the Pope, but the vessel on which it was consigned was taken by pirates on its way from Bruges to Rome. The pirate ship was captured by a Danzig vessel and the picture retaken. It made

the usual journey to Paris in 1807, but was returned after the Peace. Frederick William III. wished to retain it in Berlin, and offered the city 120,000 marks for it, but the offer was refused.

The *Langenmarkt* and the *Langgasse* are the two principal streets, and run the entire length of the town. They are rich in houses of the most fantastic and beautiful construction.

The *Rathhaus* is situated in the *Langenmarkt*, and is a fine example of the architecture of the 14th century. The interior has been restored. The ground floor is devoted to summer and winter saloons of reunion. The *Receptor* gallery is used for the meetings of the municipal council.

Close to the *Rathhaus* is the *Fountain of Neptune*, cast in Holland in 1683. It is the work of *Adrian de Vries*.

The *Artshof*, or *Junkerhof*, is an edifice of simple exterior, dating from the 16th century. Here the merchants of the city, formerly styled "*Stadtjenker*," united to transact their business. The great hall on the ground floor is now the *Exchange* (hours 11 to 3). It was formerly the place of meeting of the corporations and guilds. It is decorated in a truly original manner with pictures, carvings, and armor. The laws of the merchants, in rhyme, are still hung up. Among the pictures are a *Last Judgment*, by *A. Moller*, a pupil of *Raphael*, and a *Madonna*, by *Stuck*.

In the centre of the hall is a marble statue of *Augustus III.* of Poland.

The *Arsenal* is situated in the *Langgasse*, and is an interesting building.

An excursion should be made to *Neufahrwasser*, the fortified port of Danzig. It is four miles distant, and steamers leave every hour. Near it are bathing-places, surrounded by gardens and promenades.

There are numerous other excursions. Among others that to *Johannisberg*, from the top of which a magnificent view may be enjoyed of the city, harbor, and the distant coast.

At *Oliva*, five miles from Danzig, at the foot of the *Carlsberg*, stands the suppressed *Chapel of Oliva*. The church is a fine building, around the choir of which hang portraits of the Kings of Poland and Dukes of Pomerania. The Peace between Sweden and Poland was signed here in 1660.

Fahrenheit, the inventor of the thermom-

eter, was born in Danzig toward the close of the 17th century, and died here in 1786. He perfected the thermometer in 1727, using mercury instead of spirits of wine, and forming a scale which is universally adopted in the United States and Great Britain.

The bathing-place of *Brda* can be reached in about one hour from Danzig—45 minutes by steamer and 20 by diligence.

Steamers leave Danzig twice a week for *Königsberg*, in 18 hours, and for *Stettin* weekly, in 27 hours.

Railway to Berlin, in 11 hours.

Danzig to Stettin. Time, 10 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 34 marks 2 g.

Danzig to Königsberg. Time, 4 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 15 marks 6 g.

ROUTE No. 152.

Stettin to Stralsund, via Passow. Time, 8 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 12 marks 3 g.; second class, 9 marks.

Stettin is described in Route 151.

Passow is the junction of the lines to *Stettin*, *Stralsund*, *Lubeck*, and *Schwerin*. Hotels, *Stadtmann* and *Kronprinz*. This is an old town of 8000 inhabitants, retaining its walls and towers.

Anklam is a small harbor containing 18,000 inhabitants, on the river *Penne*, which was formerly the line between Prussia and Sweden. Some of the houses are fine specimens of the Hanseatic architecture of the Baltic towns. The tower of the *Steinthor* is especially deserving of notice.

The *Penne* commences here to be navigable.

Two miles outside the gate may be seen an ancient watch-tower, erected to protect the town against the Counts of *Schwerin*.

Diligences daily in 5 h. 30 m. to the baths of *Swinemünde*. (See Route 151.)

Zusow, whence a branch line to *Wolgast*, an old commercial town, situated on the *Penne*, opposite the island of *Ugedom*. It contains the ruins of a castle, an ancient seat of the Dukes of Pomerania.

Greifswalde, a sea-port town of 17,500 inhabitants. Hotel, *Deutsches Haus*. It contains a university, founded in 1456, with about 850 students. There is a monument in the *Universitätsplatz* commemorating the 400th anniversary of the foundation of this institution. In the vicinity of *Marktplatz* are some fine examples of picturesque gabled houses.

Near *Greifswalde* are some important salt-works. The town is connected to the *Greifswalder Bodden*, an arm of the Baltic, by the small river *Hylde*, near the mouth of which are the ruins of the monastery of *Eldena*, which was destroyed by the Swedes.

Steamers daily during the season to *Lusterbach* (the Baths of *Putbus*), on the island of *Rügen*. Fare, 5 marks.

Miltow Station.—Diligences daily, during the season, to *Stahlbrode*, thence by ferry to *Gleiwitz* and *Gars* to *Putbus*.

Stralsund, described in Route 148.

ROUTE No. 158.

Berlin to Königsberg, via Cüstrin, Schneidemühl, Bromberg, and Marienburg, or via Danzig.

Time, 12 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 51 marks 2 g.; second class, 39 marks 4 g. Ordinary trains in 17 h.

Cüstrin.—Hotel, *Kronprinz*. This town, which is a strong fortress of the third class, is completely surrounded by marshes, at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*. It contains 10,500 inhabitants. Frederick the Great was imprisoned here by his father when crown-prince, and was compelled by his imperious father to look on from a room in the castle while his friend Lieutenant Von Katte was being beheaded, it having been discovered that he intended to assist Frederick in his flight to London. Six miles north of Cüstrin Frederick the Great, with 80,000 troops, defeated the Russian army, 50,000 strong, in 1758.

Two hours and twenty minutes from Berlin is

Landsberg, a busy town of 18,500 inhabitants, situated on the *Warthe*. Hotel, *König von Preussen*.

At the station *Krems* the line from *Stettin* to *Posen* crosses the line to *Königsberg*.

Schneidemühl junction, the direct line continues northeast toward *Danzig*. Another road, which makes a *détour* by *Bromberg*, continues to the east. Four lines intersect at *Bromberg*. Hotel, *Moritz*. Although containing 27,000 inhabitants, there is nothing to detain the visitor. There is a monument to Frederick the Great, erected in the market-place in 1881, the town being indebted to him for connecting the rivers *Brabe* and *Netze* by means of a canal.

Dirschau junction (change cars for *Danzig*) possesses a magnificent railroad bridge half a mile in length, built at a cost of \$2,000,000. This town was the birthplace of Forster, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world.

Marienburg, an ancient and celebrated town situated on the River *Neget*. It contains 8000 inhabitants. Hotels, *König von Preussen* and *Hochmeister*. The town is particularly noted as being the seat of the once powerful Teutonic Knights, to whom this country was ceded in the 13th century by the King of Poland. These knights, after a continuous war of fifty years, succeeded in subduing the pagan and barbarous Prussians who then inhabited the surrounding territory. The Schloss, or Palace of the Grand-Masters, is an imposing edifice in the Gothic style, divided into three portions. The *Hochschloss* was the original castle of the order, and dates from the 13th century. It contains the church of *St. Mary*, with the *precincts* of the knights and the "golden gate." Beneath it is the chapel of *St. Anna*, with the burial-vault of the grand-masters.

The *Mittelschloss* was the entrance to the *Hochschloss*, and was converted in 1809 into the residence of the grand-master when the seat of the order was removed from Venice to Königsberg. The *Hochmeister-Restel*, or Hall of the Grand-Master, is forty-one feet square, and supported by one single pillar of granite. During the siege, in 1410, the Polish army endeavored to strike this pillar and overwhelm the knights be-

north the ruins. A magnificent passageway leads to the *Ordens-Raum*, or Hall of the Order, 108 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 high. The beautiful modern stained windows illustrate subjects connected with the order.

The castle and town were surrendered to the Poles in 1457, after having been in possession of the order 148 years, and governed by 17 grand-masters.

A beautiful view may be obtained from the summit of the tower.

Elbing.—*Hôtel, Stadt Berlin and Königl. Hof.* An uninteresting commercial town on the River Elbing. Nothing to detain the traveler.

From Elbing to the village of *Fromburg*, the last residence of Copernicus, in 2½ hours by steamer. It is the residence of the Bishop of Ermland, whose palace stands on a height above the town. The Cathedral is a handsome structure, built in the Gothic style, and fortified with towers and walls.

Königsberg.—*Hôtel de Prusse, Schöle's Hôtel, and Deutsches Haus.* This interesting city, the fourth in Prussia in point of population, coming after Berlin, Breslau, and Cologne, contains 119,187 inhabitants. It is situated on both banks of the River *Pregel*, 4½ miles from its mouth. It is a fortress of the first class, strongly protected by forts, and keeps a garrison of 6000 men. It was once the capital of Prussia proper, and for a long time the residence of the Duke of Brandenburg. It owes its foundation to the existence of a fortress belonging to the Teutonic Order, built on an eminence, and called *Königsberg*, or "Hill of the King," in honor of Ottokar, king of Bohemia. After the taking of the castle of Marienburg, Königsberg became the residence of the Grand-Master of the Teutonic Order.

The *Schloss*, or Palace, is an ordinary looking building. It was built by Ottokar in 1267. It has undergone numerous changes, and is now used by the municipal government authorities. It was the residence of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, when driven from Berlin by the army of Napoleon. At the western wing is the chapel where Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, placed the crown of Prussia on his own head in 1701, declaring himself King of Prussia. The present emperor, William I., did the same in 1861.

Before the eastern entrance of the palace is a statue of Frederick I., by *Schäfer*.

To the northwest is a handsome monument, erected in 1864, to the memory of the celebrated philosopher Kant, who died here in 1804. It is in bronze, by *Ross*.

In front of the palace a handsome post-office stands; it is of recent construction; and near it is the *Altstädter Kirche*, finished in 1848, by *Schinkel*.

The *Paradeplatz* is adorned by the *New University Theatre* and an equestrian statue of Frederick William III., erected in 1861, by *Kin*.

The Cathedral is a Gothic building of the 14th century. It contains numerous monuments of knights and grand-masters. In the choir is a marble monument of the Margrave Albert, bearing his effigy.

The *Museum* of the city contains a collection of modern paintings. It is open to the public from 11 to 3 on Sundays, and from 11 to 1 on Wednesdays, and every day to travelers on payment of 1 mark.

Notice No. 178, by *Pilg*, the Abbot of *Franco-Chiemsee* defending her convent against bandits; also 258, by *Lessing*, a monk praying near the coffin of the emperor Henry IV.; 262, *Compiègne*, Wellington and Blücher at Belle-Alliance.

In the same street is the *Library*, containing 160,000 volumes.

Near the *Observatory*, erected in 1818, are the *Zoological and Botanical Gardens*.

The exportation of amber was formerly the most important product of this city, and is still one of its chief exports. It is found along the north coast of Prussia. After severe storms it is thrown on the coast with the sea-weed, having been torn up from its bed by the severe storms that occur in the Baltic. It is mostly exported to the East, and many persons think it is the product of the Levant. The right to collect it was formerly one of the privileges of the grand-masters, who defrayed the expenses of the order with the proceeds. It became afterward a monopoly of the court. The right is now leased to private individuals. It is sometimes dug along the coast at a depth of forty feet, and found in the formation known as glauconite sand. The "milky" amber is considered the most valuable, and is found at the lowest depth. Some of it is worth \$100 a pound.

The monopoly was so strict that ranges of gallows were erected along the shore to show the penalty of an infringement of the law.

About twenty-five miles southeast of Königsberg lie the battle-fields of two of Napoleon I.'s greatest victories. February 8, 1807, he gained a complete victory over the Russians at *Eylau*, fighting them in the snow; and at *Friedland*, June 14, in the same year, when 25,000 Russians were killed and 85 pieces of cannon taken.

Steamers leave Königsberg daily for Tilsit, in 14 hours; to Danzig, semi-weekly, in 18 hours; to Stettin, semi-weekly, in 35 hours.

Königsberg to Berlin. Time, 12 hours; fare, first class, 58 marks 8 g.

Königsberg to Danzig. Time, 4 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 12 marks 8 g.

ROUTE No. 154.

Berlin to Tilsit, via Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Posen, Thorn, and Insterburg. Time, 5 h. 11 m.; fare, first class, 68 marks; second class, 50 marks 8 g.

Seven miles from Berlin *Köpenick* station is passed. This is a town of 4000 inhabitants, situated on an island in the Spree. Frederick the Great, when crown-prince, was here tried by court-martial.

Passing the stations of *Fürstenevalde* and *Rosengarten*, of no importance, in 1 hour 20 minutes the train reaches *Frankfort-on-the-Oder*. Hotels, *Deutsches Haus* and *Goldener Adler*.

This, after Berlin and Potsdam, is the largest town in the province of Brandenburg, and contains 43,250 inhabitants. It is built on both banks of the river; the old town on the left bank, and the new on the right, connected by a wooden bridge, loaded with heavy stones to prevent its being carried off when the river is swollen. Frankfort lost considerable importance by the removal of its university to Breslau in 1810. Three fairs are held here every

year, in March, July, and November, which are mostly attended by Polish customers.

The principal building in Frankfort is the *Oberkirche*, constructed of brick, and dating from the 14th century. The carved altar is beautifully embellished with pictures on a gold ground. There is a candelabrum, with seven branches, of the 14th century, said to have been found in the Oder 800 years ago. Notice a picture at the south entrance, which represents the finding of the body of Prince Leopold, nephew of Frederick the Great, who was drowned in attempting to rescue a family from drowning in the Oder during an inundation. Notice also the monument beyond the bridge in memory of the same prince.

The *Rathhaus*, situated on the market-place, was erected in 1807. There is a theatre near the railway station.

Three miles east of the town the celebrated battle of *Kunersdorf* was fought in 1759, on which occasion Frederick the Great fought the united forces of Austria and Russia, but was defeated.

Posen, a first-class fortress belonging to Prussia, is situated at the confluence of the *Oder* and *Warthe*. Hotels, *de Dresden*, *de Rome*, and *de l'Europe*.

Up to the year 1296 Posen was the residence of the Polish kings. In the Middle Ages it belonged to the Hanseatic League. It now contains 56,500 inhabitants, not comprising 7000 soldiers in garrison. In 1815 it became the capital of Prussian Poland. The new fortifications, which were erected in 1828, are well worth a visit. About half the population is German, and nearly 12,000 are Jews.

The *Cathedral* is situated in the poorest quarter of the city. It contains two bronze statues of kings of Poland, by *Rauch*, also numerous monuments of bishops and nobles. There is also a beautiful *Golden Chapel*, erected by a society of Polish nobles, adorned with paintings and mosaics.

The principal of the ancient edifices is the *Rathhaus*, built in the Slavonic-Romanesque style.

From Posen to Bromberg. Time, 4 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 12 marks 2 g.

From Posen to Breslau. Time, 4 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 2 g.

Gnesen.—*Hôtel de Varsovie.* An old town of the former kingdom of Poland. It con-

tains 9000 inhabitants. It is said that it was founded by Lakh the First of Poland, on the spot where he found an eagle's nest, hence the name. It was the seat of an archbishop from the year 1000 up to 1100.

The *Cathedral*, which dates from the close of the 10th century, contains the tomb of St. Adalbert, with numerous other monuments of archbishops and canons. The bronze valves, or folding-doors, contain in their eighteen compartments subjects from the history of St. Adalbert, who was the patron saint of Gnesen, and was martyred in 997 by the pagan Prussians in his attempts to convert them.

At *Inowroclaw* junction there is a branch line of railway to Bromberg, distance 27 miles.

Thorn junction. Hotel, *Sans Souci*. A second-class fortress containing 17,000 inhabitants. This city was founded in 1281 by knights of the Teutonic Order.

The *Rathaus* dates from the 14th century, and is well worth inspection. There is a *Leaning Tower*, called the *Krumme Thurm*, and a fine old watch-tower.

The church of *St. John* contains a monument to *Copernicus*, who was born here in 1473.

There are junction lines from *Thorn* to *Cracow*, *Bromberg*, and *Warsaw*.

ond city in Prussia in point of population, containing 287,398 inhabitants, 50,000 of whom are Roman Catholics, and 20,000 Jews. It contains also a garrison of 9000 soldiers. Principal hotels are *Galisch*, *Zedlitz*, and *Siber*.

The city is situated on both banks of the *Oder*, in the midst of a fertile and finely cultivated plain. It is of Slavonic origin, and has been an episcopal see since 1051. From the time of its foundation until 1163 it belonged to Poland. It afterward became the capital of the independent duchy of Silesia. After the extinction of the ducal family it passed to Bohemia. Then, in 1627, to Austria, from whom it was taken by Frederick II. and annexed to Prussia. It was again taken by the Austrians in 1757, and recaptured by Frederick. It was captured by the French under Vandamme in 1806. It was here that Frederick William III. published his appeal to the people which commenced the war of deliverance in 1813.

The French leveled all the fortifications, since which time they have been replaced by beautiful promenades, which separate the old town from the new suburbs.

The commerce of Breslau consists in wool, grain, and cloth. In the first of these it is the most considerable of any city on the Continent, and wool-markets are held here semi-annually in June and October, which are attended by merchants from all parts of the world.

The *Cathedral* dates from the 12th century; it has recently been restored. The chapel behind the high altar is finely decorated, and contains the effigy of the founder, Bishop Pretalana. The chapel of *St. John* contains an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach*, the "Madonna unter Tannen." There is a monument of Duke Christian of Holstein, who fell in 1691 fighting against the Turks. Notice the statues of Moses and Aaron, by *Brucklof*.

Kreuzkirche, a fine old brick structure, dating from the end of the 13th century, contains the bones of St. Innocent and St. Benedict; they are placed on two altars under glass. In front of the high altar stands an ancient monument of Duke Henry IV. of Breslau.

The church of *St. Elisabeth*, recently restored, is rich in modern stained-glass windows. Its tower is 364 feet in height.

ROUTE No. 155.

Stettin to Breslau, via Posen. Time, 15 h.; fare, first class, 86 marks 9 g.

Stettin is described in Route No. 151.

Arnswalde, *Wronke*, and *Santer* are small stations of no importance to the traveler.

Posen is described in Route No. 154.

Lissa, a small manufacturing town of 10,500 inhabitants, near which Frederick the Great, with 30,000 men, defeated the Austrian army of 90,000.

Breslau contains 10,000 inhabitants, and has large corn and wool markets.

Breslau (in Polish, *Wroclaw*) is the sec-

The church of *Mary Magdalene* is quite handsome. Its stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV.

The *Rathhaus*, situated in the Grosse Ring, founded by King John of Bohemia in the 14th century, was restored in 1867. It is a fine specimen of mediæval architecture. The hall, called the *Fürstensaal*, is where the Silesian princes held their councils. There are four vaults, supported by a central pillar. The basement of the *Fürstensaal* should be visited to see its fine vaulted ceiling. It is now used as a restaurant.

In front of the *Rathhaus* stands the *Stumpfsäule*, or "scourging-column," surmounted by a statue bearing a sword and red, which recalls the mode of administering punishment by the authorities.

The western part of the Grosse Ring is ornamented with two statues, one of Frederick the Great, the other of Frederick William IV., both by *Kies*.

Behind the statues stands the *Stadthaus*, a modern structure, finished in 1868. Its interior is finely decorated, and contains the Public Library of 800,000 volumes, also 7000 MSS., and a large collection of stamps. Open daily from 10 to 2.

The *University*, transferred from Frankfurt in 1811, numbers nearly one thousand students. The building was originally an imperial palace.

In *Bismarckplatz* there is a colossal statue of that general, by *Rauch*.

At the end of the fine street called *Schweidnitz* stands the new theatre, erected in 1878, and the Government House, both handsome structures.

The new *Exchange*, finished in 1867, is decorated with great elegance; it is open every day from 11 to 1.

From *Breslau* to *Paris*. Time, 22 hours; fare, first class, 120 marks.

Breslau to *Stettin*. Time, 15 hours; fare, first class, 36 marks 9 g.

Breslau to *Stargard*. Time, 9 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 26 marks 8 g.

Breslau to *Berlin*. Time, 6 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 28 marks 5 g.

Breslau to *Drieditz*. Time, 7 h. 6 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks.

Breslau to *Prague*. Time, 9 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 30 marks 8 g.

ROUTE No. 154.

Breslau to *Cracow* (in Austria). Time, 9 hours; fare, first class, 34 marks; second class, 16 marks.

Breslau is described in Route No. 155.

Passing *Ohlau*, on the left bank of the Oder, and *Brieg* junction, whence there is a branch road which leads to *Neisse*, a town containing 19,500 inhabitants. Time, 1 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 4 marks 1 g. A diligence leaves daily during the season for the water-cure establishment of *Gräfenberg*, in 6 h. 30 m. The town is situated in Austrian territory.

The line crosses the *Neisse*, and arrives at *Oppeln*. Hotel, *Schwarzer Adler*. This town, which contains 7000 inhabitants, is the capital of Upper Silesia, and the residence in former times of the grand-dukes.

Gogolin station, from which excursions are made to the Franciscan convent of *Annaberg*, about five miles from the station. The convent contains an image said to be miraculous, and the object of great veneration to numerous pilgrims who visit it on St. Ann's day.

Kandrzin junction. From this point the road turns to the east, and the southern road leads to Vienna. On the opposite bank of the Oder lies the town and fortress of *Cosel*, with 4500 inhabitants.

Gleiwitz, situated on the *Klodnitz*, contains 19,000 inhabitants. This is the centre of the principal iron-works and iron-mines in Upper Silesia.

Königsbühl, celebrated for its iron foundries, smelting-works, rolling-mills, etc.

At *Kattowitz* junction a line continues north to Warsaw, and a short distance further the line crosses the Austrian frontier. At *Trzebinia* junction a line turns south for Vienna.

Cracow. The last remnant of the great kingdom of Poland. Since 1846 the capital of the Austrian province of Upper Galicia. It contains 43,000 inhabitants, of whom 12,000 are Jews.

The city of *Cracow* is situated in the midst of an immense level plain at the confluence of the *Vistula* and *Radawa*, and when seen from a distance appears to be a city of great magnificence. It was up to 1766 the city where Poland's kings were crowned. Then it became the capital of a

small republic under the protection of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. After the general rising of the populace in 1846, a new division of Poland took place, when Cracow was apportioned to Austria, and became a strong frontier town of that empire. The interior of the city is poor and unimproved—churches and barracks, but little trade, and a poor population. The space between the old city and the suburbs has been transformed into promenades. *Hôtels, de Russes, de Saxons, and Londres.*

The *Schloss*, or castle, situated on a hill called the *Mount Wawal*, and strongly fortified, was founded by Casimir the Great in the 14th century, but only a small portion of the ancient edifice is still existing. It is a vast assemblage of isolated buildings. It was the residence of the Polish kings up to 1610, when Sigismund III. transferred his court to Warsaw. Down to 1794 the regalia and treasures of the crown were kept in the vaults below the castle. In 1846 it was converted into a barracks and hospital.

The Cathedral, which adjoins the Schloss, is the principal object of attraction in Cracow, containing as it does through all its insurrections and partitions its treasures intact. It was consecrated in 1360 under Casimir the Great, and is the place of sepulture for Poland's kings and heroes. The vault under the church, constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, contains the remains of Poland's three most illustrious heroes, viz., John Sobieski, who died in 1696; Poniatowski, who was drowned in the Elster, near Leipzig; and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the "Thaddeus of Warsaw," the adjutant of General Washington, to whom grateful America raised a monument on the banks of the Hudson, at West Point, near his garden, where he used to walk and meditate about his unhappy country.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was born in 1746, at Siohnewice, in Lithuania, and after fighting for the independence of the United States, returned to his own country in 1792, where he served under Poniatowski as major-general against the Russians, and distinguished himself in the fight at Dubienka, near Lublin, in 1792. King Stanislaus Augustus, having entered into a treaty which delivered Poland into the hands of her enemies, Kosciuszko left his country

and retired to Leipzig. In 1794, on the rising of Poland, he left his retreat, and was proclaimed commander-in-chief of the whole of the national forces. He defeated the Russians at Wroclawice, near Cracow, but was compelled at Chocimia to retreat before the Prussians, who were coming to effect their junction with the Russians. Four months later (October 4), attacked at Maciejowice by a Russian army very superior in numbers, he fell on the field of battle, stabbed in many places. It has been said that as he lay on the ground he cried out, "Finis Polonia!" but he himself denied that despairing exclamation. He was led a prisoner to St. Petersburg, where he remained two years. Being set at liberty by Paul I., he traveled in England and America, came to Paris in 1798, and lived in retirement both in this capital and at Fontainebleau. In 1814 he retired to Soleure, in Switzerland, where he died in 1817. Kosciuszko had been proclaimed a French citizen as early as 1792. He founded in his will a school for the instruction of the blacks in America. Jefferson carried his intention into effect by instituting at Newark the *Kosciuszko School*.

In the centre of the nave of the church stands the magnificent shrine of St. Stanislaus, the patron saint of Poland. The shrine, which is supported on the shoulders of four angels, is of solid silver, as well as the supporters, altar, statues, candlesticks, etc. It was in front of this altar that the Polish kings were all crowned. Around the church are sixteen chapels, containing numerous monuments of kings and heroes. The first chapel, on coming out of the vaults, contains the recumbent figure of King Casimir Jagello, who died in 1402. The figure is in porphyry, and by *Vald Sten*. On the opposite side is that of Bishop Soltyk. The second chapel contains Thaddeus's Christ, with several busts by the same artist.

Notice the monument of Casimir the Great, the "founder of cities." Behind the high altar is the monument of King John Sobieski, the conqueror of the Turks, who died in 1696.

The Treasury, which contains the Polish regalia, is shown at 10 A.M.

The church of St. Mary, in the market-place, deserves a visit: it dates from the 13th century, and contains a fine monu-

ment of Copernicus. The high altar was the work of the great Nuremberg artist, *Volt Sten*.

The *University*, one of the oldest in Europe, was founded by Casimir the Great. It contains the wood-cuts of one of the first editions of the Bible printed in Europe; also a statue of Copernicus, who was a professor here. There is a botanical garden attached to the building.

A visit should be made to the *Cloth-hall*, in the centre of the market-place. This also was founded by Casimir the Great. The lower part is occupied by shops, and is exceedingly interesting.

About four miles to the north of Cracow is situated an immense mound of earth, thrown up by the united efforts of the people to the honor of Kosciuszko. The view from the summit is a splendid one. The Austrians have used it as a pedestal for one of their detached forts, with which they have encircled the entire city at an enormous expense.

A *voist-de-place* costs about two florins. Florins of Poland, in which accounts are kept, are equivalent to 12½ cents U. S. currency, or 5 to the dollar.

A visit should be made to the salt-mines of *Wieliczka*. The mines were nearly destroyed in 1808 by an inundation. Permission to visit them may be obtained on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 2.30 P. M. The fee paid depends on the extent of the illumination—from 8 florins to 100. A railroad is built to them, but a pleasant drive in a carriage will take one hour. These mines have been worked 900 years, and abound in chapels, halls for music, dancing, and various entertainments, a lake, caverns, grottoes, bridges, all cut out of solid, granite-like salt. There are now 1200 persons employed, 6 miles of horse-railroad, employing 85 horses, hundreds of feet under the surface. The greatest depth is about 450 feet. The mines are clean and well lighted. Take at least one dozen Bengal lights, and three or four mines for exploding for effect of echoes; they are obtained at the office, together with over-dresses.

From Cracow to *Breslau*. Time, 6 h. 40 m.; fare, first class, 34 marks.

From Cracow to *Vienne*. Time, 10 h.; fare, first class, 89 marks; second class, 29 marks.

From Cracow to *Paris*. Time, 48 h.

ROUTE No. 157.

Cracow to *Warsaw*. Time, 11 h.

Russia is entered at *Grumien*, where baggage and passports are examined.

Chenstochow, situated on the *Wartha*. It is noted for its convent, *James Gora*, which contains a picture of the Virgin, said to have been painted by St. Luke, and the object of great reverence to numerous pilgrims who come yearly to pay their devotions. The convent is surrounded by a miniature fortress; but it has done good service on several occasions when defending itself against its enemies.

Petribas, a town of 11,250 inhabitants, situated on the *Shavra*. Some of the first tribunals of Poland were held here.

At *Shiarniowice* junction the line from Berlin joins that from Vienna. This place was formerly the residence of the Prince Primate of Poland. It was presented to Maria Grudzinska by Alexander I. on the occasion of her marriage to the Grand-Duke Constantine, who at her death bequeathed it to the kings of Poland.

Warsaw.—Situated on the left bank of the *Vistula*. Principal hotels, *Victoria* and *Europe*.

The price of droshies is 20 kopecks the course, and 75 the hour. Accounts in Russia are kept in rubles and kopecks. 100 kopecks = 1 rouble = 75 cents U. S. currency.

The city of Warsaw was founded in the 12th century, and in the 16th Sigismund III. made it the capital of Poland. There is very little to detain the traveler here, the pictures and objects of art having all been carried off to Moscow or St. Petersburg in 1831.

The *Royal Castle* is situated on a large square, in the centre of which stands the bronze statue of Sigismund III. on a monolith of native marble, erected by his son, Vladislav IV. It was built by the Duke of Masovia, and restored by Augustus III.,

and was a royal residence up to 1831, when all its treasures were removed. The former royal apartments are now used by the Lieutenant of the emperor. The other parts, formerly occupied by the deputies and senate of Poland, are now a caserne.

The *Pod Blakom*, the former palace of the Prince Joseph Poniatowski, is now used by the diplomatic chancery. The Palace Square was the scene of two popular uprisings of the citizens in 1831. On both occasions a great slaughter of the people took place.

The *Cathedral* dates from the 13th century. It was restored by King John Sobieski. Notice a monument to Count Malakhevski, by Thorwaldsen; also another to Bishop Albertand, a celebrated historian. There are numerous other objects of lesser import which the valet-de-place will point out.

A visit should be made to the new Citadel, built in 1831 at the expense of the city, as a punishment for their offense in getting up an insurrection during that year. It also completely commands the town in case of another revolt.

A drive should be taken through the Jews' quarter, near which is an admirably managed *Lazarette Asylum*.

Near the palace of the archbishops of Warsaw, last inhabited by the Archbishop Wlaskowski in 1831, is the confiscated palace of the Pata family, and the Church of the Capuchins, attached to a convent founded by John Sobieski III. in gratitude for his victory over the Turks. His heart is contained in a sarcophagus in a chapel erected by the Emperor Nicholas. In the same chapel is an urn dedicated to King Stanislaus Poniatowski.

In *Sensory Square*, where the *Hôtel de l'Europe* is situated, there is an obelisk erected to the Polish generals who were supposed to be faithful to the Russian cause in 1806. A bronze statue of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, by Thorwaldsen, was to have been erected here by the Emperor Nicholas, and the statue was executed; but after the rising of the people in that year the emperor presented the statue to the Russian General Paskewitch, who put down the insurrection. The general had the head of the prince replaced by one of himself, and erected the statue on his own estate at Homel.

The *Brühl Palace* is another structure in Saxony Square. It was erected by Count Brühl, a minister of Augustus III., and was the former residence of the Grand-Duke Constantine when he was commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in Poland.

There are numerous other palaces—*Radziwiłł*, *Zameyski*, and *Poniatowski*—but they contain nothing to interest the traveler.

In the church of the *Holy Cross*, of the suppressed convent of *Lazarus*, founded by the queen of King John Sobieski III., is the tomb of Prince Joseph Poniatowski. Close to this church stands the monument to Copernicus, by Thorwaldsen.

There is also a *Field of Mars*, or Parade-ground, a *National Theatre* and *French Theatre*, *Lyceum*, *Military Academy*, *School of Arts*, *Conservatory of Music*, a *Royal Society of the Friends of Science*, with a fine library, *Agricultural Society*, and *Cabinet of Natural Sciences*.

In the *Novi Sviet* is a pretty church, erected by the Emperor Alexander I. in memory of the re-establishment of a kingdom in Poland in 1815. In the division that took place after 1794 Warsaw was awarded to Prussia, from whom it was taken by the French under Murat in 1806, and up to 1815 it was the capital of the grand-duchy of Warsaw, created by Napoleon, after which time it was ceded to Russia by the allies.

In front of this church are two crosses, separated by the statue of St. John of Nepomuck, the patron saint of bridges. It is said they were erected to the memory of two brothers who killed each other in combat, both being in love with their own sister.

Near the Observatory and Botanical Gardens is the park of *Lazienki*, formerly the country residence of the kings of Poland, and where the Emperor of Russia resides when he visits Warsaw; near to which is the *Belvidere Palace*, a former residence of the Grand-Duke Constantine.

A pleasant excursion should be made to the *Palace of Villanov*, about one hour's drive from Warsaw. It was a favorite residence of King John Sobieski III., who died here in 1696. Most of the palace was built by the Turks taken prisoners by the king, and ornamented with trophies taken

in his victorious campaign in the East; and here he returned, amid the shouts of his victorious countrymen, after driving the Turks from under the walls of Vienna, and saving the Austrian monarchy. One room is filled with portraits of Polish kings and queens, another with armor and other curiosities. Notice the suit of armor presented by the Pope to King John. The apartment of the lovely Mary of Aragon, queen of John III., is very pretty; one of the rooms represents the amours of Jupiter.

In the park is the magnificent tent of Kara Mustapha, brought from Vienna by King John.

There are numerous interesting villas in the vicinity that belong to Count Potocki, with a fine deer park; and *Ursinow*, the former residence of Julius Ursin Niemcewicz, the friend of Washington and Kościuszko.

From *Warsaw to Paris*. Time, 55 h.; fare, first class, 152 marks 5 g.

From *Warsaw to St. Petersburg*. Time, 29 h.; fare, first class, 90 marks.

Warsaw to Vienna. Time, 19 h. 30 m.

ROUTE No. 158.

Cracow to Vienna, via Oderberg, Pörsch, Bisenz, and Lundenburg. Time, 10 h.; fare, first class, 19 fl. 44 kr. = \$10. 1 fl. = 50 cts.

At *Dziadowitz* station a branch line runs in one hour to *Bielitz*, a manufacturing town.

Oderberg, a frontier station of Austria, situated on the Oder, is the junction of the lines from Breslau and Cracow.

Schönbrunn junction, a branch line, in one and a quarter hours runs to *Troppau*, one of the principal towns in Austrian Silesia, containing 12,500 inhabitants. Capital of the duchies of Troppau and Jagier.

Weiskirchen forms the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia.

Prerow is one of the most ancient cities of Moravia. Its castle of *Berg* was long

inhabited by Matthias Corvinius. The line from Prague through Olmütz falls in here.

Lundenburg junction is where the line from Prague through Brünn joins the main line; also from Prague through Znaim.

Passing through the station *Gödzersdorf*, where a line leaves for Presburg, Pesth, etc., and

Florisdorf, where the Austrians established a fortified tête-à-pont against the Prussians in 1866,

Vienna is reached. For description of Vienna, see Route 185.

ROUTE No. 159.

Düsseldorf to Bremen, via Münster and Osnabrück. Time, 6 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 20 marks 1 g.; second class, 16 marks.

For description of Düsseldorf, see Route 145.

In forty minutes from Düsseldorf the station and junction of Oberhausen is reached. Direct line to Berlin, also to Holland.

Oberhausen is described in Route 145.

Münster, the capital of the province of Westphalia, is situated on the River *Aa*, and contains 28,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *König von England* and *Rheinischerhof*. It is an Episcopal see of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by Charlemagne: during the 13th and 14th centuries it was one of the most celebrated towns belonging to the Hanseatic League. It was formerly ruled by archbishops, who were independent princes; and one of them, the Bishop of Galen, in 1678, during the wars of France and the Netherlands, maintained an army of 60,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with 200 pieces of artillery. The town is finely preserved, and some of the houses are remarkable specimens of antiquity, especially those in the principal street (Markt).

The principal Gothic building is the *Cathedral*, constructed between the 13th and

14th centuries. The interior has been much mutilated by the Anabaptists, a sect widely spread over Germany and the Netherlands about the commencement of the Reformation. Some of them still exist under the name of Mennonites. In 1533 this sect, headed by a tailor, John Bockhold, from Leyden, in Holland, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, came to Münster, and with the aid of one or two citizens succeeded in banishing the Episcopal party. Taking the reins of government, they declared the tailor "King of the New Zion." A reign of terror commenced; fearful atrocities were committed; polygamy was introduced, and riot ran wild, while pestilence and famine devastated the town. The following year they were compelled to capitulate, and the leaders were put to fearful tortures and executed.

Behind the choir is the tomb of Bishop Galen, the "warrior bishop."

The church of *St. Ludger*, originally built in the Romanesque style in the 12th century, was enlarged, after a fire in 1883, in the Gothic style. It was restored between 1856 and 1860, and deserves a visit. Its stained-glass windows and sculpture are very fine.

St. Lambert Church is a very handsome Gothic structure of the 14th century. From its leaning tower hang the iron cages in which the Leyden tailor, or tailor king, and his Anabaptist associates were tortured with red-hot pincers previous to their execution in the Great Square. The house of John of Leyden is shown behind the Post-office.

The *Rathhaus* has a fine Gothic front, and dates from the 14th century. In one of its saloons, called the *Friedensaal*, was signed the Peace of Westphalia, October 24, 1648. It was restored in 1858, and contains portraits of the ambassadors who signed the peace, and the princes who took part in the Congress.

Under the colonnade are exposed the tongs and pincers with which the Anabaptists were tortured previous to their execution.

In the Domplatz is a museum of antiquities.

Behind the château there is a public park, with a botanical garden.

There is a line from Münster through *Rheina*, *Langen*, and *Meppen* to Emden.

Rheina is a small commercial town on the *Emse*, with a handsome Gothic church, and has several fine modern buildings.

Osnabrück (hotel, *Scharnberg*) is the capital of the province of the same name, and contains 24,000 inhabitants; it was founded by Charlemagne in 788. The *Cathedral* dates from the 12th century, and contains numerous relics.

The adjoining square is ornamented with a monument in bronze to *Justus Möser*, by *Drake*, erected to the "Westphalian Franklin."

The church of *St. Mary* is a small edifice of the purest Gothic; it is rich in tracery and sculpture. The altar is surmounted with a tabernacle beautifully decorated and gilded.

Adjoining this is the *Rathhaus*, a castellated building of the 15th century. Many of the negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia took place here, some souvenirs of which still exist.

The line passes several stations before reaching Bremen, which are of no importance.

Bremen is described in Route 150.

ROUTE No. 160.

Berlin to Leipzig, via Wittenberg. Time, 3 h. 8 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 2 g.; second class, 9 marks 9 g.

Gross-Bersen, a station 11 miles from Berlin; the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over the French and Germans under Oudinot, August 21, 1813. A cast-iron obelisk, ornamented with a cross, marks the spot.

Lützenwald, a town of 13,000 inhabitants, celebrated for its cloth manufactories.

Jüterbogk junction.—The line for Halle here turns to the right. The principal object of attraction here is the noted indulgence-box in the church of *St. Nicholas*. It was the property of Tetsel, Luther's an-

tagonist, who was conveying it home filled with gold when it was stolen from him by a robber knight, Hans von Hacke. Tetzel had previously sold the robber an indulgence for any action he might commit.

Some two miles from this station is the battle-field of *Dannewitz*, where the Prussians gained another victory over the French, commanded by *Ney* and *Oudinot*. The French lost 10,000 prisoners, and Berlin was saved. A monument has been erected to commemorate the event.

Wittenberg.—Hotels, *Luther's*, *Zum goldenen Adler*, and *Weinstube*. There is a good restaurant at the station. Wittenberg is a fortified town, situated on the right bank of the Elbe. It is noted for being the place where Martin Luther first commenced his war against the evils and abuses of the Church of Rome. He was Professor of Philosophy and Theology in the University of Wittenberg, the same school where Shakespeare's Hamlet studied. The *Schlosskirche* is the principal building. It was against the doors of this church that Luther hung up his ninety-five arguments against the Church of Rome, offering to defend them against all comers. In the centre of the church are two tablets set into the floor, pointing out the spot where Luther and his friend Melancthon lie buried.

Martin Luther was born November 10, 1484, in Eisleben, a town in Prussian Saxony. He was the son of a miner. He studied at Eisenach, begging in the mean time to obtain a subsistence. A thunder-bolt having killed one of his companions at his side, caused him to embrace religion. He entered the convent of the Augustines, and became professor of theology in the University of Wittenberg. Having studied the writings of John Huss, he rapidly acquired a taste for his opinions. The sale of indulgences by the Pope furnished him an occasion to open the controversy. He published an argument in which he denied their efficacy. The quarrel soon became excited. Luther, who at first attacked but the abuses of the Church, now attacked the authority of the Pope, the belief in purgatory, the celibacy of the priests, the possession of temporal wealth, the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the mass. He married a nun named Katharine von Bora, by whom he had six children. He was excommunicated by the Pope, and

Henry VIII. of England wrote strongly against him. He burned the bulls of the Pope, and responded to Henry VIII. in the strongest terms. The duchy of Saxony, Denmark, and Sweden took the part of Luther in this quarrel. At the Diet of Worms he supported his opinions. The first Diet of Spire, held in 1526, acknowledged the liberty of conscience; that held in 1529, desiring to rescind the acknowledgment of the first, the Lutherans protested against it, from whence is derived the name of Protestants. Luther died at Eisleben, in 1546, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a man of impetuous eloquence, and exercised an irresistible influence on the multitude. His works are very numerous. Bossuet, in his *History of the Variations of the Church*, has tried to refute his doctrines.

In addition to the tombs of Luther and Melancthon in the *Schlosskirche* are the monuments of Frederick the Wise and John the Steadfast, both of whom were strong supporters of Luther and his doctrines. There is also a fine bronze statue of Frederick the Great. In the *Market Place* there is a Gothic temple of iron, and in it a bronze statue of Luther, erected in 1821, with this inscription in German: "*If it be the work of God, it will endure; if of man, it will perish.*" In the University buildings, where he resided after he was married, there still remain his chair, table, beer-jug, and two portraits of him by Cranach, who was a native of Wittenberg; also a cast of his face taken after his death. Many of the nobles of the earth have stood in this room, and left their names on the wall as memorials of their visit; among others, Peter the Great, who wrote his name with chalk over the door: it is now covered with a piece of glass to protect it from the touch of the curious. At the *Stadtkirche* may be seen the font where Luther baptized, also some very fine pictures by Cranach. The present citadel was formerly the castle of the electors.

The town of Wittenberg was besieged by the Prussians for nearly one year in 1814, and was finally carried by storm; the French suffered severely in this action. On the place where Luther, on the 10th of Dec., 1520, burned the Pope's bull, there is a tree now standing inclosed by a railing. The ancient University was removed in 1817, and united to that of Halle.

The line now crosses the Elbe by a bridge 900 feet long, and arrives at Bitterfeld junction. A line to the north goes to Dessau, that to the west to Halle.

[Dessau is a town of 19,000 inhabitants, and the capital of the dukedom of Anhalt-Dessau. There are no public buildings but the *Schloss*, which contains a picture-gallery and a library with numerous MSS. of Luther; there is one department devoted to relics, which contains several articles of Napoleon captured at Waterloo. The *Schlosskirche* contains the tombs of the ducal family, and a Last Supper by Cranach. Mendelssohn, the composer, was born in Dessau.]

Leipzig, described in Route No. 162.

ROUTE No. 161.

Berlin to Düsseldorf, via Halle, Eisleben, Nordhausen, Cassel, and Elberfeld. Time, 15 hours; fare, first class, 56 marks 2 g.; second class, 39 marks 8 g.

From Berlin to Bitterfeld, see Route No. 160.

Halle, situated on the river Saale, contains 52,600 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Stadt Hamburg*, *Kronprinz*, and *Stadt Zürich*. The name of this town is derived from the Greek, and means Salt Springs, such springs having existed from the remotest period, and are worked to-day, producing annually 11,000 tons of salt. There are numerous private springs which rise within the town, where the water is boiled down; those outside the town belong to the government, and are situated on an island in the river. The brine is pumped up by a steam-engine.

Halle is celebrated for its University, founded by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1694, which contains at the present time (1876) 1800 students. That of Wittenberg was transferred here in 1817.

This town formed part of the Hanseatic League in the 13th and 14th centuries.

In the market-place visit the *Roths Thurm*, or red tower, 276 feet high. Near it is a colossal bronze statue of Handel, the composer, who was born here in 1685. He is represented in a court-dress, and at the back of the music-desk a St. Cecilia—a portrait of Jenny Lind. Handel died

in London in 1759. The monument was raised by subscriptions collected in England and Germany. The *Cathedral* contains an altar-piece representing the Duke Augustus of Saxony and his family. Adjoining the cathedral is the former residence of the archbishops of Magdeburg.

The principal religious monument in Halle is the church of *St. Maurice*. The wood-work of the altar, representing Mary with the Saints, is most exquisite.

This is the parish church of the workmen of the mines called *Hallern*, a distinct race, supposed to be descendants of the ancient Weuds, and who preserve their old manners and customs.

The *Marktkirche* is a plain Gothic building flanked by four towers, dating from the middle of the 16th century. It contains a fine altar-piece—the "Sermon on the Mount," by J. Hübner; also a fine work by Lucas Cranach, painted by the order of the Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg, founder of the church; the subjects are the Annunciation and Madonna and Child.

The *Stiftungen*, or *Francke's Institute*, founded in 1696, is composed of an *Orython Asylum*, *Laboratory*, and *Printing-office*. The establishment is ornamented with a statue of the founder of these institutions, by Rauch.

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the chateau of *Moritzburg*, reduced to its present state by the Thirty-years' War.

Halle to Berlin. Time, 8 h. 9 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 2 g.

Halle to Frankfurt. Time, 12 hours; fare, first class, 48 marks 5 g.

Twenty-four miles from Halle, on our route, is

Eisleben (*Hotel, Goldenes Schiff*), containing 12,750 inhabitants, noted as the birthplace of Luther. The house where the great Reformer was born is situated near the Post-office, and is now used as a school. His picture is placed over the door. The font where he was baptized is in the *Peter-Paul-Kirche*.

The church of *St. Andrew*, where Luther preached, contains some remarkable tombs of the counts of Mansfeld.

Eight miles from Eisleben is the town of *Mansfeld*, where Luther spent the first fifteen years of his life, mostly at the parish school.

On an adjoining hill stands one of the old castles of the counts of Mansfeld.

Nordhausen.—Hotels, *Römischer Kaiser* and *Engländer Hof*. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is situated in a most fertile country, at the extremity of the Harz Mountains, the tour of which can be made from this point. See *Harz Mountains*, in Index.

In the church of *St. Blasius* are two fine paintings by Lucas Cranach—the “Eusebius,” and the “Young Man of Nain;” in two of the murals the artist has introduced the portraits of Luther and Melancthon.

At *Lohfelden* there is a branch line to Gotha.

Göttingen.—Hotels, *Krone* and *Gebhardt*. Population, 16,000. This town contains nothing of importance but its *University*, which was founded by George II. of Hanover in 1737. There are about 700 students and 85 professors. The library is very fine, and contains nearly 500,000 volumes, with 5000 MSS. There is a very fine *Anatomical Museum*, also a *Museum of Natural History*. There is a very good Botanical Garden and an Observatory. The walks on the ramparts are quite pleasant, but solitary.

Passing the station *Münden*, a town of 6000 inhabitants, where there is an old Schloss, erected in 1568, a former residence of the ancestors of the royal family of England, *Cassel* is reached.

Cassel, the capital of the late Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, and present capital of the province, is beautifully situated on both sides of the Fulda. It contains a population of about 46,875. Principal hotels are *H. König von Preussen* and *Schirmer*. The first named is a very fine house, situated in the *Königsplatz*. In the middle of the *Friedrichsplatz*, the largest square in any German town, stands a statue of the Elector Frederick, whose memory is universally detested by all freemen of the Western world. He it was who hired his bloodthirsty soldiers to the King of England to crush the rising growth of our young republic. *Cassel* is divided into the Old and New towns, the former of which, close to the river's bank, consists of narrow and dirty streets; the latter contains the elector's palace and many other public edifices, with several fine squares. The

Museum, which is situated on *Friedrichsplatz*, next to the elector's palace, is the finest building in *Cassel*. It contains a library of 200,000 volumes and a cabinet of curiosities. Among the latter are several antiquities from *Herculaneum*, busts of Napoleon and his son, the young King of Rome, by Canova, several very fine antique statues purchased from the Pope, among which are a *Minerva* and a bronze head of *Mars*. The antique bronze figure of *Victory* is the lion of the collection. There are also some fine agates, from 3 to 4 feet long, from the *Marburg* mines. It is open free on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday during the summer, from 10 to 1, and Tuesday and Friday in winter; on other days it requires a fee of 3 marks for one person and 6 marks for a party. The *Picture-gallery* in the *Belvedere* contains some very fine pictures. They are principally of the Dutch school, *Rambrandt*, *Vandyke*, and *Teniers*. There is a very fine cattle-piece by *Paul Potter*, with numerous *Murillos*, *Titians*, *Raphaela*, etc.

This gallery is open on Sundays from 12 to 2, on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9 to 1; on other days a small fee is expected from strangers.

A little below the *Friedrichsplatz*, in the old town, is the *Köstruburg*, a large unfinished palace, begun upon the site of the old electoral palace destroyed by fire in 1811. Work on it was suspended on account of the death of the elector who commenced it. It is now covered with moss and weeds.

Cassel has eight churches, seven Protestant and one Jewish. The principal is the church of *St. Martin*: it is the burial-place of the royal family. Its educational and charitable institutions are very numerous; among the latter is the *Wilhelmsanstalt*, where a large number of poor are not only provided for, but taught different trades. In the *Angarten*, or public garden, is situated the *Marble Bath*, a very elaborate apartment, filled with statues and bas-reliefs, not of the most delicate character. Close to this is the *orangery*. *Cassel* possesses few manufactures, comparatively speaking: the principal are woolen, silk, and cotton fabrics, stuff, playing-cards, and chemical products. It has two fairs annually.

A straight and handsome road, shaded

by an avenue of limes three miles long, leads to *Wilhelmsruhe*, the Versailles of Germany, and summer residence of the elector. Carriage, 6 marks. By no means quit Cassel without visiting this beautiful spot. The waters play every Wednesday and Sunday afternoon. The highest fountain on the Continent is here; one stream, 12 inches in diameter, is thrown to the height of 200 feet. This palace is regarded as one of the most magnificent residences in Europe. Apart from the immense amount spent on it, its natural beauties are hard to match. The palace lies at the bottom of the hill; it was occupied by Jerome Napoleon while King of Westphalia; close to it is the theatre he built, and where he used to act. The principal objects of interest here are the colossal Hercules and the Cascade of Karlsberg. The cascade is 800 feet long, and at its head is the colossal statue, which stands on an octagon building 1200 feet above the river. The figure is of copper, and 80 feet high; eight persons can stand at one time in the hollow of the club the figure holds in his hand. The view from the statue is most delightful. The whole arrangement is said to have kept 3000 men employed daily for fourteen years, and to have cost over *two million dollars*; although the exact amount was never known. The government, fearing the people, destroyed all record of the expense. Eight miles from Cassel is the castle of *Wilhelmsruh*, built by the Elector Wilhelm III. It is situated in a beautiful park, and well deserves a visit.

Warburg (population, 4000); an old decayed town, commended by a hill on which may be seen the ruins of the castle of *Domburg*.

Nieder-Marsberg station, whence a diligence in three hours to *Arnsberg*, the residence of the Prince of Waldeck, whose palace contains a fine collection of antiquities from Pompeii.

Arnsberg, an unimportant town, situated on a hill nearly surrounded by the River *Ruhr*. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and was the former capital of the ancient duchy of Westphalia.

Elberfeld, described in Route No. 146.

ROUTE No. 162.

Dresden to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, via Leipzig, Weimar, Gotha, Eisenach, and Fulda. Time, 11 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 40 marks 5 g.

Dresden, described in Route No. 146.

From *Dresden* to *Leipzig*, in 2 h. 30 m., by express; fare, first class, 9 marks; second class, 6 marks; or via *Bautzen* and *Meißen*, 4 h. 30 m.; there is nothing specially to see via the express route.

Nearly 18 miles from *Dresden* is the *Niedermaas* station, four miles from which is the town of *Meissen* (Hotels, *Hirsch* and *Stara*), celebrated for its porcelain manufactory, where the *Dresden china* is made. It contains a population of 5000 inhabitants. Above the town, situated on a rock, is the castle where formerly the government factory of *Dresden china* was situated. Part is now used as a state prison, and the factory is at *Triebischthal*, half a mile farther up the *Elbe*. About 600 workmen are now employed. The factory is to be seen every day. Porcelain was originally brought from China, from which it was named, and was first made in Europe in the 16th century at this place. It is said to have been first manufactured by one *Böttcher*, a native of *Plauen*, an alchemist of the 16th century, who accidentally discovered the art of making it in the course of his search for the philosopher's stone. During the Seven-years' War this establishment was nearly ruined, Frederick the Great having carried off its workmen, medals, and archives. The ware now manufactured does not equal that of the time when the factory was carried on by the former kings. Near the manufactory is the *Cathedral*, which contains some very fine paintings, also the tombs of the early Saxon princes.

Meissen is the terminus of the mammoth tunnel, twenty-four miles long, being made for the purpose of draining the *Freiberg silver-mines*, which have been for ages the source of Saxon wealth.

Leipzig has 136,412 inhabitants. The *Hôtel de France*, in the centre of the city, is the best. It stands opposite the park, in the vicinity of the Opera-house, Conservatoire, and all places of interest. A fine garden is attached to the hotel. *Leipzig* is the second city in Saxony, and one of

the most industrious and commercial cities in Europe. It stands on a fertile plain near the right bank of the River Elster. The traveler should ascend the tower of the Pleissenburg, whence a magnificent view of the city, country, and whole of the field of the celebrated battle may be obtained.

Leipzig, although a place of great historical celebrity and commercial importance, has not much to detain the traveler except during its three fairs, which are held here annually, one beginning on New-year's day, the other beginning on the first Sunday after Michaelmas, and the last and most important beginning the second Sunday after Easter. During those seasons the town is very gay. Strangers are here from all parts of the world: Turks and Jews, Greeks, Romans, Armenians, Persians, Americans, and Hindoos. While the fairs last the hotels charge double their usual price, and there are generally as many strangers in the city as its population amounts to. The money transactions often amount to 80 million dollars. Leipzig is the centre of the German book-trade, who, to the number of between six and seven hundred, meet here annually to balance their accounts, and their sales often amount to two million dollars yearly. Nearly every bookseller or publisher in Germany has an agency here. There are about 180 dépôts for books, 15 steam-presses, and 200 hand-presses. The publishers have an Exchange of their own, called the *Buchhändler-Börse*, where they transact all their business.

Leipzig is the seat of a University which possesses a distinguished reputation, and has numerous literary and scientific establishments. The city was of early origin, and has often been noted in connection with the events of modern history. Its University was founded in the early part of the 15th century, and has nearly 2000 students; its buildings are very finely ornamented. It is called the *Augusteum*, and was completed in 1836; back of which are the *Paulinum* and *Pfanderkirche*. This last originally formed part of the Dominican convent. The *Paulinum* contains the University Library, with 800,000 volumes and 2000 MSS. Open every day in the week except Sunday. Goethe studied at this University, and one of the "lions"

of the place is Auerbach's cellar, where he laid one of his scenes in the tragedy of *Faust*. In this cellar Mephistopheles supplied the drunken students with wine from gimlet-holes bored in the table. Here it was Dr. Faustus performed his feats. In this cellar Goethe himself held his midnight orgies when a student at the University.

On one side of the picturesque market-place is the *Rathhaus*, or town-hall, formerly the residence of the princes of Saxony. Marshal Schwarzenberg, general of the allied army, died in it. It was occupied by Napoleon during the battle of Leipzig. This battle was the most famous occurrence in the annals of the town, when Napoleon was defeated by the combined armies of Austria, Russia, and Prussia in 1813, after three days' contest, which was deservedly designated "The Battle of Nations." It was fought on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of October. Napoleon's army amounted to 170,000, and the allied forces to 300,000. Napoleon left Leipzig minus 80,000 men; the loss of the allies was about 80,000. The *Augustaplatz* contains the very handsome *New Theatre*, finished in 1867, at an expense of 2,100,000 marks. It has a fine Corinthian portico. The veranda at the back overlooks the handsome little lake of *St. Augustin*.

On another side of the *Augustaplatz* is the *Museum*, finished in 1868. It is a very handsome building, and contains a good collection of modern paintings collected by the Leipzig Society of Artists. It is open free on Sunday from 10.30 to 3; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 4; and Monday, 12 to 4.

On the ground floor are the casts; to the right the exposition of the Society, and to the left the cartoons and other drawings.

On the staircase is a medallion of Heinrich Schlietter, the donor of most of the pictures, and to whom the Museum partly owes its existence.

The first floor contains the paintings—ancient and modern pictures; and as there is a good catalogue for sale (price 7½ groschens), it is not necessary to give any list. There are fifteen rooms in all.

On the second floor there is a fine collection of stamps and engravings.

In the garden of M. Gerard is a tombstone erected to the memory of the brave

Prince Poniatowski, who was drowned in attempting to swim his horse across the Elster. He had been partially instrumental in preventing the capture of Napoleon by covering his retreat; had had his horse shot under him, and was seriously wounded. The stream was so filled with the dead and dying men and horses that the miserable steed on which he was mounted was unable to push his way through, and horse and rider both sank. He had been made a Marshal of France three days before by Napoleon. The brave MacDonald crossed at the same place, and was saved. There is a model of Thorwaldsen's statue of him here. There are two other monuments erected here in connection with the battle—one where the three allied sovereigns met, and another to the memory of Marshal Schwarzenberg. The walks and gardens around the city walls are very interesting, and the park of *Rossplatz* is much frequented during the summer months, to listen to the free concerts given in the *emile*.

Leipzig has a large wool-market, which is held here in May; it also has extensive manufactures of silken fabrics, hosiery, leather, and oil-cloths, playing-cards, tobacco, gold and silver articles, snuff, chocolate, liquore, and musical instruments, with numerous printing, engraving, and wool-spinning establishments. In the publishers' catalogue issued during the fair there are often from 4000 to 5000 new books announced.

An excursion might be made to the residence of Baron Speck, five miles from the city. His gallery contains some very fine paintings; among them is a *Madonna and Child* by *Marillo*.

The former citadel of *Platzburg*, now a barrack, has a high tower from whence a fine view of the battle-field can be obtained.

The church of *St. Nicholas* dates from the 12th century; two of its towers are of the same date, the other two date from 1445.

On the promenade is a bronze sitting statue of *Samuel Hahnemann*, the founder of the system of homoeopathy, born in *Meissen* in 1755, and died in *Paris* in 1843.

A stone monument, in the form of a sarcophagus, erected in memory of *Poniatowski* by his friend General *Posnanska*, stands

near the spot where the brave *Pole* was drowned.

Beyond the *Milch-Insel* gardens is the *Kugel Denkmahl*, erected in 1845 in memory of the battle of Leipzig, near which is the *Schillerhaus*—a large music-hall, with gardens.

There is a fine *Gymnastic Establishment* in the *Turnerstrasse*, which cost the city 120,000 marks, which deserves to be seen. It was erected in 1833.

There are five different railway stations in Leipzig, from whence lines run north, south, east, and west, and five lines of American tramways running in every direction.

A metal ticket is handed to the traveler when he arrives at a station, indicating the number of cab to which he is entitled. Secure this at once, then hand it to the porter who has charge of your baggage.

Proceeding on the route to *Weimar*, *Corbetta* junction is passed, five miles west of which was the scene of a great victory of Frederick the Great over the French and Austrians, Nov. 5, 1757.

About 20 miles from Leipzig is the town of *Weissenfels*, containing about 11,000 inhabitants. Napoleon slept here the night after the battle of Leipzig. On the height above the town is the *Castle*, which was formerly the residence of the dukes of *Weissenfels*. It is rendered more famous from the fact that *Gustavus Adolphus*, king of Sweden, was brought here from the battle of *Lützen*, where he was killed in 1633. He was embalmed in a room in the castle, and his blood is still shown on the wall. His heart, which, it is said, weighed one pound and two ounces, was conveyed to *Stockholm* by his widowed queen.

Eight miles from *Weissenfels* and *Naumburg* station is reached; the town is some distance off, and contains 15,000 inhabitants. *Hotel, Säch.* The Cathedral dates from the 13th century, and contains some fine sculptures of an early date. It contains some singular monuments and stained-glass windows. The *Stadtkirche* contains a picture by *Cranach* of Christ blessing little children.

Naumburg is a place of considerable historic importance. It was here that Napoleon turned the flank of the Prussian army, resulting in his great victory at *Jena*. The

possession of the town was hotly contested by the French after the defeat of Leipzig.

Weimar.—This charming town is situated on the Ilm, in the midst of beautiful groves and handsome grounds; its population is 15,000. Principal hotels are *Residenz Hof* and *H. Erpriea*. There are few things here to detain the traveler any length of time. It possesses, however, a great interest as the residence of some of the most distinguished literary men of Germany, drawn thither by the enlightened patronage of the grand-duke. Among the great names thus connected with it are those of Schiller, Goethe, Herder, and Wieland. Weimar has no trade or manufactures of any importance, but its literary and scientific establishments surpass those of places of much larger size and vastly greater commercial importance. It was formerly called the *Athens of Germany*; its groves alone certainly remind one of the academic groves of ancient Athens (there are no groves there now, nor any shade save that presented by stunted, mildewed olive-trees).

The sights to be seen are the grand-ducal Palace, which is a handsome structure; it contains some fine modern frescoes, illustrating the works of Weimar's greatest poets. In one of the rooms is kept the armor and one of the thumbs of the Grand-Duke Bernard, one of the Protestant leaders in the Thirty-Years' War. His body is buried in the *Stadtkirche*. Adjacent to the palace is the *Public Library*, which contains busts of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland, also numerous relics of Luther and others. The *Stadtkirche* contains a fine painting by Lucas Cranach: it represents the Crucifixion, and is considered one of his very best works. In front of the church stand bronze statues of Herder and Schiller. The interior of the church contains Herder's remains. This church was also the burial-place for the members of the ducal family. The house of Goethe has been hired by his heirs, and can not now be seen except on Fridays. Schiller's house has been purchased by the town, and can be visited daily; one will here find a collection of numerous relics of the great poet. There are statues of Goethe and Schiller by Bielefeld in the Theaterplatz.

Out of the town is the *New Church-yard*,

which contains the present grand-ducal burial-vault. Here repose the bodies of the poets Goethe and Schiller. Here also lies the body of their friend and patron, the late grand-duke. It was his desire that the poets should lie on either side of him, but courtly etiquette forbade the proximity. This church-yard is a sweet place to visit on a bright summer morning, the air made fragrant by the opening rose-buds, and all nature still with the exception of the musical warbling of the birds and the humming of the bees. Some of the monuments are perfect gems of art. Here may be seen an admirable arrangement to prevent the accident of premature burial in cases of suspended animation. In a dark chamber, lighted with a small lamp, the body lies in a coffin; in its fingers are placed strings, which communicate with an alarm-clock; the least pulsation of the corpse will ring the bell in an adjoining chamber, where a person is placed to watch, when medical attendance is at once supplied. There have been several cases where persons supposed to be dead were thus saved from premature interment.

About twelve miles southeast of Weimar is the town of *Jena*, famous as the scene of one of Napoleon's greatest victories over the Prussians in 1806. It contains 8000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Jena*. It possesses a celebrated University, which has numbered some of the most eminent men of the present and preceding centuries among its professors. To reach the battle-field go by railway to *Apolda*, from which place there is a diligence in 1 h. 30 m.

Erfurt, finely situated on the Werra. Population, 43,780. Hotels are *H. Zum Kaiser* and *H. Silber*. This is an old and well-built town, strongly fortified, and of considerable commercial importance. It contains a garrison of 4500. It was a member of the Hanseatic League, and belonged to the Elector of Mayence up to 1802; then to Prussia until 1806. For the following eight years it remained in possession of France, since which time to Prussia. Its University was suppressed in 1816. The principal edifice is the Cathedral, which dates from the 12th century. It possesses a famous bell, called *Grosse Suenne*, weighing 375 cwt. The church contains some pictures and very fine monuments. The painted glass is also very

good. The leading object of interest, however, in the town is the orphan asylum, occupying the Augustine convent of which Luther was a member. One of the apartments contains his Bible, portrait, and other relics. The two churches, *Prodigir-kirche* and *Baerförschirke*, are well worth a visit. It has now a Protestant and Roman Catholic school, gymnasia, a normal school, an academy of sciences, a museum, botanical gardens, and a public library of 20,000 volumes. It has extensive manufactories of woolen and cotton cloths, shoes, leather, and vinegar. In 1808 the memorable interview between Napoleon and Alexander, emperor of Russia, here took place.

Gotha—conjointly with Coburg, the residence of the sovereign prince of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—is beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is crowned by the palace of *Friedenstein*. It contains a population of 20,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels are *Deutscher Hof*, *Münchener*, and *Stadt Coburg*. This capital has become familiar to Americans ever from the relationship existing between its reigning sovereign and England's mistress—the duke's younger brother, the late Prince Albert, having married Queen Victoria.

Nature and art have made this city as fair a capital in miniature as can well be imagined. It is one of the best laid out and best built towns in Germany, and surrounded by handsome boulevards, which replace its ancient fortifications. The situation is beautiful, and the climate exceedingly healthy. The scenery around it is varied, pleasing, romantic, and interesting. Within, all the literary, religious, and scientific institutions, such as museums of natural history and the fine arts, Japanese and Chinese museum, picture-galleries, seven churches, a large number of charitable institutions, such as orphan and lunatic asylums, institutions for the improvement of neglected children, and others which distinguish larger cities, are to be met with, as well as all the amusements, and all the arrangements for convenience and comfort, and for cheapness of living, which are generally found only in first-class cities.

The palace of *Friedenstein*, which contains the picture-gallery and museum, is open to the public on Tuesday and Friday

from April 1 to October 31 gratis, and on other days the fee is one thaler for a party. In the picture-gallery there are several fine paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Eyck, Holbein, and Van der Helst. In the *Kunstkammer* are many valuable relics, among others the sword of Charlemagne and John Sobieski, a prayer-book of James I., and a ring of Mary Stuart. The library, Japanese and Chinese museums, and museum of natural history, are all in the same building. The collection of medals and coins is considered one of the first in Europe.

The theatre is a fine building, but open only in winter. Close to it is the monument of *Arnoldi*, founder of the life and fire insurance companies in the town.

The *Ducal Palace* contains some good pictures.

The "*Almanach de Gotha*" is the title of a small book published here, which gives you the pedigree of all the crowned heads in Europe. Gotha has a large manufactory of porcelain, and does considerable trade in linen, woolen, and cotton fabrics. Among other branches of its trade is that of *Gotha sausages*, which are very fine, and are sent to all parts of Germany. It also does a large business in lacquered ware of all kinds. A corner-house in the market-place, now a school for girls, was the residence of the celebrated painter *Cranach*, and bears his device, a winged serpent.

Omnibuses daily (in 2 hrs. 30 m.) to the great cloth manufacturing town of *Langensalza*, noted for the battle between the Hanoverians and Prussians in June, 1806. Near the town are sulphur baths.

Eisenach, the capital of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, is situated at the confluence of the *Neisse* and *Hörsel*, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns between Leipzig and Frankfurt. Its hotels are *H. Rautenbros* and *H. Halbe Mond*. It is the principal town in the Thuringian forest, and has been rendered famous from the fact of Martin Luther having been detained a prisoner in its *Castle of Wartburg*, which is situated about 1½ miles south of the town.

On the 4th of March, 1521, as Luther was returning to his home from the Diet of Worms, where, in defiance of all threats and the Pope's excommunication, he had

boldly proclaimed the Protestant religion, as he was entering the borders of the wood his party was attacked by a body of armed knights and dispersed; he alone was made prisoner. He was conducted to the castle of Wartburg, where he discovered the whole affair had been managed by the order of his friend the Elector of Saxony, who was present at the Diet when he left. Although the Emperor Charles V. had given Luther assurance of safe-conduct, a decree for his arrest was instantly sent after him, and his sentence of death decided on. The Elector's band reached him before the warrant of arrest, and he was carried in secret to Wartburg, where he remained for ten months. He cultivated mustaches, and passed at the castle for a young nobleman, thus screened by the friendly Elector of Saxony until the first fury of the storm had passed. The chamber which Luther occupied in the castle contains his portrait and that of his father and mother. This room was the scene of his conflict with Satan. There is an absurd story told and believed that the Evil One appeared before him gnashing his teeth and threatening him with vengeance, whereupon Luther, who had defeated his foes with pen and ink, thought he would try the ink alone on the devil, and, seizing the inkstand, he buried it with all his power at the head of his satanic majesty, hitting his—imagination and the wall, making a greater impression on the latter than Satan did on the former. The hole in the wall is now shown to the traveler.

In another part of the castle is the picture of St. Elizabeth of Thuringia, formerly a resident of the Wartburg, whose husband was as hard-hearted as she was kind and charitable to the poor. On one occasion, when she had her apron filled with food which she was about to bestow on the hungry, her husband caught her in the act, and, demanding what she had in her apron, she replied, "Flowers;" when, thinking to detect her in a falsehood, he tore open her apron, and, lo and behold! the bread and cheese were transformed into roses and lilies. She stands in the picture as if trembling for fear they will change again. In another part of the castle are some beautiful suits of armor; conspicuous among these is that of the robber-knight Kuno, of Kaufungen, who was

of gigantic stature: he was beheaded at Freiburg for kidnapping two young Saxon princes. Also that of the Comptable de Bourbon, who was slain while taking Rome by assault; and those of the two Saxon princesses Agnes and Kunigunde.

A fine excursion can be made to the valley of Amstel, some parts of which are only three feet wide! Three miles from the valley is the *Château of Wilhelmsthal*. The return may be made by *Rehla*, a small but lovely watering-place.

[From Eisenach an excursion can be made to Coburg. Time, 2 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 12 marks 4 g.; second class, 7 marks 6 g.]

One and a half hours from Eisenach the watering-place of

Salsungen is reached. This town is finely situated in the valley of the *Werra*. It possesses salt baths and an establishment for inhalation of the vapor.

At *Immelrode* station a diligence runs in forty minutes to the baths of *Liebenstein*.

Wernshausen is the station for the ancient town of *Schmalzkalden*, where the Protestant League was drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, and other Reformers.

Wassungen, situated on the River *Werra*, is an industrial town, and possesses an old château.

Passing the ducal *Cast's of Landsberg*, on the right

Meiningen is reached. This town contains 8250 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Sächsischer Hof*. This is the capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and the residence of the duke. It consists of an old and new town. The *Schloss* in the old town is used for government offices, collections of natural history, modern and ancient paintings, and a collection of engravings. The present duke lives in a new palace, which is surrounded by a fine park. The church attached to the palace has some fine stained-glass windows, executed in Munich.

Passing *Hildburghausen*, the former residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen, we arrive at Coburg. Hotels, *Lusthaus*, *Victoria*, and *Trube*. Population, 12,760. This town, with Getha, are the town residences of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Getha. It occupies a beautiful position in the valley of the *Itz*, an affluent of the *Main*, and is a clean and

pleasant town. Its former ramparts have given place to elegant villas surrounded by pretty gardens.

The *Schlösser*, or Ehrenburg, was originally a monastery, changed into a ducal residence by Duke Ernest I. in 1549. His statue, by Schwanthaler, stands in front of the palace. There are several fine pictures here in addition to numerous portraits—Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and others; one apartment is devoted to gobelin tapestry. From the guard-house the traveler ascends by steps to the *Schlössgarten*, which extends along the slope of the hill, the summit of which is crowned by the old Castle, nearly six hundred feet above the town, and still in good repair. It was the former residence of the Saxon dukes until Ernest rebuilt the Schloss. A portion of it is now used as a Museum of Art and Antiquities. The custodian expects a florin (two marks) for a party.

In the centre of the city, in the market-place, where the *Rathhaus*, *Arsenal*, and Government buildings stand, a statue of Prince Albert was inaugurated in 1866, in presence of Queen Victoria of England.

The theatre is owned by the prince, and is well managed.

The duke has numerous country-houses, two of which are near Gotha, viz., *Kollensberg* and *Rosenau*, both surrounded by splendidly wooded grounds. It was in the latter that Albert, Prince-Consort of England, was born in 1819, and here Queen Victoria of England has resided during various visits.

A branch railway leads to *Sonneberg*, a town of 6000 inhabitants, noted for its manufactories of dolls and other toys, boys' marbles, bones for sharpening razors, etc.

Lichtenfels junction, a town of 3000 inhabitants, devoted to the lumber trade. This is the junction of the line from Frankfort to Carlsbad, by Eger, etc.]

At *Sebra* junction the line turns to the north to Cassel (see Index), and south to *Fulda*, a town of 16,500 inhabitants, with nothing to detain the traveler.

Gelnhausen station, an ancient town of the empire. On an island in the *Kinzig* stood the ruins of a palace erected in 1164. Sixteen years later the Emperor Barbarossa here held a grand council to pronounce the imperial ban against Henry the Lion.

Passing *Langenscheidt* station, where there is a chateau, bought by Dom Miguel of Portugal in 1850. Near this station is the battle-field where the French gained a victory over the allies after their retreat from Leipzig. The Russians, Austrians, and Bavarians attempted to interrupt the retreating French army, but they were completely routed, and lost large numbers in killed and wounded.

Hemer, a manufacturing town of 20,000 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the Main and *Kinzig*. It was founded by Protestants from Holland, to whom an asylum had been refused at Frankfort. They have carried on for centuries the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, also silver-ware.

ROUTE No. 163.

Frankfort to Cassel, via Friedberg and Giessen. Time, 4 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 16 marks, or 9 fl. 27 kr.; second class, 6 fl. 18 kr.

Frankfort was formerly a free city of Germany, but, owing to the fortunes of war, was annexed to the kingdom of Prussia October 8, 1866. It is situated on the right bank of the River Main. Population, 108,281.

Principal hotels are the *Grand Hôtel de Francfort*, or *Frankfurter Hof*, *Hôtel Roman Emperor*, *Swan Hotel*, and *Westendhalle*. The first named is a magnificent new house, opened in the spring of 1876, and is most admirably managed. It is situated near the station, and contains 340 rooms, with saloons, billiard-rooms, and elevator. The dining-room is one of the finest in Germany. The house is surrounded with flower-gardens and fountains. *Hôtel Roman Emperor* is situated on the finest street in Frankfort, and is one of the best-managed houses in Germany—has a most capital cook, good wines, and excellent attendance. *The Swan Hotel*, a beautifully-built first-class establishment, in a fine central position, ably managed by the proprietor, Mr. Fay. The dining-room is a marvel of taste and elegance. The Peace between France and Germany, following the War of 1870, was signed in this house by Prince Bismarck for the German and Jules Favre for the French Government. *Hotel Westendhalle*, a fine house near the

stations, completely renovated and beautifully refurnished by the new proprietor, Mr. C. Kresmer.

Frankfort is one of the most ancient cities of Germany. Charlemagne had a palace here, and held a council within its walls in 794, and a century later it became the commercial capital of Germany. In the year 1184 it became a free city and the seat of the German Diet, remaining such until 1806. It is noted for the wealth of its merchants, and for their commercial transactions, their banking operations, and their speculations in the funds. It is the native place of the Rothschild family, one of whom has a beautiful villa near the city. The house in which the great banker was born is shown; it is situated in the *Juden-gasse* (Jews' Street), No. 146. The banking-house is now situated at the corner of *Zeil* and *Juden-gasse*. One side of the last-named street was pulled down in 1872, and the quarter is beginning to assume an air of modern times. The city is connected with the suburb of *Sachsenhausen* by an ancient stone bridge of fourteen arches, 860 feet long and 11 broad. Its former fortifications were demolished by the French, and are now used as gardens and promenades. The residences of the principal bankers and merchants are on the most magnificent scale, nearly all possessing a very good collection of pictures and statuary. The banks of the *Main* are lined with spacious quays, and the streets in the interior of the town have been widened and much improved. A fine new street has been opened from the *Roßmarkt* (the principal square) to the *Neue Mainzerstrasse*; on this the new hotel is situated. The city has two annual fairs, which are much frequented for commercial purposes.

The *Cathedral*, or *Dom*, is an ancient edifice of Gothic architecture; its tower, which is still unfinished, is 260 feet high; it is said to have been commenced in the 13th century. One of the principal monuments it contains is that of the Emperor Günther, who was killed by his rival, Charles IV.; also that of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen. In the election chapel all the emperors of Germany, from Conrad I. to Francis II., after being elected, were crowned in front of the high-altar.

The *Ädmer*, or *Town-hall*, is noted only for being the scene of festivities subse-

quent to the election of the emperor. Here, in the banqueting-hall, he was entertained, and kings and princes and the greatest nobles of the land waited on him at table. Opposite the hall, in the market-place, an ox was roasted whole, from which the emperor ate a slice, and a fountain ran with wine, from which the cup-bearer filled his glass. The banqueting-hall is decorated with portraits of all the emperors, forty-six in number. In the election chamber may be seen the "Golden Bull," by which the Emperor Charles IV. arranged the manner of conducting the elections of future emperors. Fee, 1 mark. Behind the Town-hall, in St. Paul's Square, is situated the church of *St. Paul*, where in 1848 the sittings of the National German Assembly were held, also the *Börse*, or *Exchange*, a fine building, erected by *Stüler* in 1844. The Exchange is open from 12 to 2.30.

The *Museum and Academy of Painting* (so named after its founder, a rich banker and citizen, who, in 1816, bequeathed \$400,000, in addition to a large collection of pictures and engravings, for its foundation) is a handsome building, and is open daily from 10 to 1, Saturdays excepted, admission gratis. Some of the modern pictures are very fine, particularly those by Dutch and Flemish masters. Catalogue costs 24 kr. At the entrance are busts of Raphael and Albert Dürer. The rooms to your left on entering contain casts of antiquae. Next the *Frescogal*, on the ceiling of which is a fresco by *Volt* and *Hessmer*, representing the introduction of the fine arts into Germany. Here are casts of Ghiberti's bronze doors of the Baptistery at Florence. Among the Italian pictures are the *Four Fathers of the Latin Church* at the Throne of the Virgin, by *Meritto*, which cost 36,000 florins. There are catalogues in each room.

Another sight of Frankfort is *Dauenhof*'s statue of *Ariadne* seated on a tiger. It is in the villa of M. Bethman, and is considered by many judges one of the most perfect productions of modern art. Outside of the *Friedberg* gate is situated the colossal mass of granite rocks grouped together in memory of the Hessians who fell defending Frankfort, the whole surrounded by a military device cast from cannon taken from the French. It was erected by the King of Prussia. St. George's Hos-

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pital, the Public Library, and the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History, are all well worth a visit. In front of the theatre (a very fair one) is a monumental statue erected to the poet Goethe, who was born in Frankfort. The house is No. 74 in the Hirschgraben, and has his father's coat of arms—three lyres—over the door. It contains an interesting *Collection of Curiosities*. Fee, 36 kr.; Wednesday free. Goethe was born here August 28, 1749. A magnificent bronze statue of Schiller was erected on Schillerplatz in 1864.

The monument to Gutenberg is situated on the Roßmarkt. It was erected in 1866 by Lamm. The central figure, with the types in his left hand, is Gutenberg; on his right Faust, and left Schöffer. On the frieze are likenesses of celebrated printers, and in the four niches the arms of the four towns—Mayence, Frankfort, Venice, and Strasburg—where printing was first practised.

In the Allee, facing the theatre, stands the monumental statue of Schopenhauer, in bronze; the subjects on the bas-reliefs are taken from the works of Goethe.

The house in the Domplatz where Luther lived is pointed out.

The ancient fortifications of Frankfort have been converted into *Public Gardens*, which are one of the greatest attractions in the city. During the summer a fine band plays on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at the *Zoological and Palm Gardens*. The last is so named from a splendid collection of palm-trees, formerly belonging to the Duke of Nassau, and purchased by the city.

The old and new cemeteries, about 2½ miles from the Friedberg gate, well deserve a visit. They are situated in a charming position and contain some fine monuments. Notice particularly that of the Bethman family, by Thorwaldsen.

In the Jewish burying-ground there is a beautiful monument, erected to the memory of Amichel Mayer Rothschild, the founder of the great banking-house.

One of the principal booksellers of Germany is J. Baur, 18 Roßmarkt, who has on hand a most extensive stock of books in all languages and on all classes of literature, besides rare manuscripts and early-printed works. Mr. Baur is also agent for *Harper's Hand-Book and Phrase-Book*.

Directly opposite the Grand Hôtel de Francfort is situated the elegant *Restaurant de Casino*, where travelers will find the very best French cuisine, with fine service. There are saloons for private diners on the first floor, and a French ice-cream and *patisserie* department. Mr. Dietz, the proprietor, was long in connection with the Grand Hotel, Paris.

A visit should be paid to Kayser's Picture-Gallery, 26 Kaiserstrasse, where may be seen an endless collection of modern and ancient paintings of the French, German, Italian, and Dutch schools, of which most are for sale. A great number of the great masters of different ages are here represented.

Messrs. Koch, Lauterbach, and Co. are the principal bankers in Frankfort, and are also well known as extensive Rhine wine growers. Their address is 21 Gallusstrasse.

Near Frankfort, at the village of Bornheim, Baron Charles Rothschild has a fine estate called Gönsterberg, containing a large collection of art treasures.

Carriage.—One or two persons, 24 kr. from or to the station; in the city, 18 kr.

An excursion had better be made to *Homburg*. Time by railway, 30 and 45 m.; fare, first class, 1 fl. 36 kr. There is a small advantage in buying return tickets. The best hotels are *Hôtel Four Seasons*, a large first-class house with garden and villa, situated in the principal street, near the Kuraal and Mineral Springs; finely conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Schlotterbeck, who is a large dealer in native wines. *Hôtel du Rhin*, a first-class house near the station, with a large garden leading to the Springs, and near the English Church. *Hôtel de Hesse*, a first-class house opposite the Kuraal and near the railway station. Good attendance and cuisine. Homburg was annexed to the kingdom of Prussia in 1866. It was quite an insignificant place formerly; but after the establishment of the baths and Kuraal it rapidly improved, and became one of the most fashionable places in Germany. Since the suppression of gambling in 1872 it has increased in attractiveness.

Separated from the principal street by an open space which is planted with shrubs and bordered by orange-trees, stands the Kuraal, which is decidedly the handsomest in Germany. A beautiful portico fronts

the street. A magnificent vestibule conducts the visitor to the beautifully decorated ball-room, which occupies the centre of the building. On the left are the principal saloons, elegantly decorated, and furnished in the most gorgeous manner. On the right there is a splendid saloon, beautifully frescoed and furnished, in which there is a table d'hôte served daily at five o'clock, with other rooms for refreshments. There are also reading-rooms, supplied with American, English, and Continental journals, open freely to the public, with private rooms for cards, chess, etc. In addition to the regular musical band which the liberality of the management provides, there are also gratuitous balls given weekly, and concerts three times a week. There is also a handsome theatre. The principal springs are the Elizabethbrunnen, the Kaiserbrunnen, the Ludwig's and the Stahlbrunnen, all of which are surrounded by beautiful grounds, with splendid avenues leading to them. The waters are considered very efficacious in scrofulous diseases, indigestion, and all diseases consequent on a too free use of wines and ardent spirits.

The large wine-growing house of Hub. Hürter & Son, of Coblentz, has a branch establishment here, No. 87 Louisenstrasse.

From Frankfurt to Paris, via Strasbourg. Time, 18 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, \$17; via Cologne, time, 18 h. 40 m.; fare, first class, \$16 60.

Frankfurt to Berlin. Time, 18 h.; fare, first class, 48 marks 1 g.

Frankfurt to Cologne. Time, 5 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 19 marks 32 g.

From Frankfurt to Offenbach in twenty minutes: this is a busy industrial town containing 22,000 inhabitants.

In leaving Frankfurt for Cassel the traveler starts from the station at the west of the town.

Bochheim, two miles from Frankfurt, is a favorite holiday resort for the citizens of Frankfurt. It contains 7000 inhabitants.

Friedberg (Hotel, *Trapp*), containing 5000 inhabitants. It was formerly a free city of the empire. It has an old castle and two interesting churches.

Nauheim.—Hotels, *Belleme* and *de l'Europe*. This is a watering-place for salt-baths, and contains 5000 inhabitants. It is finely situated at the base of a wooded

hill, the *Johannisberg*. It contains a *Kurpark* in a fine park with lake. The salt-springs were granted by Napoleon to the famous cavalry officer, General Kellermann. The fountain is inclosed in a brick shaft, from the top of which is seen the white jet. The water is conveyed through pipes to a bath-house.

Betzloch, a town of 2500 inhabitants, three miles west of which is the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed during the Thirty-years' War.

Gießen, situated on the River Lahn (Hotels *Käses* and *Kühn*), contains 10,500 inhabitants. It is of comparatively modern origin, and the seat of a University founded in 1607, frequented by 800 students. There is a fine library attached to the University.

[A railway to the left leads through Nassau and Rhen to Coblentz, passing *Wetzlar*, once a free Imperial city, containing a fine cathedral of the eleventh century, and commanded by the ruin of *Kaisersberg*.]

Wetzlar.—Hotel, *Trümbs*. Until 1816 the residence of the dukes of Nassau-Weilburg. Their château is beautifully situated on a rocky eminence, and is still inhabited. Passing *Runkel*, an old town situated on the banks of the Lahn, and

Limbürg is reached. This fine old town is situated on the banks of the Lahn, and contains 4500 inhabitants. Its seven-towered cathedral rises conspicuously in its midst. Its architecture is pointed Gothic, and is exceedingly interesting. It contains monuments of the princes of Nassau.]

Marburg (Hotels, *Pfeiffer* and *Ritter*), finely situated on the River Lahn, and built in the form of a semicircle around the hill, which is surmounted by the ancient castle of the *Landgraves of Hesse*. It became later a House of Correction, and was well restored in 1856. The interior contains the archives of Hesse. The chapel and knights' hall are well worth a visit. This last is an immense apartment, and remains in the same state as at the time when Luther and Zwingli discussed the question of the transubstantiation in the presence of the Landgrave Philip.

The gem of Marburg is the church of *St. Elizabeth*, constructed during the 13th century, and restored in 1860. It is built in the form of a cross, in the pure Gothic style. This church was erected soon after

the death of Elizabeth, daughter of King Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Ludwig, and attracted thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Europe, among others the Emperor Frederick II., who placed a crown of gold upon the head of the saint (Elizabeth was canonized in 1235 for the sanctity of her life). The Landgrave Philip, who founded the University, to prevent the pilgrimage, caused her remains to be removed to an unknown spot in the church. The French carried off the rich silver-gilt sarcophagus in 1810, but it was restored in 1814. The mortuary chapel is adorned with carved representations of the coronation of the Virgin, and pictures by *Albert Dürer*. There are numerous monuments of landgraves and knights of the Teutonic Order.

The University was founded after the Reformation, in 1527, by Philip the Generous, and contains about 200 students.

At *Kirchlags* station is seen the old city of *Amöneburg*, with its ruined castle.

Passing *Güntershausen* station, in three miles

Cumal is reached. For description, see Route No. 161.

ROUTE No. 164.

Berlin to Breslau, via Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Time, 7 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 30 marks 9 g.; second class, 28 marks 7½ g.

Frankfurt, described in Route No. 154.

Guben is an industrial town of 20,000 inhabitants; then

Sorau, a town of no importance. At *Hansdorf* junction there is a line to *Glogau*, a fortress of the second class, containing 18,000 inhabitants. The Cathedral, which is situated on an island, dates from the 12th century, and contains a Madonna by the elder *Craack*. There are some cloth manufactories, a town-hall, theatre, etc.

Bundau (Hotel, *Kronprinz*) contains 8700 inhabitants; finely situated on the River *Bober*. In the market-place there is

an obelisk by *Schinkel* and *Schadow* to the memory of the Russian general Kutusoff.

Hainau station, noted for a victory gained by the Prussians over the French in 1813. The town was destroyed by the Hussites in 1323, and all the inhabitants murdered.

Liegnitz (Hotel, *Rautenbros*), situated at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*. Population, 20,150. This was the ancient seat of the *Piast* family, which flourished from the middle of the 6th to the middle of the 17th century, and gave 128 dukes to *Silesia* and 24 kings to *Poland*. The Catholic church contains the tombs of the last branch of the *Piasts*, or the *Polonaise* dynasty. The old Palace near the station is now used by the government.

On the *Schulplatz* there is a monument to Frederick the Great.

Breslau, described in Route No. 155.

ROUTE No. 165.

Leipzig to Ratisbon or Munich, via Altenburg and Eger (station for *Carlsbad*).

Time to Ratisbon, 10 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 32 marks 8 g.; second class, 24 marks. Time to Munich, 13 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 44 marks 5 g.; second class, 30 marks.

This is the most direct line between Leipzig and Munich.

Altenburg (Hotel, *de Russie*), containing 18,500 inhabitants. This town is the capital of the Duchy of *Saxe-Altenburg*. Notice the peculiar costume of the peasantry of the town and surroundings.

The *Schloss*, which is built on the slope of a precipitous rock, was frequently the residence of *Charlemagne*; one portion of it dates from the 13th century, the other is more modern; it contains an armory, and is the residence of the ducal family. It was from this castle that the robber-knight *Kunz of Kaufungen*, in 1455, stole the Princes *Ernest* and *Albert*, who later became the founders of the ducal and royal family of *Saxony*.

Von Lindner's Museum contains some good modern pictures.

The *Rathaus*, situated in the market-place, is a good specimen of the Renaissance style; it dates from the middle of the 16th century.

In the vicinity of Altenburg are the *Saxon tin-mines*.

Göschwitz is a manufacturing town of some importance, whence a railway to the east leads to *Chemnitz* in 1 h. 30 m.; also one to the east to *Gera* in 1 h. 30 m. This last is an industrious manufacturing town, containing 16,700 inhabitants. It is situated on the River *Elster*, and is mostly the property of the Prince of *Renn-Ebersdorf*, to whom the picturesque castle belongs which commands the town.

This branch extends to *Neustadt* and *Saalfeld*. This last is a most picturesque walled town in the centre of the Thuringian forest, and contains a population of 5200 inhabitants. Hotels, *Hirsch* and *Preussischer Hof*. Outside the walls there is a fine chateau belonging to the family of *Saxe-Saalfeld*. The old ducal *Schloss* is now a mint.

The Gothic church of *St. John* has some fine stained-glass windows.

Notice on the banks of the River *Saale* the ruins of the fine old castle of *Sorbenburg*, which dates from the 9th century.

Continuing on the route to *Ratisbon*, passing *Werdau* station, where there is a branch line to *Zwickau*,

Reichenbach is reached. Hotel, *Lamm*. This is an important manufacturing town, containing 12,000 inhabitants. *Mulin*, cotton, wool, and thread are its principal productions.

The line now crosses the deep valley of *Görsch* by a viaduct 700 yards in length, passing in the depth of the valley the small town and castle of *Mylau*.

Passing numerous industrial towns of no importance to the traveler, *Aderf* is reached, near which is the bathing-place of *Elster*. Next come the stations *Brombach* and *Völkersdorf*, on the Austrian frontier, where baggage is examined.

Eger, on the road to *Carlsbad*; distance, 1 h. 44 m. *Marienbad* is also reached from here in 1 h. 20 m., *Fransensbad* in 12 minutes, and *Vienna* in 10 h. 20 m.

At *Weiden* station, a small town of 3000 inhabitants, the line from *Coburg* and

Baireuth joins the main line. Passing the *Walhallastrasse* station, the line crosses the *Danube* on a bridge over 600 yards long, and reaches

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg*, the *Castra Regiana* of the *Romans*, containing 29,260 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Goldener Krenn*. *Barbara Blomberg*, the mother of *Don John of Austria*, was chambermaid in this hotel. The room occupied by his father, the Emperor *Charles V.*, is still fitted up in most elegant style for the reception of imperial guests, who always take up their quarters here when on a visit to *Walhalla*. It is beautifully situated on the *Danube*, at the point where the *Regen* empties its waters into that stream. It was for many centuries one of the most important of the imperial free cities, and was for one hundred and fifty years the seat of the Imperial Diet. It is surrounded by ramparts, now in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The river is crossed by a stone bridge 1500 feet long. The city still retains considerable of its ancient commerce; formerly a large portion of the traffic of Europe passed through it, when the Holy Crusaders employed its boatmen to convey them down the *Danube* on their way to the Holy Land. *Ratisbon* is said to have sustained no less than seventeen sieges, several of them accompanied by bombardments, the last of which was when it surrendered to *Napoleon* in 1809, who was here wounded in the foot.

On several of the antique houses of *Ratisbon* one still can see the *Eagle of the Empire*, the *Lion of St. Mark*, and the different coats of arms of the principal nations of Europe, whose representatives formerly resided here in the *Street of the Ambassadors*. Many of the ancient houses are defended with battlemented towers and loopholed walls: the highest are the *Golden Tower*, and the *Tower of Goliath*; on the last may be seen a large representation of the giant.

The principal building is the *Dome*, or *Cathedral of St. Peter*, a *chef-d'œuvre* of architecture and sculpture, commenced in 1275, and finished in the early part of the 17th century; it was restored in 1859. It is 286 feet long, 160 wide, and 125 high. The towers are still unfinished. The stained glass windows are done in *Munich's* modern style, and are very elegant. The church contains numerous monuments: notice especially that of *Bishop Dalberg*, designed

by Canova; and the statue of the Virgin, which stands in the north aisle; also the bronze monument of Marguerite Tucher, by Vicher, a work of the early part of the 16th century. Make the ascent of the *Aasm' Tower* (so called from the asses employed to carry the material up the inclined plane which was used for the construction of the building), from whence a magnificent view of the Alps, Danube, and the Temple of Walhalla may be obtained.

The *Antikoma*, or *Hôtel de Ville*, in which the Germanic Diet held their sittings for 180 years, is a sombre and irregular edifice, erected during the 14th century. In addition to some other pictures, it contains numerous portraits of the principal men of the imperial city. In the more ancient portion of the building may be seen the Hall of the Diet, with its chairs, tables, and benches as in the days of the empire. Visit by all means the dungeons and Chamber of Torture, which still remain as in the days when the refinement of cruelty was in its highest state of perfection; see, 18 kr.

The ruins of the church of St. Emmeron will well repay a visit. The abbey was changed in 1830 into a residence for the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Visit the *Scottish Benedictine Church of St. James*. It was founded by a Benedictine monk named Marian, who was driven from Scotland during the usurpation of Macbeth in the 11th century: it contains some pictures, and a very good library; ladies not admitted. Behind the church is the Prince's Garden, always open to the public; it communicates with the promenade, where there are several monuments.

The new royal villa, built in the Gothic style, near the Ostanthor, is a fine position for an extended view.

An old stone bridge, which was constructed in the 12th century, uniting Ratisbon with its suburb, *Stadt-am-Hof*, was completely destroyed by the French in the battle of April 3d, 1809.

To visit the Temple of Walhalla (the principal object in coming to Ratisbon) will occupy the day. One-horse carriages, 4 florins 24 kr., two horses, 5 fl. 30 kr., for one hour's drive. The carriage leaves you at the foot of the hill and returns to the village. The road to fame is rather shabby—a dirty village to pass through; but, once there, everything is lovely. Walhalla, or Temple of

Fame, lies six miles to the eastward of Ratisbon; it is situated on a hill over three hundred feet high, which rises above the north bank of the Danube, and is seen at a great distance. It was erected by the father of the late King of Bavaria, and was designed to contain the statues and busts of the most distinguished men of Bavaria. The cornerstone was laid in 1830, and it was finished in twelve years, at an expense of eight million florins. It is very similar in size and style to the Parthenon at Athens. The exterior is in the Doric, and interior in the Ionic style. It is constructed entirely of white marble, surrounded by 52 fluted Doric columns, the roof being of iron, covered with plates of copper. Its length is 218 feet, breadth 102, and height 60. The interior forms a saloon of 160 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 52 in height. The four walls are divided in their height into two stories by a cornice, on which fourteen virgin warriors, in color and form of caryatides, executed by Schwanthaler, are carrying a superior entablature, richly ornamented in blue and gold. At the northern end, opposite the principal entrance, is a recess destined to contain the statue of the royal founder. Under the cornice runs a continuous frieze, by Wagner, representing a history of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. The side walls are divided into three compartments each; in these are placed Rauch's six figures of Victory, each worth 20,000 thalers. Over the frieze are sixty-four tablets let into the wall, with inscriptions in gold; beneath are the white marble brackets on which are placed the busts of the great and good whom Bavaria delights to honor. The pavement is of different colored marbles. The whole is lighted by ground-glass windows in the roof, and one window at the north end.

Among the 161 busts may be seen those of Catherine II. of Russia, Count Joseph Radetzky, Rubens, Van Dyck, Moritz von Sachsen, Maria Theresa, Rudolph von Hapsburg, "Dr." Martin Luther, Mozart, Schiller, Goethe, Albert Dürer, Wallenstein, and Charlemagne. The custodian points out the pieces No. 102, 103, 104, which, he says, are for the Emperor William, Bismarck, and Moltke.

At the village of *Donnstorf*, through which we pass, notice the castle of the

Prince of Thurn and Taxis. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, always open to the public. The hereditary prince is still a boy of 14 years (1876). There is a small hotel here, the *Waldballa*.

From Ratisbon to Nuremberg. Time, 2 h. 10 m.; fare, first class, 10 marks.

From Ratisbon to Vienna. Time, 10 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 54 marks.

From Ratisbon to Munich occupies by express 3 h. 30 m. There is very little to interest the traveler over this route. Passing *Moochheim* station, southwest of which lies the battle-field of *Eckmühl*, where, on the 22d of April, 1809, the French Marshal Davoust gained a decided victory over the Austrians. He was rewarded by Napoleon with the title of *Prince of Eckmühl* for his successful generalship.

At Geiselhöring junction a line branches off to the east for Passau and Vienna.

Landshut, situated on the borders of the Iser, containing 14,250 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Kronprinz*. The town has a very picturesque appearance, with its numerous towers and church spires. The principal churches are *St. Martin's*, *St. Jodocus*, and the church of the Holy *Ulm*.

In front of the Government Hotel is a monument to Lewis the Rich, founder of the University of Ingolstadt, which was brought here in 1800, but transferred to Munich in 1826.

The *Castle of Trannitz* is situated on an eminence above the town. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Lower Bavaria, and many of the apartments are in fine order. Frederick of Austria was confined here for three years by Lewis the Bavarian.

Passing the ancient town of *Mosburg*, finely placed on the banks of the Iser, the chain of Alps now appear, and *Fraising* is reached. This town has been the seat of an episcopal see since the 8th century. The cathedral dates from the 12th century; but it was so disfigured by the restoration it experienced in the 18th century that there is nothing but the crypt under the cathedral which merits notice.

Outside the town is a monument erected to the memory of Count Abensberg, who was killed in a combat with a Bavarian duke in 1455.

On the height to the west stands the

Abbey of *Weihenstephan*, transformed into an agricultural school.

Munich. For description see Route No. 172.

ROUTE No. 165.

Berlin to Dresden. For description of Berlin, see page 561. Time, 4 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 3 g.; second class, 11 marks 6 g.

To Jüterbog junction, see Route No. 160, from whence the train pursues an easterly route, joining the line from Leipzig at the station *Erdmann*.

SAXONY.

The Kingdom of Saxony comprises one of the finest portions of Germany. It is inclosed by the dominions of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria. It contains 5854 square miles and 2,556,224 inhabitants, and is favored alike by nature in regard to climate and soil. Its mineral resources are great—silver, lead, and copper ores being found in abundance; also tin, cobalt, iron, and zinc. The excellence of its fine breed of sheep has made its wool celebrated in all countries. The forests furnish a most abundant supply of fuel. Its manufactures of china and fine cloth have always commanded the highest admiration.

It is divided into four circles, which are named after the principal town of each, viz.: Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bautzen.

Its monarchy is constitutional and hereditary. The receipts and expenses of the government are 47,000,000 marks each, and its public debt 840,000,000 marks.

Its army forms the twelfth army corps of the Empire of Germany.

The royal house of Saxony is the branch Albertine, or branch cadet (Catholics).

The reigning sovereign is Albert-Fredrick-August-Antoine-Ferdinand-Joseph-

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Charles-Marie-Baptiste-Nepomucène-Wilhelm-Xavier-George-Fidèle, born April 22, 1838, and married to the Queen Caroline-Frédérique-Françoise-Stéphanie-Amalie-Cécile, daughter of Gustave, prince of Wess, born August 5, 1833.

Dresden.—On arriving at the station, metal tickets are distributed indicating the number of carriages to which the traveler is entitled. Fares, 1 person 7 g., 2 persons 8 g., at night 15 g.; two-horse carriages the regular fares, 15 g.; if the bridge be crossed, 1 g. more. The fares are double after 10 P.M. The proprietors of hotels generally have good private carriages to let, 15 to 20 marks per day.

The capital of the Kingdom of Saxony is delightfully situated on both banks of the Elbe. It has 106,578 inhabitants. The principal hotels are *Hôtel de Ville* and *Victoria Hotel*, two of the best in Germany. This city has the advantage of possessing an "American Club" at No. 22 Victoria Street, where the latest American papers can be found, and where a list is kept of all Americans visiting Dresden.

The capital of Saxony and residence of the court is becoming one of the most fashionable winter residences for Americans in Europe. In addition to its rich collections of works of art, its multiplicity of men of learning and talent, its splendid opera, its advantages for education, its select and elegant society, its healthy and bracing climate—(a monument has been erected to commemorate the fact that the emperor has never visited this capital)—it is one of the most economical capitals in Europe. Its court is as renowned to-day for its elegant selectness as it has been in past ages for its wealth and encouragement of the fine arts.

The position of this capital—which dates back to a period prior to the 10th century—is excellent, over 400 feet above the level of the sea, in the midst of the Saxon wine-districts, occupying the most beautiful and richly cultivated portion of the valley of the Elbe. The succession of rising vineyards, groves, meadows, gardens, and orchards, the whole studded with beautiful villas, make us easily imagine the Elbe is the Arno, and that we are in "La belle Firenze," and that the city itself may well be termed the German Florence. There are few capitals in Europe so complete

with Dresden in works of art, and none in the value of its immense collection of precious stones, curiosities, and objects of virtue. Dresden is divided into an old and new town, the first on the left bank of the river, the second on the right, which are connected by a noble stone bridge 1400 feet in length and 36 in breadth. It is the longest and finest stone bridge in Germany. On the centre pier a bronze crucifix has been erected to commemorate the destruction of the fourth pier from the side of the Altstadt by Marshal Davoust, to facilitate his retreat in 1814, and its restoration the same year by the Emperor Alexander of Russia. There is also, half a mile lower down, a magnificent railroad bridge, built for the Prague and Leipzig line. It has likewise a carriage and foot way. It cost nearly \$300,000. The new town is much better laid out than the old, and contains all the fine squares, spacious streets, and beautiful *Jaubourgs*. The magnificent Japanese palace founded by Augustus II., is situated in this quarter; but in the old town we have the *Royal Palace*, the *Terrace of Brühl*, the *Palace of Brühl*, the *Cour Church*, the celebrated *Picture-Gallery*, the *Zwinger*, and other leading objects of curiosity. The inhabitants of Dresden are great lovers of the fine arts, and are noted for their orderly and industrious habits, retiring at ten o'clock and rising at six.

There is no place in Germany where a good *salut de place* is more desirable, the fees for examining the curiosities being so exorbitantly high, and the times when you can see them so varied, while application for tickets of admission must be made days before you can use them. H. Krone, to be found at the Victoria Hotel, or at the office of Messrs. Thode & Co., we can recommend as highly efficient. The usual fee is 4 marks per day.

Distribution of Time.

Consult the *Dresden Advertiser* in regard to the hours of admission to the different objects of interest, as the time is often changed.

Sundays and Holidays.—The Picture-Gallery, 11 to 2; Historical Museum, in summer, 11 to 2, 5 ng.; Green Vault, in summer, 11 to 2, 10 ng.; music in the Catholic church, 11 to 12.

Mondays.—Plaster Casts, 10 to 2 in winter, 5 ng.; Historical Museum, in summer, 10 to 2 (Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, 9 to 1), 5 ng.; Antiquities, 10 to 2, 5 ng. (Wednesdays and Saturdays free); Collection of Porcelain, 2 to 5, 10 ng.; Green Vault, in summer, 9 to 1, 10 ng.; Library, 9 to 1 (Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 to 11 and 2 to 4), 5 ng.; Museum of Natural History, 8 to 2, 5 ng. (Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 to 10, free); Museum of Mineralogy, 10 to 12, 5 ng. (Tuesdays and Fridays free); Rietschel's Museum, in summer, 8 to 6, 2½ ng.

Tuesdays.—Picture-Gallery, free, 10 to 4; Collection of Engravings and Drawings, 10 to 2; Gems, 8 to 12; Cabinet of Minerals, 10 to 12; Zoology, 8 to 10; Armory, in summer, 9 to 1.

Wednesdays.—Picture-Gallery, 10 to 4 in summer, 10 to 8 in winter; Plaster Casts, 2 to 6; Green Vault, in summer, 9 to 1, 10 ng. (in winter with tickets, 1 to 6 persons, 8 thalers); Antique Sculpture, 10 to 2, 5 ng.; Museum of Natural History, 8 to 2, 5 ng. (Tuesdays and Fridays free).

Thursdays.—Picture-Gallery, 10 to 4, free; Plaster Casts, 10 to 2; Historical Museum, in summer, 9 to 1, 5 ng.; Library, 9 to 1, 5 ng.; Museum of Natural History, 8 to 2, 5 ng.

Fridays.—Picture-Gallery, 10 to 4 in summer, 10 to 8 in winter, free; Engravings, 10 to 2; Cabinet of Minerals, 10 to 2; Historical Museum, in summer, 9 to 1, 5 ng.; Antiquities, 10 to 2, 5 ng.; Museum of Mineralogy, 10 to 12.

Saturdays.—Picture-Gallery, 10 to 4; Plaster Casts, 10 to 2, 5 ng.; Green Vault, in summer, 9 to 1, 10 ng.; Museum of Natural History, 8 to 2; Mathematical Hall, 9 to 12; Museum of Mineralogy, 10 to 12, 5 ng.

Green Vault, Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 marks for 1 or 6 persons.

If the traveler has but one or two days, visit the Picture-Gallery, Green Vault, and Museum of Natural History.

Körner-Museum, daily from 10 to 2; fee, 5 ng.

The *Schloss*, or royal palace, is a large, antique, gloomy-looking castle on the outside; within it is ornamented in the usual style. The throne-room is beautifully decorated with allegorical frescoes. The different other state-rooms, library, and chap-

el are all appropriately ornamented. The lion of the palace, however, is the "green vault," a series of eight rooms on the ground floor. The apartments were formerly hang with green, from whence they derive their name. The custodian who accompanies you through the different rooms charges 8 Prussian thalers = \$2 25, for one or six persons. More than six are not allowed in the same party, and an appointment must be previously made, although often you may find the custodian disengaged. The origin of the immense wealth lying idle in the "green vault" is easily explained. The Saxon princes were formerly the richest monarchs of Europe. Most of their wealth was derived from the Freiberg silver-mines, which, previous to the discovery of America, were the richest in Europe, much of the proceeds of which they expended in the accumulation of jewels and works of art. The jewels in one room are considered worth \$15,000,000!

It is impossible to mention in detail the numerous works of art and value in the different rooms: from the first to the last, each one is more valuable than the one last shown. One of the finest works of art in the first room is a statue of Charles II., in the character of St. George: it is cut out of a piece of solid cast iron. In the second room are two horses' heads, and a crucifix by Michael Angelo. In the third room there is a magnificent chimney-piece of Dresden china, ornamented with precious stones, beautiful Florentine mosaics, etc. The fourth room contains the gold and silver plate used at the Emperor's banquets, and furnished by the Electors of Saxony. In the fifth room are some specimens of rock crystal, and numerous antique gems. The lion of the fifth room is an immense pearl, arranged to represent the court dwarf of the King of Spain, and is as large as a hen's egg. There are also some beautiful wood carvings here. In the sixth is kept the magnificent regalia used at the coronation of Frederick Augustus II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony. In the eighth room the senses are bewildered by the splendor of its contents: diamonds, crowns, sceptres, chains, and collars; orders of the Garter, Golden Fleece, and Polish Eagle; coat-buttons—diamonds of the purest water, weighing from 40 to 50 carats—the whole gala dress of

the Elector of Saxony, consisting of his coat-buttons, vest-buttons, spool-toe-buttons, sword-hilt, scabbard, and collar, all diamonds; there are several magnificent rings, two of which belonged to Martin Luther. One of the greatest curiosities in this room is "the Court of the Great Mogul," by Dinglinger, jeweler to the court of Dresden. There are 128 figures, made of pure gold enameled, all of them carved in the most finished and delicate manner. The artist was employed six years on this gem. Its cost was about 60,000 thalers, equalling about \$45,000.

The Picture-Gallery.—By all means buy a catalogue. They are printed in French, price 75 cents. This gallery is open to the public on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; from 10 to 4 Sundays and holidays, 11 to 3 Wednesdays and Saturdays; fee, 50 pf.

The conquerors of Dresden at all times have paid the highest respect to its picture-gallery. When Frederick the Great bombarded Dresden, battered down its churches, and laid its streets in ruins, he ordered his artillery to keep clear of the picture-gallery; and although he entered the city as a conqueror, levied his contributions, and superintended the government, he desired permission of the conquered electress to visit the picture-gallery; and although Napoleon carried away the gems of art from every leading gallery in Germany and Italy, he treated Dresden with so much consideration that not one of her pictures made the journey to Paris.

Chief among the gems of this gallery is the *Madonna di San Sisto* by Raphael, considered one of his best works. It was named after Pope Sixtus, whose portrait is here given, gazing with reverence and awe at the Madonna, who is soaring up to heaven with the infant Jesus in her arms. On the other side of the picture is the matchless figure of St. Barbara kneeling. At the bottom are two angel boys gazing upon the Madonna, intelligence and devotion beaming in their faces. This picture cost \$40,000. It was purchased by Augustus III. from the Duke of Modena's collection. A separate room is set apart for its exhibition. The masterpiece of Holbein has also a separate room devoted to it. This is also a Madonna. The Burgomaster of Basle, whose child is dying, is

praying that the Virgin will cure him. She has lain down the infant Christ, and taken the sick child in her arms. The burgomaster is accompanied by his family.

In this gallery we have five of Correggio's best works. This artist is considered as having no superior in originality, conception, and arrangement of color. Chief among his works is the world-renowned picture of the Virgin and the Infant Christ in the Manger. It has been engraved in every style, and every picture-dealer has seen copies of it. The celestial child is lying on the straw, emitting a supernatural light. The Virgin-mother bending over the infant undazzled, while her companion is shading her face with her hand, unable to endure the dazzling light. Wilkie says, "The matchless beauty of the Virgin and Child, the group of angels overhead, the daybreak in the sky, and the whole arrangement of light and shadow, give it the right to be considered, in conception at least, the greatest of his works." The other works of Correggio are, "The Virgin and Child with St. George," the portrait of his physician, "The Virgin and Child with St. Francis," and his "Reclining Magdalen." Wilkie, in speaking of this last, says, "It is in its pristine condition, almost as left by the master, without even varnish. The head, neck, and arms are beautiful; the face and right arm one of the finest pieces of painting I have witnessed." This is a small picture, about 14 by 18 inches, but it is the "lion" of the apartment where it is hung. It is placed on hinges, that it may be viewed by all lights.

Among the other leading pictures are the "Christo delin Meneta," or Tribute-money, by Titian; a reclining Venus by the same; also a portrait of his mistress; St. Cecilia, by Carlo Dolce, his masterpiece. There are several pictures by Paul Veronese in his best style, among which are his Adoration of the Wise Men, Marriage in Cana, Finding of Moses, etc. By Rubens, we here see his Bear Hunt, Judgment of Paris, and his Garden of Love. There are several pieces by Rembrandt, chief of which are his Entombment of Christ, and his own portrait with his wife sitting on his knee. By Vandyke we have several of his most finished portraits: a portrait of old Parr at the age of 151; por-

traits of Charles I. and his queen, Charles II., James II., and others. By Guido, a Bacchus and Child. There are nearly 400 paintings by different Italian masters.

In the works of the later German and Flemish masters this gallery is extremely rich. It contains, in addition to those artists already mentioned, magnificent specimens of Hans Holbein the younger, Raynold, and Wouwermans. Of the French school there are several paintings by Claude: one of the best is his Flight into Egypt. Some fine specimens by Poussin and others. There are a large number of Wouwermans's paintings in this gallery—over fifty—chief of which is his Horse-market.

Among the collection of crayon drawings is one by Liotard of "La Belle Chocolatière." She was a waitress or barmaid in Vienna, celebrated for her beauty, and married into a noble family of Austria. One of the most complete collections of engravings to be found in Europe is to be seen in the Dresden Gallery—over 1000 framed and 800,000 in portfolios. Beneath the gallery of pictures there is a fine collection of plaster casts of the most famous statues, made under the superintendence of Raphael Mengs. The Cabinet of Engravings is open to the public Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The collection is particularly rich in the early German masters.

The Zwinger was originally intended as the vestibule of a new palace, which Augustus II. intended to erect in the early part of the 18th century, but which was never carried further. It is a fine group of buildings surrounded by an inclosure planted with orange-trees, and forming an elegant promenade, much frequented by the citizens. The Zwinger contains the Armory, which is considered second only to that of Vienna, and the Museum of Natural History.

Military Museum, or Historical Hall (Armory). Open to the public free on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; Sundays, 5 ng. This museum surpasses all others in the variety and quantity of its offensive and defensive weapons; in its accoutrements of the tournament; the richness and skill evinced in the decoration of the armor and trappings both of man and horse; and the relics it possesses of the

greatest warriors of different ages. Among the relics are the robes worn by Augustus II., surnamed "Strong," at his coronation as King of Poland; the horse-shoe which he broke with his fingers; his cuirass, weighing 100 pounds, and his iron cap, 25 pounds. He is said to have lifted a trumpeter in full armor, and held him aloft in the palm of his hand; to have twisted the iron banister of a stair into a rope; to have made love to a coy beauty by presenting in one hand a bag of gold, and breaking with the other the horse-shoe mentioned above. Judging from the great weight of his armor and weapons, he must have been a man of giant strength. There is also a saddle of Napoleon's, his boots worn at the battle of Dresden, and the shoes worn at his coronation.

In one of the rooms is a Turkish tent, with all its furniture, taken from the Turks at the siege of Vienna; also the armor worn by John Sobieski at the same siege, the pistols worn by Charles XII. of Sweden on the day of his death, on the battlefield of Frederickshall. Some of the tilting-suits worn at the tournament weigh over 200 pounds. In the Gallery of Tournament there are some splendid suits of armor both for man and horse. One of the finest here was a present from Philippe Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, to the Elector of Saxony. Philippe Emmanuel was one of the ancestors of Victor Emmanuel, king of United Italy. In a cabinet presented to Luther by John Frederick, one of the electors of Saxony, are numerous relics of the great Reformer.

A whole day may be well spent in examining the many very interesting relics to be seen here.

The *Museum of Natural History*, in the lower story of the Zwinger, is open from 8 to 2 on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; Tuesday and Friday, 8 to 10. Free on Tuesdays and Fridays, other days 5 ng. fee. There are some curious specimens of minerals and fossil remains; but a large portion of the collection was burned by a mob in May, 1849. The *Botanical Collection*, presented by the widow of King Frederick Augustus, is very good.

Nearly adjoining one of the wings of the Zwinger stands the *Grand Opera-house*, finished in the spring of 1876, replacing that burned down in 1809. For operas and bal-

lets it can hardly be surpassed. Near to the latter is the Catholic church, profusely decorated in the Italian style. It contains a fine organ, and its music is celebrated throughout Germany. It has an altar-piece by Raphael Mengs. It is attended by the royal family, and is connected with the palace by a bridge thrown over the street.

Körner-Museum (at Körner's house), 4 Körnerstrasse, Neustadt. A collection of relics and remembrances (drawings, autographs, photographs, busts, a large Körner library, etc.) of the youthful hero, the inspired poet of "Leyer und Schwert," his family, and their friend, Fr. Schiller, who lived with them for two years, and wrote here his "Don Carlos." Open from 10 to 2. Admission, 5 ng.

The *Frauenkirche*, or Church of Our Lady, is a beautiful stone edifice. It is situated in the New Market, adorned with a cupola 388 feet high. It is constructed after the model of St. Peter's at Rome.

The *Japanese Palace* is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, in the new town. It is surrounded by gardens, used by the public for a promenade. It was founded by Augustus the Strong, and derived its name from its Japanese decorations. It was intended as a summer palace for the Elector. The palace is now used as a museum, and contains a collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, a library, and a museum of antiquities. The library is very rich in valuable relics, among which is a collection of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th century; they are beautifully colored, and are bound in 19 volumes. The collection was made by Augustus the Strong. Dr. Faustus's Conjuror Book is also here; volumes filled with miniatures and autograph letters of the most celebrated men and women of the 15th and 16th centuries. The specimens of china amount to over 60,000 pieces, and fill 20 rooms.

One of the handsomest castles in Dresden is Halbig's "Italian Village," or *Glass Palace*: it is situated near the old bridge.

Near the end of the New Bridge there is a very fine equestrian statue of Augustus the Strong. There is also a statue of Frederick Augustus in the centre of the Zwinger, and one of the Elector Maurice opposite the Arsenal.

The *Grosser Garten* is one of the greatest charms of Dresden; its avenues for rides, drives, and promenades are perfectly lovely, with daily open-air concerts. At the end of the garden is a Schloss, which contains a collection of *Medieval Antiquities*, mostly collected from old Saxon churches; also *Rietschel's Museum*, with models in plaster of works by this artist. Contiguous is the *Zoological Garden*, with a fine collection of wild animals. Fee, 7½ ng.

There is a large bronze statue in front of the new theatre, erected to *Carl Maria von Weber*, by *Rietschel*, and in Georgplatz another to *Theodor Körner*.

Connected with the consulate is the American banking-house of Robert Thode & Co., a firm well known to all American travelers, and deserving to be recommended in every respect; they keep registers of Americans, and have fine reading-rooms.

Among the specialties of Saxony manufacture is that of damask table-linen and sheeting wove to order, with your monogram, crest, or coat-of-arms. Mr. Joseph Meyer, 15 New Market Street, is the principal manufacturer; he also has a large supply of dress goods and clothing.

Messrs. Schlossmann & Scheffler, No. 2 Josephinenstrasse, commission agents, highly recommended by the American bankers Messrs. Thode & Co., attend to the forwarding of all kinds of goods to America.

Dresden to Paris. Time, 23 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 110 marks.

Dresden to Vienna. Time, 11 h. 45 m.; fare, 70 marks 1 g.

Dresden to Berlin. Time, 4 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 21 marks 2 g.

When second class is not given, the difference is about 58 per cent. less than the first class.

A short distance from Dresden, and near the village of Racknitz, is the monument erected to Jean Victor Moreau, who was shot in the legs by a cannon-ball at the battle of Dresden. His legs were amputated by Sir James Wylie. He was in the service of Alexander, emperor of Russia, and was at the moment he was shot reconnoitring the movements of the French army. The monument consists of a granite block surmounted by a helmet; under this his legs are buried; his body was conveyed to St. Petersburg, where in the Catholic church of that city you may see a marble slab which recounts the brilliant deeds and unfortunate end of the hero of Hohenlieden.

The excursions in the vicinity of Dresden are numerous, conspicuous among which is that to the *Saxon Switzerland*—why called Switzerland we hardly know, as the scenery of the two countries is entirely different. The River Elbe flows through the centre of this beautiful country; and we advise all persons visiting Dresden during the summer months to make excursions to *Pillnitz, Bastei, Ottowalder Grund, Königstein, Kuckstall, and Winterberg.*

Good walkers can "do" most of these delightful places in two days, and much may be seen in one, with very little walking. If the traveler has no courier, a *cablet de place* had better be taken from Dresden.

The railroad and carriages had better be taken as far as Schandau, and return by boat to Dresden.

Or make the different excursions on different days. For instance, by rail to *Pötscha*, which is the station for the *Bastei*; by rail to *Königstein*, which is the station for that fortress; and to *Krippen*, which is the station for *Schandau* and *Kuckstall*.

Guides may be found at the different stations. The usual fare is one thaler per day. Horses, ponies, and donkeys may be hired at the different stations; also *chaises à porteurs* for ladies who can not ride. Boats may also be hired along the banks of the Elbe.

The cars start from the old town (*Altstadt*), and, after passing the Great Garden, the town of *Pirna*, above which stands the castle of *Sonnenstein*, we arrive at *Pillnitz*, the summer residence of the king. The palace, which is modern, having been erected in 1818, contains some very fine frescoes by Vogel. The conservatories, gardens, and pleasure-grounds are very fine.

At *Pötscha* we cross the Elbe by ferry to visit the *Bastei*, the name given to one of the most singular rocks in Europe, from the top of which (600 feet above the river which sweeps round its base) one of the most lovely views may be had. Along the banks of the river, and over the plain, huge columnar masses start up, even to a height of 1200 feet; conspicuous among these are the hills of *Königstein* and *Lilienstein*. The first is a virgin fortress, never yet having been captured. Here, for ages, in time of war, the treasures of the Green Vaults in Dresden are stored by their Saxon monarchs, and casks are always ready at hand to store them in. Napoleon tried to batter this fort from its neighbor *Lilienstein*, but without effect. Two years' provisions for one thousand men can be stored here, and water is drawn from a well cut in the rock over 600 feet deep. Make the ascent by all means; the view from the top is nowhere surpassed.

The natural obelisk of *Lilienstein* surpasses its opposite neighbor in height by 100 feet, and is the highest of these isolated mountains. It is accessible by means of ladders and paths cut in the rock.

From the *Bastei* to *Schandau* there is a carriage-road, from whence an excursion should be made to *Kuckstall* (Cow-stable),

which is six miles distant. This is a most singular cave or arch cut in the solid rock, 800 feet above the sea, where many persons have taken refuge in stormy times.

ROUTE No. 167.

Dresden to Carlsbad, via Rodmbeck.
Time, 6 h. 12 m.; fare, first class, 15 marks; second class, 11 marks 8 g.

Rodmbeck, described in Route No. 185.

Töplitz is celebrated for its warm springs, the medical properties of which attract visitors from every part of the Continent. Population, 2600; principal hotels are *H. Prince de Ligne*, *H. König von Preussen*, and *Stock London*; for lodging alone, the *Herrnhaut* is the best. Nearly the whole of the town belongs to Prince Clary, a Bohemian nobleman of immense wealth. It is said he owns nearly one hundred villages in Austria, principally in Bohemia. The Baths of *Töplitz* are nearly one hundred in number, and during the season are in constant use. They contain carbonate of soda, and are very efficacious in cases of gout or rheumatism. Their temperature averages 120° Fahr., but are cooled down to 90° preparatory to use. A bath costs about 15 cents; time allowed, one hour only. It is necessary to be very particular, else you lose your chance. The routine is slightly different from other watering-places. The morning is spent in bathing; dinner early, say 1 o'clock; the afternoon in driving or riding; at 6 o'clock performances commence in the theatre; after that a ball. There is no gambling allowed. The principal place of resort is the palace and the gardens of the Prince of Clary. Behind the *Schloss* rises an imitation castle, and from the *Schlackenburger* there is a beautiful prospect. On another prominent position stands a monument of *Frederick William III.*, king of Prussia. The promenades are very delightful. *Töplitz* owes its celebrity to the number of crowned heads and nobility of Europe who resort here

every season. It is considered the cheapest and most fashionable watering-place in Europe. Dinners at the table d'hôte about 88 cents, and a parlor and bedroom for five dollars per week. There were diplomatic Congresses held here in 1818 and in 1835.

The village of *Schlössen* is at the present time a portion of *Töplitz*, being united to it by a range of houses, among which are the *Neubad*, *Steinbad*, and *Schlössenbad*; also the Public Baths, the Military Austrian Bath, the Jews' Bath, and Prussian and Saxon Military Baths.

A visit should be made to the *Schlössen*, about two miles from the town; it is surmounted by the ruins of a castle, from whence there is a delightful view.

To the *Mittelschauer*, a mountain about 2500 feet high, is a fine excursion. Time, 8 hours.

Töplitz is connected with the line from Vienna to Dresden by a branch line to Annaberg, where travelers coming from Vienna should change cars. The time is 50 minutes from that station to *Töplitz*.

Carlsbad contains a permanent population of 2000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Wiesinger's Hôtel National*, a fine, new, first-class establishment, situated on a small eminence near the Springs and baths, with a delightful view of the surroundings; under the able management of the proprietor, Mr. Wiesinger. *Carlsbad* is romantically situated in a narrow valley, surrounded by hills covered with every variety of foliage, and affording the most extensive and varied prospect. It is considered one of the most aristocratic and fashionable watering-places in Europe, although the hotels are not by any means the best, and as many as 17,000 visitors arrive here yearly. The springs were first discovered by the Emperor Charles IX. while hunting in the neighborhood. One of his dogs fell into the *Sprudel*, which is the principal spring, and the hottest in Europe (165° Fahr.). The cries of the poor animal soon brought the hunters to the spot. The emperor was suffering at the time from wounds received in battle. His physician recommended these waters, and his wounds were cured in a miraculously short time. He gave his name to the spring, and endowed it with his patronage.

The principal baths, which are efficacious in diseases of the liver, kidneys, and in cases of the gout, are the *Mühlbäder* and *Sprudelbäder*; the principal springs are the *Sprudel* and *Hygeia*. The principal ingredients of all the springs are nearly the same, viz., sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The *Sprudel* is covered with a colonnade, under which the patients promenade in bad weather.

The *Hygeia* is the other principal spring; but the *Mühlbrunn*, whose temperature is only 126° Fahr., is the one which is principally drunk. The *Neubrunn* is also much used. The water of the *Sprudelbäder* and *Mühlbäder* is that used for baths in the two principal establishments. There are also *super baths*, *med baths*, and *gas baths*.

The patient generally drinks the waters from 5 to 8 A.M., some of them imbibing as many as ten glasses; and while the water is cooling they promenade, enjoying the music of a band which is stationed in the vicinity, open-air exercise being one of the principal cures of the place, and a most essential portion of the regimen laid down by the physicians. The season is at its height from the 1st of July to the 15th of August. Visitors partaking of the waters of the baths are obliged to follow certain rules in regard to diet, which are laid down by the faculty of Carlsbad, the neglect of which would be dangerous to the patient. The daily routine here is the same as at Töplitz. The walks are shady and delightful, and donkeys for riding and mounting the heights in plenty. There is a reading-room and billiard-tables, but gambling is strictly prohibited. It is customary, in leaving the town, to give one or two francs to the girls at the springs who have waited upon you.

The tariffs may be seen at the hotels.

A few miles from Carlsbad, situated in a highly picturesque valley, is the bathing establishment *Giesseck-Puchstein*, source of the *Giesseckler*, the waters of which are forwarded in more than 2,500,000 bottles to all parts of the world. The *Giesseckler* forms, on account of its agreeable taste, an exquisite beverage at any time, and is acknowledged and recommended by the medical faculty as the purest acidulous spring water. It is extremely efficacious

in cases of indigestion, of catarrh in the stomach or bronchial tubes, liver complaint, gout, chronic rheumatism, gravel, hypochondria, and hysteria, and well suited, by its delicate action on the system, to children, or to women in a weak state of health. Its efficiency is recognized by the Carlsbad physicians, who nearly always prescribe them before or after the Carlsbad cure. The waters are taken either pure or with goat's or ass's milk. An establishment for those desiring benefit by these waters was opened in the year 1844, where lodgings may be obtained, either by single persons or for entire families.

The *Giesseckler* preserves its qualities for many years after bottling if kept in a cool place. The sole importers for the United States are Scherer & Co., Park Place, New York; for England, 267 Oxford Street, London.

Any details desired given by the proprietor, Heinrich Mattoni, Carlsbad.

Visitors are taxed for the cure six florins, and for the band two florins.

The theatre commences its performances at six, and is usually over by nine o'clock.

There is a reading-room, well supplied with foreign journals, situated in the *Neue Kurhaus*, recently erected by the city. It also contains conversation-rooms. The fee for the use of the establishment is 75 kreutzers per week.

There are numerous cafés and gardens situated in the handsome valley of the *Tepel*, such as the *Café Salsu*, *Sonne Baum*, *Schönbrunn*, etc.

An excursion a little farther, which will well repay the walk or ride, is to the *Panorama* to the north of Carlsbad; also to the *König Otto's Höhe*, from whence there is an extensive and beautiful view.

Carlsbad to Paris. Time, 28 h. 20 m.; fare, \$26.

Carlsbad to Vienna. Time, 14 h. 45 m.; fare, 24 fl. 28 kr. = \$14.

ROUTE No. 100.

Hannover to Hamburg, via Cella, Uelzen, and Lauenburg. Time, 5 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 16 marks; second class, 12 marks 1 pf.

Cella (Hotel, Adler) is a beautiful town, noted for its inhabitants speaking the lan-

george in its greatest purity. The *Handels-Schule* is highly spoken of, as is its principal, Dr. Fiedler. The town contains 14,800 inhabitants. The old *Schloss* has lately been restored, and contains an interesting chapel. The *Pfarrkirche*, an old parish church, contains the tomb of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg.

In the French Garden there is a monument to Queen Caroline of Denmark, sister to George III. of England.

Uetersen, described in Route No. 180.

Lüneburg, an interesting old town of 14,800 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Waldkamp*. It is situated on the River *Ilse*, which is navigable to this point. It was formerly the capital of the duchy, and retains its primitive appearance.

The *Rathhaus*, situated on the market-place, is rich in painted glass, frescoes, and embroidery. Notice the new Council Chamber, and its curious paintings. There are numerous relics also shown to the visitor; the *Bürgermeister* crystal-box, upon which the burghers of Lüneburg placed their thumbs when they took an oath, *Hermann Billig's* drinking-horn in carved ivory, etc.

The *Jahrtausendkirche* is of the 14th century. It has double aisles, a carved altar-piece, also the pillar on which *Lüne* stood, hence the name of *Lüneburg*.

There are some extensive salt-works in the vicinity. There is a branch line to *Böchen* and *Lubeck*. The line from *Berlin* also crosses the track.

A short distance beyond Lüneburg are situated some of the remains of the former town of *Bardewisch*; previous to the existence of Hamburg it was the most important town in Northern Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and only a portion of its cathedral remains.

Herburg is an industrious town containing 16,500 inhabitants. Hotel, *König von Schweden*.

A new line, recently opened, crosses the north arm of the *Elbe*, and the traveler arrives at the new station in *Hamburg*. For description, see Route No. 167.

ROUTE No. 169.

Frankfurt to Berlin (or Carlsbad), via Würzburg (the Baths of Kissingen), Bamberg, Nuremberg, Hof, and Leipzig.

Time to Berlin, 17 h. 18 m.; fare, first class, 48 marks; second class, 33 marks 5 g. This is the most direct route to Carlsbad. At Hof one changes cars for Eger, thence to Carlsbad.

For *Aschaffenburg* and *Würzburg*, see Route No. 174.

In one hour from *Würzburg* the *Schweinfurt* station is reached, where travelers change cars for the *Baths of Kissingen*, which are reached by a branch line in one hour; fare from *Schweinfurt*, 2 marks.

Schweinfurt (Hotel, *Rath*) contains 10,400 inhabitants. The old *Rathhaus*, constructed in 1570, is of a most singular architecture. Its fortifications are due to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, also its *Gymnasium*, which still exists. The manufacture of paper is extensively carried on here, and there are numerous sugar refineries.

[*Kissingen* is situated in the Franconian Saale, at the bottom of a valley. Population, 3800. Principal hotels are *Hôtel de Rome*, *Kurhaus*, *des Bains*, and *de Bavière*. This was formerly a poor, miserable village, but since the discovery of its celebrated mineral waters it has rapidly increased in importance, and during the season its visitors often number 10,000. Half a million bottles of its waters are annually exported. There are three different springs: the *Rothsopf*, which is the kind exported, and is used for drinking; the *Pender*, for bathing, excellent in cases of gout and chronic diseases; and the *Mensbrunn*, which is similar to *Saltzer* water, and is usually prescribed for children.

The principal rendezvous of the visitors is to the *Kurparken*, a large space in front of the *Kurhaus*, and the *Arcades*, where the *Conversation-Rooms* are situated. The garden is ornamented with two marble groups, one a statue of Maximilian II. of Bavaria; the other of Hygieia, with symbolical figures of the different sources.

Life here is rather monotonous when compared with *Baden-Baden* and other German watering-places. A theatre is open during the season. The mornings,

from 6 to 8, are devoted to drinking the Rakocsy, and promenading, while the band performs up to 1 o'clock, at which time all Kissingen diners, the fashionable and invalid world retiring from sight. After dinner, coffee and more promenading, supper, and to bed. A large quantity of salt is obtained from the saline springs a short distance up the valley. The walks and drives in the vicinity are very delightful.

Visitors have the use of the journals gratis in the Kurhaus. Hallman's Reading-room in the Kurgarten, 1 fl. 24 kr. per week. If one remains eight days for the cure, he pays a tax of five florins; if *chef de famille*, the other members of the family pay one and a half florins.

The excursions in the vicinity of Kissingen are numerous. Half an hour to the ruins of *Botenlaube*, to *Altenberg*, *Staj-felsberg*, and the *Grottoes Wischel*.

The buildings for the saline evaporations are about half an hour north of Kissingen. There is here also a bathing-house at the *Soolsprudel*, an artesian well over three hundred feet deep.

Twenty minutes farther, at the village of *Hausen*, there is another artesian well called the *Schönbornbrunnen*, over half a mile deep!

At *Bock's*, one hour farther, situated on the *Saale*, an iron source has been discovered.

There is a printed tariff for carriages making the excursions, to which the visitor is referred.]

From Schweinfurt station to Bamberg, one hour and twenty minutes.

Bamberg is one of the most imposing cities in Southern Germany. It contains 25,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels are *Deutsches Haus*, *Bamberger Hof*, *Drei Kronen*, and *Goldener Adler*. It is splendidly situated on five hills. A suspension bridge crosses the east arm of the *Regnitz*, and leads from the suburbs to the town. The *Dom*, or Cathedral, is the principal building; it was founded by the Emperor Henry II. in the early portion of the 11th century. The principal monument is the tomb of the royal founder and his empress, Kunigunda, in the centre of the nave. Notices on the right of the altar the monument to Bishop Ebnst, by Vischer of Nuremberg. It is of bronze, let into the

wall. The Schloss will repay a visit. It was Napoleon's head-quarters in 1806, and here he issued his declaration of war against Prussia, in October of the same year. The French Field-Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, lost his life here in 1815, by falling from one of the windows.

The old *Rathhaus* with its faded frescoes deserves a visit.

In *Martinshausplatz* is situated an extensive *Private Seminary*, and in the market-place the Jesuit church of St. Martin's.

The Lyceum possesses a good library and valuable MSS.

The Ludwig's Canal, which connects the Danube with the Main, completed in 1846, here unites with the *Regnitz*, and is crossed by a modern iron and an old stone bridge.

The church of St. Michael contains at the back of the high-altar a monument to St. Otho. Near the church stands the former abbey, founded by Henry II. in 1009. It is now a hospital, on the upper floor of which is a *Picture Gallery*; admittance, 24 kr.

There is a fine view from the adjoining terrace.

The studio of C. Schmidt contains some fine paintings on porcelain.

A short distance from the town, on the summit of a high hill, may be seen the ruins of the *Castle of Altenburg*, the residence of the famous robber-knight Count Adelberg, who was betrayed by Bishop Hatto, of Mayence, into the hands of the Emperor Lewis; and it was here that Otho of Wittelsbach murdered the Emperor Philip II. In the dungeon where Berengarius died a prisoner you may now sit down and drink a glass of first-rate beer. The view from the donjon tower is very magnificent. There is a chapel fitted up in a portion of the castle.

Passing *Lichtenfels* (see Route No. 162), near which stands the sequestered convent of *Banz*, now the seat of Duke Max of Bavaria, *Neuenmarkt* junction is reached, whence a railway south to *Bayreuth*. One hour and a half and *Hof* junction and station is reached. This small Bavarian town was burned in 1823, and contains nothing of importance. It is, however, a very important junction as regards the meeting of different lines of railway; to the north for Berlin, Dresden, or Leipzig, and southeast

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to Eger, Marienbad, Carlsbad, and Franzensbad.

[From Hof to Eger. Time, 3 h. 45 m. One hour north of Eger is

Franzensbad.—Principal hotel, the *Hôtel Post*, with its elegant dependances, situated near the springs and bath-establishment. Mr. Wolf has in his three hotels, *Post*, *Kaiserhaus*, and *Villa Impériale*, 220 rooms and saloons in the very best position, and personally supervises the management. The waters are considered good in cases of scrofula and diseases of the skin. The mineral spring of *Franzensbrunnen* is situated in the outskirts of the town, and its waters are shipped to all parts of the world as *Egerwater*, and drunk mixed with red wine or sugar and milk. This and the *Salzquelle* are used for drinking, and the *Kette Sprudel* for making mud-baths, which are used in confirmed cases of scrofula. Gas-baths are also administered.

Eger to Carlsbad. Time, 1 h. 52 m.

Eger to Marienbad. Time, 50 minutes.]

Plauen (Hotels, *Deil's Hôtel* and *Deutsches Haus*), a busy manufacturing town of 21,000 inhabitants. The old castle of *Rathschin* was in olden times the seat of the Voigt.

For the rest of the route to Leipzig, see Route No. 165.

ROUTE No. 170.

Frankfurt to Prague, via Würzburg, Nuremberg, and Pilsen. Time, 17 hours; fare, first class, 64 marks 3 g.; second class, 46 marks.

[*Frankfurt to Vienna*. Time, 19 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 98 marks; second class, 66 marks.]

Ilmenau, described in Route No. 165.

Würzburg in Route No. 174.

From Würzburg to Fürth in 2 h. 50 m. This is a flourishing manufacturing town of 21,000 inhabitants, and rivals Nuremberg in the manufacture of articles known as Nuremberg articles, such as toys, dolls, lead-pencils, looking-glasses, etc.

The principal objects of attraction are the new *Rathhaus*, with its handsome tower, the church, and the Jewish Synagogue.

Southeast of Fürth on a height is situated the *Old Fortress*, known by the famous battle fought there in 1632 between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein.

Nuremberg is beautifully situated on the River Pegnitz, and contains 88,000 inhabitants, of whom there are 10,000 Catholics and 8000 Jews, although during the Middle Ages, and in the height of its prosperity, it contained 100,000. Hotel, *Bayrischer Hof*—every thing of the best. Nuremberg was a free city of the empire till 1806, since which time it has belonged to Bavaria, and is now the second city, in point of size and importance, in the kingdom. It was celebrated during the Middle Ages as one of the richest cities in Europe, and still retains considerable of its former prosperity. It is now principally noted for the manufacture of childrens' toys, which are exported to all civilized countries; also for bronze, tin, and foil used by jewelers; lead-pencils are manufactured here at an extremely low price. The city is surrounded by ancient walls and turrets. The walls are encircled by a dry ditch, 100 feet wide and 30 deep. It is divided into two parts by the River Pegnitz, which is crossed by eight bridges. The two parts of the town are named after the two principal churches: St. Sebald's side, and St. Lawrence's side. The churches, monuments, and public and private edifices of Nuremberg, in spite of all the changes of centuries, remain almost unaltered, having escaped unharmed the sieges, fires, and storms of war, to which most other cities of Europe have been subjected. The principal houses are mostly built of stone, in the most substantial manner, with singular gables, which front the street; the streets are narrow and tortuous. A few days may be spent here with interest.

The churches and public buildings of Nuremberg owe much to eminent painters and sculptors which she raised, such as Albert Dürer, his master Wohlgemuth, and pupils Kulmbach, Schaufelen, and Altdorfer; the sculptors Adam Krafft and Stoss, all known to-day as leading masters in their respective branches.

The fine Gothic church of *St. Lawrence* is the principal one in Nuremberg: it is dedicated to the gridiron saint of Spain. It was constructed between the years 1278 and 1477, of a rich brown freestone. Be-

tween the two towers is a magnificent portal, with numerous sculptures representing the Last Judgment, with scenes in the life and sufferings of the Saviour. The bride's door, on the northern side, is also very magnificent. The interior of the church contains some magnificent carvings, gorgeous painted glass windows, mostly gifts to the church from noble families, whose coats of arms they contain. The principal object of attraction in the church is the immense stone *Sacramental-house*, or Sanctuary, which contains the sacramental vessels: it is sixty-five feet high, and of very exquisite finish, as is also the more modern stone pulpit.

Notice the small statue of the Emperor Adolphus opposite the northern tower.

The Theatre, Museum, and Post-office are all on the St. Lawrence side of the river. After crossing the river we arrive at the Market-place, on the east side of which stands the *Frauenkirche*, or Notre Dame. It is open from 7 to 10 A.M.; was erected in the 14th century, and is adorned with numerous sculptures by Schönhover. The interior is highly ornamented with monuments, many of them having been removed from other churches of Nuremberg. Notice especially the *Pargenadorfer* monument, by Adam Kraft. Notice also the picture of the High Altar, which is one of the best in the city, painted at so early a date as the 14th century.

The Public Library is situated in an ancient convent of the Dominicans. It comprises 40,000 volumes and 800 MSS., with numerous valuable autographs and astronomical instruments. On the ground floor there are collections of plaster casts and sculptures in wood.

In front of Notre Dame stands the *Schöndbrunnen*, or Beautiful Fountain, the masterpiece of the Brothers Schönhover. Behind Notre Dame stands another fountain, called the *Gänsebrunnen*, or Goose Fountain, from the name of the market-place in which it stands.

As we proceed along the Burgstrasse we arrive on our right at the *Stadthaus*, or Hôtel de Ville, constructed in 1619. In the grand saloon, which is in the ancient portion of the building, and dates back to the year 1340, may be seen a fine picture by Albert Dürer, representing the triumphal cortège of the Emperor Maximilian. No-

tice especially a fresco by Weyer, representing an execution by guillotine two and a half centuries before that instrument is generally supposed to have been invented! proving emphatically that neither Guillotin, who proposed it to the Constituent Assembly in 1789, nor Dr. Antoine Louis, born at Metz in 1723, who has the credit of inventing it, were its authors, as this fresco dates from 1521, two hundred years before either of them were born. There is but little to be seen in the building at present, except the decoration of the rooms; but could its dungeons or its torture-chambers, with their infernal instruments of torture, speak, they could describe frightful stories of civilization in the 18th century.

St. Sebald's Church (shows by the sacristan, fee 12 kr.) is the second finest church in Nuremberg, and is considered one of the finest in Germany. It was finished toward the close of the 14th century, all but the towers, which were not completed until the end of the 15th. Here again that celebrated sculptor in wood, Adam Kraft, has immortalized himself in the exterior decorations. Notice especially his Last Judgment on the southern side. The interior contains numerous gems in carving and sculpture. The principal object of attraction is Peter Vischer's Shrine of St. Sebald. It is said he and sons were employed on it for the space of thirteen years. Beneath the canopy, the relics of the miracle-working saint repose in an oaken box, incased with silver. There are nearly one hundred figures in bronze of different sizes, including the twelve apostles, the fathers of the Church, and numerous mythological figures. Under the coffin are bas-relief representations of the saint's various miracles, such as burning icicles, turning bread into stone, &c.

Opposite St. Sebald, on the northern side, is the *Picture-gallery* of Nuremberg, formerly the ancient chapel of St. Maurice. It contains nearly two hundred pictures of the Flemish and German school. Open to the public on Sundays and Wednesdays from 10 to 12, and at other times for a fee of 34 kr. for a party.

Near the *Fleischbrücke* is an *Industrial Museum*. Open Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, from 2 to 5, and Sundays from 10 to 1.30. It contains a collection of ancient and modern industrial articles.

In the Dürerplatz is a fine bronze statue of the celebrated painter, by Rauch, of Berlin: it was erected in 1840. The house where he was born, No. 876 Albert Dürer Street, still remains; it is occupied by a society of artists.

The *Freischthurn*, a few minutes east of the castle, contains a chamber of torture, with a collection of interesting and horrible instruments of torture. Ring the bell at the gate. A fee of twelve kreutzers is exacted.

The *Burg*, or Castle, is built on a high rock, and occupies the most conspicuous position within the town. It is supposed to have been erected by Conrad III. in 1080, and was for a long time his favorite residence, as well as of many of his successors; see 24 kr. Notice in the chapel the fine bas-reliefs. A portion of the castle has been recently fitted up as a royal residence. Among other paintings here there is a portrait of Albert Dürer: this is a copy; the original was stolen by the painter engaged to copy it and sold to the Elector of Bavaria, and the copy put in its place. In another portion of the castle there is an exhibition of the works of native artists. Notice the lime-tree in the court-yard: it is said to be over seven hundred years old.

Visit next the *Chapel of St. Giles* to see *Vandyke's* great painting of the *Dani Christ*. It is the altar-piece. The *Landesherzog Kloster* contains some 200 pictures; the principal is the Banquet given on the occasion of the Peace of Westphalia, by *Bandrutt*. There are also several works by *Viechar* and *Albert Dürer* in the collection. Open Sundays and Wednesdays, from 2 to 5 P.M.

A visit to the *Church-yard of St. John*, outside the walls, should be made. The monuments and grave-stones are all numbered, and many of them are very elegant. Among the number is that of the good and gentle *Albert Dürer*, who was brought to an untimely end by his scolding wife. In the 15th century a citizen of Nuremberg, *Martin Ketsel*, visited Jerusalem for the purpose of getting the exact distances between the various stages in going from *Pilate's* house to *Calvary*, that he might represent the various scenes in the Passion of the Saviour between his own house, which is opposite *Albert Dürer's*, and the gate of the church-yard. After his return

he discovered that he had lost the measurement, when he again returned to the Holy Land, in company with *Duke Otho* of *Bavaria*, and brought back the proper distances, and erected seven stone pillars, each one containing a bas-relief, by *Adam Kraft*, of the different scenes in the Passion.

Nuremberg has also another cemetery, that of *St. Rock*.

The *Germanisches Museum*: it is placed in the convent of *Chartroux*; it was founded by *Baron Aufsess* in 1802. It contains a most interesting collection of historical relics and national antiquities. In the principal hall is *Kaulbach's* great picture, the opening of the grave of *Charlemagne* by *Otho III.*

Some of the large manufactories should be visited, especially that of *Cramer-Klett*, a wagon manufacturer, who employs 2600 men; the permanent Exposition of the Society *Dürer's* modern pictures. In objects of papier-maché, *Flaichmann's* is the best; and *Bohl* for sculptured ivory.

Nuremberg to Paris. Time, 24 hours; fare, first class, 40 florins.

Nuremberg to Vienna. Time, 13 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 20 fl. 25 kr.

Nuremberg to Prague. Time, 11 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 18 fl. 45 kr.

Nuremberg to Munich. Time, 5 hours; fare, first class, 8 florins.

Nuremberg to Ratisbon. Time, 3 hours; fare, first class, 4 fl. 8 kr.

Passing *Schwendorf*, the junction of the line from *Ratisbon* to *Eger*, and *Pilsen*, described in *Route No. 187*. At *Herzmitz* there are numerous iron-works, and the castle of the Elector of *Hessen*.

Karlsruhe station, near which is the most remarkable castle in *Bohemia*, *Schloss Karlsruhe*; it was constructed about the middle of the 14th century by the Emperor *Charles IV.*, and decorated with nameless treasures of art, most of which have been removed. The small chapel of *St. Catharine* consisted of a recess built in the solid wall, which is twelve feet thick, and is inlaid with precious stones, and contains portraits of the emperor and empress kneeling before the Virgin. The Chapel of the Cross formerly contained the *Bohemian regalia* and other valuables, which were secured by four iron doors and sixteen locks. The chapel is also sumptuously decorated, and contains

portraits of 180 saints, by Theodoric, of Prague.

Prague. (For description, see Route No. 188.)

called *Muldener Hütte*. The line crosses the river *Mulde* by a viaduct 74 feet high, near which are silver-mines producing about 700,000 marks per annum.

Freiberg, an old imperial city, and for a long time the residence of the Saxon princes, contains 20,000 inhabitants. Hotels, *De Saxe* and *Rother Hirsch*. The town was founded immediately after the discovery of its silver-mines in 1171. The principal part of the population are occupied in the mines, which produce yearly nearly 4,000,000 marks. It is calculated that up to the present time (1876) they have produced 888,000,000 marks.

The population of *Freiberg* was at one time double that of the present. It is handsomely situated on the *Münzbach*, is the centre of the Saxon mines, and the seat of their administration. The miners are enrolled in a military corps, the workmen being privates, and the managers and inspectors officers, and assemble several times a year for parade, on which occasion they wear a uniform with the *hinder* apron, and carry the implement with which they work.

The *Cathedral* is a Gothic structure, erected toward the close of the 15th century. It was constructed on the site of an older church destroyed by fire in 1484, of which one of the great sights of the present church is the *Golden Gate*, partially restored and richly ornamented. Behind the altar is the tomb of *Maurice of Saxony*; it is a sarcophagus, richly decorated, surmounted with his kneeling effigy. Above the monument, in a niche, is the armor he wore on the battle-field of *Sievershausen*. He was shot after gaining the victory, and the hole in the armor is visible. Forty-one members of the house of Saxony are interred here, from Henry the Pious down.

Notice the two beautiful Gothic pulpits.

Adjoining the cathedral there is a fine cloister.

The *Rathhaus* dates from 1410, and is a good specimen of the Gothic architecture of that date.

The *School of Mines*, founded in 1765, possesses a rich collection of specimens of the mineral productions of Saxony. Students repair here from all parts of the world for instruction in the mining art. *Humboldt* and *Werner* were students of this institution. The tomb of the last mentioned

ROUTE No. 171.

Dresden to Schwarzenburg, via Freiberg, Chemnitz, and Zwickau. Time, 5 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 14 m. 4 g.; second class, 9 m. 5 g.

The line passes through a picturesque valley called the *Plauensche Grund*, where in a coal-mine 276 miners lost their lives by an explosion in 1869.

Tharand, a small watering-place, romantically situated, containing 1750 inhabitants. Hotels, *Deutsches Haus* and *Bad*. The town is commanded by an old castle, formerly a hunting-seat of the ancestors of the present kings of Saxony. The sides of the hill behind the castle are covered with a dense wood, through which are cut beautiful promenades.

The *Forst-Academie* is a nursery where students are instructed in all the details of planting and cultivating trees, for timber and for ornament.

At *Hilbersdorf* there is a royal foundry,

is in the cloister of the cathedral, and a monument has been erected to him near the castle.

The collection of the machinery used in mining is most interesting. To visit one of the mines permission must be obtained from the *Bergmeister*, when travelers are provided with a *dome* at the entrance, some two miles from the town.

In the market-place a round stone marks the place where the robber-knight Kuns of *Kaufungen* was beheaded. It was he who stole the two young Saxon princes, Ernest and Albert, from their father's castle at *Altenberg*.

In the northwest part of the town is the ancient castle of *Freudentein*.

A visit should be made to the *Amalgamir-Werke* at *Halbbrücke*, to witness the extraction of silver from the ore by means of quicksilver.

From *Freiberg* to *Chemnitz* the small town of *Oedersee* is passed; then the fine imposing castle of *Augustusburg*, built in 1573 by the Elector Augustus; then the borough of *Schellenberg*, and in the distance the *Erzgebirge*.

Fföha, a small town, remarkable as the birthplace of the great statesman *Pufendorf*. There is a branch line from here to *Annaberg* in 1 h 45 m. This is a busy little manufacturing town.

From the station *Nieder-Weiss* there is a branch line to the two small manufacturing towns of *Frankenberg* and *Haynichen*.

Chemnitz, the most important manufacturing town in Saxony. It is situated at the base of the *Erzgebirge*, in a fertile valley, and contains 68,500 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Blauer Engel*, *Römischer Kaiser*, *Stadt Gotha*, *Stadt Berlin*, and *Victoria*. Its staple productions are cotton stockings and other cotton fabrics; the former are both better and cheaper than those manufactured in any other part of the world. Nearly the entire production is sent to the United States. The average price is about 8½ marks the dozen, or about 7½ cents the pair! There is one establishment alone that has over eighteen hundred spindles. Spinning machinery is also largely manufactured here; also locomotives, one manufactory employing 2500 men.

For works of art there is not much of interest. The *Rathhaus* is situated on the *Hauptmarkt*, surmounted by a high tower.

The *Stadtkirche* has a fine carved portal. There is also a *Club Hall* and an *Exchange*.

The ancient fortifications have been converted into agreeable promenades.

Mr. Cropsy, United States consul here, is exceedingly polite to American travelers.

There is a branch line running north to *Meissen*, and one northwest to *Leipzig*.

Our route continues through a thickly populated district, the inhabitants of which are mostly engaged in the stocking trade.

Passing *Glauchau*, a manufacturing town situated on the *Mulde*, with a population of 22,000 (hotel, *Deutsches Haus*), we arrive at *Zwickau* (hotels, *Post* and *Deutscher Kaiser*). This picturesque old town, surrounded by a wall, is situated on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, and contains 26,000 inhabitants.

The *Marienkirche* is a fine Gothic church dating from the middle of the 15th century. It is surmounted by a tall tower. The altar-piece, which is by *Wolfgang*, is very fine; it represents the Virgin, with nine female saints, life size. Beneath it there is another winged altar-piece, richly carved in wood, by *Adam Kraft*. The Baptistery contains a picture by *Cranach*, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

The *Catharinenkirche* contains an altar-piece of the "Feet-washing." *Thomas Münzer*, one of the Anabaptist leaders who was beheaded at *Mühlhausen*, was at one time minister here.

There are numerous coal-beds in the vicinity.

Passing the junction of *Nieder-Seilms*, from whence there is a branch line to *Schneeberg* (15 minutes), a small town of 7500 inhabitants, the principal church of which has a picture of the Virgin, the masterpiece of *Cranach*, we arrive at

Schneeberg, the terminus of the line, a small town of 8700 inhabitants, surrounded by mountains, and commanded by an ancient castle. There are important iron-works in the vicinity.

About three hours from Görlitz are situated the baths of *Liebenwerda*, situated in a beautiful country, near which is the celebrated castle of *Friedland*, from which Wallenstein received his title of Duke; it was presented to him by the Emperor Ferdinand, and is now the property of the Count Clam Gallas, and contains numerous interesting relics of Wallenstein. An excursion through the *Riesengebirge* (or Giant Mountains) may be made from this point.

ROUTE No. 172.

Berlin to Görlitz, via Cottbus. (Excursion to the *Riesengebirge*.) Time, 4 h. 36 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 8 g.; second class, 12 marks 6 g.

Lübben, situated on the *Spree*, contains 6000 inhabitants.

Cottbus junction, a busy manufacturing town of 18,200 inhabitants, finely situated on the *Spree*, with branch railways to *Guben* and *Frankfurt*, also to *Forst*. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the manufacture of cloth. There is a collection of Wend antiquities.

Görlitz (hotel, *Krone*), formerly belonging to Saxony, now the capital of the Prussian province of Upper Lusatia, is situated on the River *Neisse*. Population, 48,000. It retains many marks of antiquity. Cloth and linen are its principal productions.

The church of *St. Paul* and *St. Peter*, one of the largest in Saxony, deserves a visit.

The *Kreuzkirche* contains a representation of the Saviour's Passion. In the upper story is a representation of the Last Supper, behind which is a miniature copy of the Holy Sepulchre.

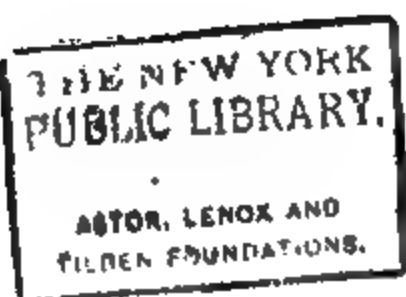
About four miles distant is the prominent hill of *Landkrone*, from whence there is a beautiful view.

Notice the splendid viaduct, 1500 feet long, which carries the Breslau Railway across the *Neisse*.

BAVARIA.

Bavaria consists of two distinct divisions of territory, which cover an area of 29,628 square miles, and contains a population of 4,863,450, three and a half millions of whom are Catholics, and five thousand Jews. The larger division is bounded on the south and east by the German provinces of Austria; on the west by the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and the duchy of Baden; and on the north by the smaller German states. The smaller portion is to the westward of the Rhine, and bordering on the French frontier. It has a mean elevation of sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, is two hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty wide. The greater portion of Bavaria is within the basin of the Danube, which crosses the country from west to east, and is watered by that river and its numerous affluents. The climate is in general temperate and salubrious.

Bavaria is particularly noted for the good quality of its beer, which is far superior to that of any other country; in fact,



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its flavor is entirely different; but you must drink it in Munich. The quantity drunk and brewed is incredible. Allowing twenty-five million gallons to be exported every year, the quantity brewed would leave seven-eighths gallons per annum to every man, woman, and child in the kingdom.

The population of Bavaria does not increase so rapidly as in other German provinces, principally owing to the law regulating marriages, which says that "no marriage between persons without capital shall be allowed without the permission of the poor institutions." If any of the superintendents of the poor, whose duty it is to keep a careful watch on persons wishing to evade this law, should be derelict in their duty, they are answerable for the maintenance of the families arising from the union, should they not be able to maintain themselves. The law is unquestionably a good one to prevent improvident unions, but on the score of morality it is questionable, as in Munich half the births are illegitimate.

The government of Bavaria is constitutional and hereditary, and by treaty with the Confederation of Northern Germany in 1870 the right of surveillance over persons settling in Bavaria is not permitted to the empire.

The kingdom of Bavaria reserves to itself the exclusive administration of the post and telegraph, and the army of Bavaria forms a separate and distinct part of the German army, having an independent administration, and is placed under the military sovereignty of the King of Bavaria, but in times of war under the emperor, as commander-in-chief of the imperial army.

Its army comprises two army corps, 1 and 2, divided each in two divisions.

The public debt of Bavaria amounts to 700,000,000 marks. Its receipts and expenses annually amount to 212,000,000 marks.

The reigning sovereign of Bavaria is a member of the house of Wittelsbach, which is Catholic. Louis II., Otho Frederick William, King of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, of Franconia, and of Sautia. He was born at Nymphenburg, August 26th, 1845. He succeeded his father, Maximilian II., March 10th, 1864. He has only one brother, Prince Otho, born April 17th, 1849.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is situated

on the left bank of the River Isar, and contains 172,478 inhabitants. Its hotels are *Zu den Vier Jahreszeiten* (The Four Seasons), *Bayrischer Hof* (Bavarian Hotel), *National*, *De Rhin*, and *D'Angleterre*. The *Four Seasons* is very finely situated in the Neu Maximilian Street, near the Place Max Joseph and the Theatre. This street is the fashionable promenade, and contains the finest houses in Munich, and perhaps in Germany. This spacious hotel is furnished in the best manner possible, and is noted for its cuisine, wines, and attendance. It has a hydraulic elevator, and is much patronized by American and English travelers. It contains numerous private saloons, dining-saloons; coffee, billiard, and smoking rooms; hot and cold baths. The terms are very moderate. The *Bavarian* is an immense establishment, situated on *Promenadenplatz*, one of the finest positions in the city. The rooms are all large, spacious, and cheap. American and English papers are kept in the reading-room; hot and cold baths in the house; servants speak all languages. *Grand Hôtel National*, a first-class house in the finest part of the city, with a large garden and magnificent dining-room; the cuisine and attendants are very good. *Grand Hôtel de Rhin*, a large, first-class, elegant, and centrally situated hotel, with a beautiful dining-room, finely managed by the proprietor, Mr. Haymann. *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, a reasonable first-class house near the theatre, Royal Palace, etc., well conducted by Mr. Glitzler.

Munich is considered, in proportion to its size, one of the finest cities of Europe; and perhaps, with the exception of Florence and Madrid, shines conspicuously above all the others in regard to its extensive collections of works of art, principally brought together under the care of Ludwig I., king of Bavaria, who, to the *Düsseldorfer Gallery*, removed here by Max Joseph, and the *Mannheim collection*, transferred to Munich by the *Electeur Palatin*, added the galleries of *Nuremberg*, *Bamberg*, *Augsburg*, *Wallenstein*, and *Boisserie*. It is also rich in public buildings of various kinds, and has numerous gardens, squares, and monuments. In this last it shines most conspicuous: the *galerie of Schwanthaler*, *Stiglismayer*, and

Müller, as well as the great facilities for casting monuments in bronze, has been appreciated in many of the cities of Europe as well as America. In literature it also stands prominent, and its public library is, next to that of Paris, the largest in the world.

To see Munich thoroughly, and to save time, one should employ a *sékt de place*. In fact, without one it is impossible to see the royal palace—at least the whole of it.

Carriage-hire in Munich is very reasonable. There are two kinds of conveyances, the *fiacre* and *droshka*. The *fiacres* are carriages with two horses, and have seats for four persons. This class of carriage charges for one or two persons to and from the railway *dépot*, 15 kr.;* for three or four persons, 24 kr. A *droshka*, for one or two persons, to or from the *dépot*, 12 kr. In the city or the suburbs, by the hour, the following is the tariff: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, one or two persons, 15 kr.; three or four persons, 24 kr. $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, one or two persons, 8 kr.; three or four persons, 12 kr. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, one or two persons, 15 kr.; three or four persons, 24 kr. 1 hour, one or two persons, 30 kr.; three or four persons, 48 kr. For every quarter of an hour 12 kr. additional.

The *droshka* charges, by the hour, or parts of hours, the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, for one or two persons, 15 kr.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, for one or two persons, 8 kr.; 1 hour, for one or two persons, 15 kr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 1 fl. 12 kr.; 2 hours, 1 fl. 24 kr.

During the night there is an extra charge of 3 kr. for every quarter of an hour for the lantern. After 10 o'clock the fare is double. It is not customary, nor is it expected in Munich, to give *pourboire* to the driver.

It is impossible to give the time at which the different sights of Munich may be visited, as it is continually being changed, but it is published in a daily paper, the *Tagesanzeiger*, to which we refer travelers. The most important places, however, can be given; viz.: *Die Residenz*, or Royal Palace, every day, at 11 A.M., except Sunday. The *Pinnacothek*, or Picture-gallery, every day but Saturday, from 9 to 2, with Cabinet of Drawings and Engravings. The *New Pinnacothek* is closed Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, being open the other four days from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. The

Glyptothek, or Sculpture-gallery, open every Monday and Friday, from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4, and Wednesday from 9 to 12. The Library from 10 to 12, except Sunday; fee, 24 kr. Statue of Bavaria, every day; fee, 12 kr. *National Museum*, daily, except Monday, from 10 to 2; Sunday and Thursday gratis; other days, 60 kr. *Anatomical Museum*, daily, from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. *Art Exhibition*, opposite the Glyptothek, daily, in summer from 9 to 5; fee, 12 kr. *Royal Academy of Sciences*, from 10 to 12; fests, Saturday, from 10 to 1.

Engländerstrasse, or Royal Foundry, daily from 1 to 6; Sunday from 12 to 2; fee, 12 kr.

Kunstverein, or Art Union, from 9 to 6. Strangers must be introduced by members. Monthly tickets, 1 florin each.

Schönthaler Museum, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday gratis; other days, fee 12 kr.

Schack's Picture-Gallery, from 2 to 5; fee, 24 kr.

Wimmer's Collection, daily, gratis.

The Residenz, or Royal Palace of Munich, is divided into three parts—the *Alte Residenz*, or Old Residence, the *Königsbau*, or New Residence, and the *Festsaalbau*, or Salle des Fêtes. The Rich Chapel and Treasury can only be visited by special permission of the *Hof-Marschallamt*, office of the Court Chamberlain. The Old Palace was finished in 1616 by Maximilian I.; and when the conqueror Gustavus Adolphus entered Munich, he above all admired this palace, and wished that he could remove it to Stockholm on wheels! The front of the palace has two handsome entrances, decorated with statues of Wisdom, Bravery, Justice, and Temperance, with four bronze lions bearing shields with the arms of Bavaria and Lorraine. In the centre niche stands the Virgin Mary, the patron saint of Bavaria. The Old Palace incloses four courts, viz., the *Kalserhof*, *Küchenhof*, *Capellenhof*, and *Brunnenhof*. This last takes its name from a handsome bronze fountain, which is ornamented with mythological divinities—Vulcan, Neptune, Juno, and Ceres—which represent the four elements, with groups of Tritons and aquatic animals. A bronze statue of Otto de Wittelsbach, the founder of the present house of Bavaria, armed cap-a-pie, stands on a marble pedestal on

* 60 Kreuzers=1 florin=60 c. U. S. currency.

the heads of rams. Under the arch through which you pass in going from the Brunnenhof to the Capellenhof, notice a large black stone fastened by a chain, and three large spikes driven into the wall at different heights. This stone and these nails are monuments of the strength and agility of the Duke Christopher, son of Albert III., and other Bavarian princes, as the description in verse on the wall testifies. This immense stone, weighing 864 pounds, the duke took up and hurled to a great distance. The upper nail marks the spot where his heel struck in leaping from the ground (12 feet); the second nail, 9½ feet, marks the spot touched by Prince Conrad; and the third by Prince Philippe. This occurred in the year 1490. What degenerate jumpers we are nowadays! We now arrive at Grottenhof, or Grotto Court, which was formerly used as a summer garden, and was ornamented with tropical plants and water-works. Notice in the centre of the garden a bronze statue of Pegasus, with the head of Medusa.

We pass into the *Schatzkammer*, or Treasury. Notice the genealogical tree, and the portraits of the princes and princesses of the house of Wittelsbach. This collection of royal jewels was commenced by the Duke Albert V., and enriched by his successors. It is, by the laws of the state, unalienable. It embraces an incredible amount of valuable and precious stones. Among the diamonds is the great blue brilliant in the ornament of the order of the golden fleece; the Palatine pearl, half white and half black, the crowns of the Emperor Henry the Saint and his Empress Kunigunde; that of the Elector Frederick V., king of Bohemia, captured at the battle of Prague in 1620; that of Maximilian Joseph, and of his queen Caroline; complete toilet sets of the Empress Amalie in enamel, and of the Empress Josephine in lapis-lazuli. Notice the equestrian statue of St. George and the Dragon; also, on the table in the centre of the saloon, a copy of the Emperor Trajan's monument at Rome. It was ordered by the Elector Charles Theodore, and took twenty years of Voladior's life to finish it.

The *Rich Chapel* (*Reiche Capelle*) was dedicated to the Virgin in 1607, by Maximilian I., and is most rich in ornaments, relics, treasures, and precious stones. The

Annunciation, placed above the entrance, is by Peter Candid. The roof is gold and blue; the walls of Florentine mosaic, the floor of amethyst, jasper, and marble. The high-altar is of solid silver, also the side altars. In ebony caskets are contained any quantity of saintly relics, such as hands, heads, and toes. A Descent from the Cross, in bas-relief, by Michael Angelo; a small portable altar, highly enamelled, formerly in possession of Mary Queen of Scots, which she used during her captivity, and which she carried to the scaffold. One of her attendants brought it to Pope Leo XI., who presented it to Maximilian I., elector of Bavaria.

The *Kaiserszimmer*, or the apartments of Charles VII., are well worth a visit, to show in what luxury the ancient rulers of Bavaria lived. These rooms consist of a reception-saloon, dining-saloon, throne-room, bedroom, cabinet of mirrors, and cabinet of miniatures. They also contain some very fine pictures, and were selected by Napoleon for his private use when here. In the *chambre à coucher* examine with care the curtains and coverings of the bed, worked with gold; they cost 800,000 florins, and forty persons were steadily employed fifteen years in embroidering them! The bed stands inside a small inclosure. Bonaparte, while here, did not sleep on the bed, but used his camp-bed, which was set up for him alongside the royal couch, and inside the inclosure. There are several ~~other chambers connected with this suite~~ which are not shown. The throne-room is now used by the young princes for a billiard-saloon, and the room adjoining (not shown) for a bowling-saloon. This suite of rooms is entirely ignored by all the European guide-books, for what reason we can not understand. We think them the most interesting rooms in the palace.

The *Festsaalbau*, or *Salle des Fêtes*, fronts on the Hofgarten, and is that part of the palace used for the state apartments and for all court festivities. Its front is 600 feet long, was erected between the years 1803 and 1842, in the Palladian style, after the designs of L. von Klenze, and is one of the most magnificent works of the present day. It is to be seen between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M. Visitors generally assemble for this purpose over the state apothecary's apartments, and are all taken

through the different rooms by the custodian at the same time. The fee is 24 kr. each party.

At the left of the vestibule, as you enter, are the *Odyssée-Salle*, six rooms devoted to representations and scenes from the *Odyssée* of Homer. They were painted by Hiltensberger in encaustic, after designs by Schwantaler. Each of the six rooms contains four poems, in eight pictures. One of the best is in the first room, where the assemblage of the gods decides that Ulysses must leave the island of Calypso and return to his native land.

The magnificent double marble stairway, which is reserved for fites and court solemnities, conducts you to the state apartments on the first floor (second story). Travelers, however, are conducted through an antechamber into the *Ball-room*, which is 180 feet long by 40 wide. The walls are decorated by figures of dancers in relief, by Schwantaler. We now pass into two saloons which are called *Saloons of Beauty*. They are adorned with 87 portraits of the handsomest females who have lived, or still live in Munich. They were taken by Jos. Stieler, court painter, by order of the king. The different personages have occupied different social positions, from the queen on the throne to the daughter of a bourgeois of Munich. This collection is unique of its kind, as thirty-six such beautiful women were never before seen at one time, and they are all likenesses. Lola Montez was one of the thirty-six; but her likeness has been removed to the new Pinacothek, where, for an extra fee, it may be seen. The royal family were compelled to remove it on account of frequent scurrilous verses written by Bavarian students on the subject. The two gems of the collection, in our opinion, are No. 10, the Countess Irène, of Arco-Stepperg, born Marquise of Pallavicini, and No. 82, Guillemotti Sulzer, actress of the court theatre. These beautiful portraits have been photographed, and are bound in book form, under the title of "Collection of Beauties" — "*Galerie de Trente-six Portraits de Femmes*," created by the order of his Majesty, Louis I., of Bavaria. They may be purchased at the "Wimmer Collection."

The *Hall of Banquets, or of Battles*, com-

prises fourteen splendid battle-scenes, painted by different leading artists, representing the principal valiant deeds of the Bavarian army between the years 1805 and 1818. After repossessing the *Salle des Beautés* and de Bal, we enter into three saloons dedicated to the three great epochs in the history of Germany during the Middle Ages. These rooms separate the *Salle de Bal* from the *Salle de Trône*. The paintings are from designs of J. de Schnorr. The first is the *Saloon of Charlemagne*, comprising six large and twelve small pictures, illustrating scenes in his life. The six principal are, 1. Charlemagne as a boy, anointed king of the Franks, in 764, by Pope Stephen II., in presence of his father Pepin; 2. His victory over Dauldarius at Pavia; 3. His victory over the Saxons; 4. Propagating Christianity among the vanquished; 5. The Council of Frankfurt-on-Main; 6. He is crowned emperor at Rome by Pope Leo III. The twelve smaller pictures represent the events that would naturally take place between the incidents detailed in the large pictures.

Saloon of Frederick Barbarossa.—There are six large pictures and several small frescoes. The larger are generally by J. de Schnorr. 1. Frederick Hohenstaufen (Barbarossa) elected Emperor of Germany; 2. His entrance into Milan as conqueror; 3. He concludes a treaty of peace at Venice with Pope Alexander III.; 4. He gives a grand public festival at Mayence in 1105; 5. The battle of Loconium; 6. His death in the river near Salencia.

Saloon of Rudolph of Hapsburg, founder of the present house of Austria. The four principal pictures represent, 1. Rudolph gives his horse to a priest for the purpose of carrying some water to administer the Holy Sacrament to a dying person; 2. He learns that he is elected Emperor of Germany; 3. He defeats Ottocar, king of Bohemia, who refused to recognize his election; 4. He destroys the castle of the robber-knights and establishes public peace. Notice the frieze in this saloon. It was executed by Schnorr. This suite of rooms has a suitable termination in the *Salle du Trône*, or throne-room, which is considered the very perfection of architectural beauty, and richness and delicacy of ornament. The decorations are gold on a white ground. The gallery is supported by twenty Co-

riothian marble columns, between which stand twelve colossal bronze statues, richly gilded. They were modeled by Schwanthaler, cast by Stiglmayer, and represent different princes of the house of Bavaria, commencing with Otto the Illustrious, count palatine of the Rhine in 1258, and ending with Charles XII., king of Sweden.

The *Königshaus*, or New Palace, fronting on Max Joseph's Square, was completed in 1805 by King Louis, from designs by Klenze: was built in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence. Its interior is most magnificently finished. Only the ground floor is at present shown to strangers, the royal family occupying the other floors. The apartments of the king are ornamented with representations of paintings in encaustic, the subjects taken from the Greek poets, and those of the queen from scenes of the German poets. The suite of rooms which are shown illustrate the Nibelungenlied, one of the great poems of Germany: the frescoes, which are of great celebrity, are by Schmorl. The first, or ante-room, gives a view of all the characters represented in the tragedy. Over the door, the supposed author of the poem, between Narrative and Tradition, the two sources of his poetry. At the right we see Siegfried and Christmild: farther to the right, Hagen, Volker. To the left King Gunther and Brunhilde. At the same side, but higher up, Aberich, guardian of the treasure of the Nibelung, and Eckhardt, messenger of Christmild. On the third wall King Etzel and his faithful Rodiger, Dietrich of Berna, and the aged Master Hildebrande. The arch over the window contains the mermaids who predict to Hagen, the murderer of Siegfried, his defeat at Vienna. Farther on, to the right of Etzel, are the parents of Siegfried, King Siegmund and Sieglinde. Then the Queen Uta, mother of Gunther, with her two younger sons, Gernot and Giselher. The second is the *Bridal Chamber*, containing the principal episodes in the life of Siegfried. On the wall facing the window, his return to the castle of King Gunther at Worms. The large frescoes are, his return from the Saxon war; the arrival of Brunhilde at Worms; the marriage of Christmild and Siegfried, by which the mysteries of the poem are unraveled.

The Chamber of Trachery.—On the ceiling

ing Christmild's Dream: her falcon devoured by two eagles, and the Nibelungs' treasure guarded by gnomes. Above the doors—1. Christmild points out to Hagen the spot where Siegfried is vulnerable, for the purpose of better protecting him; 2. The departure of Siegfried for the chase; 3. Siegmund's appraisal of the death of his son, Siegfried; 4. Hagen throws into the Rhine the treasure of the Nibelungs. The four large pictures represent—1. The quarrel of the two queens, Christmild and Brunhilde, at the door of the Munster; 2. The murder of Siegfried by Hagen at the brook; 3. Christmild, in going to the church, discovers the dead body of Siegfried before the door; 4. She recognizes that Hagen is the murderer of her husband, because at his entrance the wounds bleed afresh.

The Chamber of Brungs represents the extermination of this heroic race, in consequence of the bloody revenge of Christmild. The mermaids are again represented on the ceiling, which contains a fulfillment of their prophecy. The principal pictures are, Christmild reproaches Hagen with his treason; combat on the ladder during the burning of the palace; Dietrich overcomes Hagen; Christmild kills Hagen, and is at last slain by Hildebrande.

The fifth and last chamber is that of *Lamentations*, which represents the surviving actors in the drama mourning over the events, and relating them to the Bishop of Passau. This closes our description of one of the most interesting palaces in Europe.

The Arcades of the Hofgarten, or garden of the Court, which are situated on the north side of the Residenz, are considered one of the sights of Munich. The park or garden was laid out by Maximilian I. in 1614, but is much changed since that time; whereas in former times it contained 170 fountains, it now contains but four. In the centre of the park is a building called the Temple of the Fountain, surmounted with a statue of Bavaria in bronze. The principal ornaments of the garden, however, are the frescoes of the arcades, and the boxes, collections of works of art, coffee, shops, dining and supper rooms, which border its margin. During the summer months the military band plays certain days in the week, when, if the day be lovely, all the world turns out. The historical frescoes are twelve in number, and represent the

most important events in the history of the reign of the house of Wittelsbach. There are also twenty-eight landscape frescoes, painted by Rottman, which represent scenes in Italy and the island of Sicily, with poetical inscriptions explanatory of the subjects, written by his majesty King Louis. Notice here the united collection on the north side of the garden. It consists of Chinese, Egyptian, Roman, and Indian antiquities, which well deserve a visit.

The *Panoptikon*, or Picture-gallery (open every day in the week except Saturday from 9 to 5), was erected between the years 1826 and 1836, by L. de Klenze. It is an immense building, 530 feet long and 92 wide, in the style of a Roman palace, and from every point of view has a truly appropriate and magnificent appearance. The principal façade is ornamented with 24 statues of the most celebrated painters, modelled by Schwanthaler.

The gallery of paintings occupies the first floor after ascending from the vestibule, which is supported by four Ionic columns. The gallery founded by Maximilian I., augmented by King Maximilian Joseph, and enriched with important acquisitions by King Louis (1837), is actually one of the finest galleries of Europe. In nine halls and twenty-three cabinets are found nearly fourteen hundred paintings.

Hall of the Founders.—The walls are hung with the portraits of the sovereigns who have contributed most largely to the formation of the gallery, viz., the electors Maximilian I., Max. Emanuel, Johann Wilhelm, founder of the Demmeidorf Gallery; Karl Theodore, of the Palatinate; and the kings Maximilian, Joseph I., and Ludwig I.

First Hall.—This contains the paintings of the ancient upper German school, from the time of its foundation to the middle of the 16th century. The most important are the following: Albert Dürer—The likeness of an armed Cavalier (1), the Nativity of Christ (75), Burial of Christ (86); Descent from the Cross (84), by Michael Wohlgemuth; the Adoration before Christ (88), portrait of the Count Fugger (62), St. Peter and St. John (71), St. Paul and St. Mark (76), Jesus on the Mount of Olives (8), by John Holbein the elder.

Second Hall.—The paintings contained in this apartment are mostly from the old, the rest from the later German school. A

portrait of Man (77), by Holbein the younger; the Miners (95); Venus and Cupid (97); Saint Dominico receiving the rosary from the Holy Virgin (100), by Loth; the Month of May (116), by Sandrart; the Month of June (117); the Archangel Gabriel with a boy (118); the Holy Virgin with the infant Jesus is seated on a throne, St. Roch on one side, and St. Dominico on the other (119); portrait of the celebrated mathematician, John Neudorfer, who, sitting on a table, is instructing his son (120); Lazarus in the bosom of Abraham, and the rich man in the flames of Hell (149); a Money-changer (88), by Quinten Matsys.

Third Hall.—This contains pictures of the Netherland school to the end of the 17th century: Resurrection of Lazarus (187); portrait of the organist, Henry Liberti, of Antwerp (196); Stag Hunt (200); portrait of the Elector John Guillaume on horseback; Abraham (228); Christ taking leave of the Virgin Mary (84).

Fourth Hall.—This contains ninety-five paintings, all by Rubens. The gems are, No. 248, Reconciliation of the Sabines with the Romans; 250, portrait of Don Ferdinand, infant of Spain, and brother of King Philip IV.; 256, portrait of the artist, with that of his first wife, Elizabeth Brants; 269, the Massacre of the Holy Innocents; 268, the celebrated large picture of the Last Judgment, 30 by 14 feet; 280, portrait of Helen Forman, Rubens's second wife; 278, Susanna at the Bath; 274, a Wild-bear Chase: the animals are painted by Snyder; 287, Rubens in his garden at Antwerp, with his wife and son; 289, the Nymphs of Diana asleep in the forest.

Fifth Hall.—This saloon contains the gems of the Dutch school, and many portraits of distinguished beauty by Rembrandt, viz., 329, 334, 343, and 349. No. 344, Simon in Prison, his daughter nourishing him, by Honthorst; 316, an Angel delivering St. Peter from Prison, by the same artist; 317, a Wild-bear Hunt, by Snyder; 331, portrait of Van Dyck's wife, by himself; 342, the Prodigal Son at table with Courtesans.

Sixth Hall.—This saloon contains some gems by Murillo, Nos. 348, 349, 367, 368. These are unsurpassed delineations of beggar children. Notice the old woman examining the boy's hand, not a very tempt-

ing occupation, No. 378. No. 302 is the portrait of Mme. de la Vallière as St. Madeleine. 396, Sunset at Rome, by Horace Vernet. 407, Sunrise, by Claude Lorraine. There are a large number of gems by this artist in this saloon, as well as by Joseph Vernet and Ponceau. 430, St. John in the Island of Patmos.

Saloons 7, 8, and 9 contain the gems of the Italian school. In No. 7 we would particularly notice 449, the Virgin Mary, with the Saviour and two saints, by Correggio; 451, the Crowning of Christ, by Guercino; 471, the Penitent Magdalen, by Carlo Dolce; 477, the Massacre of the Innocents, by Caracciolo.

In the eighth saloon there are several gems by Paul Veronese: 426, his Holy Family, and 497, his Death of Cleopatra, 512, the Woman taken in Adultery, by the same; 522, Susanna and the Elders, by Domenichino, a splendid composition; 537, the Assumption of the Virgin, by Guido, proved beyond a doubt some critics, to establish a reputation by questioning every picture's identity, pretend to doubt it; 538, Christ crowned with Thorns, by Caravaggio.

The ninth saloon contains some glorious pictures, including three by Raphael, the largest, 534, a Holy Family; 584, the same subject, similar to the Madonna della Seggiola at Florence; and 581, his Portrait. 546, Leonardo da Vinci; 588, the Dead Christ on the knees of the Virgin; 575 represents the Holy Virgin worshipping the child Jesus.

The Cabinets.—The first six of these cabinets embrace the schools of the Lower Rhine. The first and second contain fine works by Wilhelm von Cologne and Israel van Mecken. The third, fourth, and fifth cabinets are the works of Johann van Eyck, Johann Hemling, and Schorel. In the sixth are found several small paintings by Hemmkerk, as 96, a Crucifixion, and 105, John in the Wilderness. The seventh cabinet contains the paintings from the Upper German school: 120, portrait of Oswald Kreh, by Dürer; 142, the Holy Virgin; 128, portrait of Dürer's Father at seventy years of age; 150, portrait of the Princess Marie Jacqueline of Baden, wife of Duke William IV. In the eighth cabinet are some handsome paintings of the Netherland school: 166, Mater Dolorosa, by De-

rer; 161, the Dying Virgin, by Durer; 168, Victory of Alexander the Great over Darius in the battle of Arbela, by Altdorfer; 175 and 187 are handsome pictures of an old man and an old woman, by Danner. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh cabinets contain, for the most part, the works of Teniers, Veen, Rembrandt, and Brouwer. In the twelfth cabinet are found thirty-nine paintings by Rubens, mostly taken from the life of Mary de' Medici. In the thirteenth cabinet are found several paintings by Anton van Dyck. 367, a Gothic Church, by Vliet. 374 and 375, Landscapes, by Kadel and Wynants; 349, a Servant-maid, by Gerard Dow. The fourteenth and fifteenth cabinets contain some very handsome paintings of the Netherland school. The sixteenth cabinet contains only the works of Adrian van der Werff. Most of them are taken from the life and sufferings of Christ, besides some portraits of the Elector of the Palatinate, Johann Wilhelm, and the electress. 477, Abraham and Hagar. The seventeenth cabinet—506 and 519 represent two landscapes, by Polenburg; 535, a Knife-grinder, by Weenix.

The eighteenth cabinet contains some very fine mosaics and fresco paintings. In the nineteenth cabinet are found only a few paintings, from the Italian and Byzantine schools, by Masaccio, Giotto, Pisano, and Cimabue. The twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second contain some very fine works of the Italian school, but those of the twenty-third are of an inferior kind.

The Cabinet of Copper-plate.—This cabinet, which was founded by Karl Theodor, and enlarged by Maximilian Joseph, occupies the first floor of the Pinacothek. The whole collection, which embraces some of the finest and rarest works of the best masters, from the earliest date to the present day, is arranged in the order of the schools, which are explained by a catalogue contained in the establishment. It is open every day in the week except Saturday.

The Cabinet of Designs.—This cabinet contains about nine thousand of the original designs of Raphael, Correggio, Michael Angelo, Fra Bartolomeo, Giulio Romano, Mantegna, Holbein, Albert Dürer, Rembrandt, and others. Lately, this collection has been enriched by some works of Maurice Eugendax, drawn by him during his travels through South America.

Cabinet of Greek and Etruscan Vases.—This rich collection, formed by King Louis, occupies five saloons. The modern paintings were copied from ancient drawings found in the Etruscan tombs: they represent funeral rites, marriages, and festivals. Most of the vases of terra-cotta were found in Sicily and Greece; they date from the 6th century B.C., and are composed of funeral vases, destined only for solemn ceremonies and for graves; gymnastic vases, given as prizes in public games; and nuptial vases.

The *New Pinacothek*, containing the pictures of modern painters, is open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, from 8 to 12, and 2 to 4. Catalogue, 26 kr. It is two stories high, and contains 60 rooms. The exterior walls are decorated with colossal frescoes by Nölken, from designs by Kaulbach. As you enter the building, notice the colossal model of Bavaria standing on the triumphal car drawn by four lions. This work, in bronze, decorates the Gate of Victory in Ludwigstrasse. On the ground floor is a fine collection of paintings on porcelain, comprising many of the gems of the Old Pinacothek. Here is seen the portrait of Louis Montez, removed from the Gallery of Beauties. In the first saloon notice the large portrait of Ludwig I., by Kaulbach. In the centre of the room is a large marble vase, presented by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; also a table of porphyry, containing vases of the same marble, from Charles XIV. of Sweden. In Room No. 2 is Schorn's great picture of the "Deluge," left unfinished. This and Kaulbach's "Destruction of Jerusalem" are considered the gems of the gallery. No. 4 contains Piloty's painting of the astronomer Sani near the dead body of Wallenstein, and Ashenbach's *Tampest at Sea*. No. 6 contains Rottman's 28 Grecian landscapes, painted on the walls in encaustic. In addition to these six large saloons, there are six small, and fourteen cabinets. No. 8 of the small saloons is well worth attention; the walls are painted by Kaulbach, and from these paintings Nölken took the designs for the large frescoes which adorn the outside of the building. The subjects are—No. 22, King Ludwig surrounded by Artists and Savans; 23, The Artists of Modern Rome, Artists receiving the Orders of the King; the Combat against Bad Taste (the artists executing the fables of the King); a Fête of the Arts, in which they crown the

statue of the king; the allegorical figures of Architecture, Sculpture, and Bronze Casting; Painting in Fresco, Painting on Glass, and Painting on Porcelain, the Manufacture of Glass-Painting; the Royal Foundry in full operation; Presentation of the Artists' Album to the King. Between the windows, on the north side, are colossal portraits of fourteen of the greatest modern artists: viz., Schrandolph, Kaulbach, Schorn, Schwanthaler, Züblsd, Rottman, Hess, Schnorr, Geortner, P. Hess, Ohlmüller, Cornelius, Klenz, and Thorwaldsen. On the ground floor is the *Adelphorum*, containing a fine collection of Egyptian, Roman, Greek, and German antiquities, and statues in bronze, pottery, and marble.

Near the Pinacothek is the new North-east Cemetery.

Glyptothek, or Sculpture-gallery, opened in 1860 by King Ludwig. Open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 4. This building is in the Ionic order, and is one of the most chaste and beautiful buildings in Munich. It is surrounded by a handsomely laid-out garden. The front is ornamented with sculpture, corresponding with the Greek style, that is, niches instead of windows, in which stand, on the front, the statues of Vulcan, Phidias, Prometheus, Pericles, Hadrian, and Demetrius. In the niches on the east side were placed, in 1857, the statue of Canova, with the bust of Paris, by Thorwaldsen; Rauch, with a statuette of the King Maximilian Joseph, by Tenerani; and in the year 1859, Schwanthaler, with the statuette of Bavaria; and of Göttingen, by Brugger. The paintings and decorations of the interior are most exquisite. The sculptures are arranged in chronological order, commencing with Egypt, the cradle of sculpture, and the basis of the Grecian art, which was brought to such a high state of perfection in Italy about the time of Ptolemy. The collection occupies 12 rooms; each room is devoted to a particular epoch in the art, ornamented in keeping with its contents. The floors are of marble, the ceilings richly frescoed, and the walls painted in imitation of marble. Room No. 1 contains Egyptian antiquities, 2, Greek and Etruscan; 3, the valuable marbles from the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, Ægina, considered the most valuable sculptures of ancient art that have reached us; 4, the

Hall of Apollo, containing works of the school of Phidias: this room takes its name from the principal figure which occupies a place in it, "the Apollo Citharæus," or Apollo of the Harp, formerly named the Barberini Muse, and is an exquisite piece of sculpture; No. 6, the Hall of Bacchus, contains the Barberini Faun, or "Sleeping Satyr": it is considered from the chisel of either Scopas or Praxiteles, and was found in the ditch of the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, supposed to have been hurled from the top of the wall by the Greeks when defending themselves against the Goths; the 6th, or Hall of the Sons of Niobe: the most attractive figure in the room is that of the kneeling Niobe, which, although armless and headless, speaks with a most remarkable truthfulness to life.

Nos. 7 and 8 do not contain any sculpture, but they are ornamented with frescoes by Cornelius and his pupils, illustrating the destruction of Troy by Homer. No. 7, the Hall of the Gods, which represents the three kingdoms of the Ancient Mythology, viz., Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune. The Trojan Hall (No. 8) is separated from the last by a small vestibule, which contains some glorious frescoes: notice Prometheus, having formed man, Minerva gives him life. The principal frescoes represent the events which gave rise to the Trojan war. No. 9, the Hall of the Heroes: notice here the statue of Alexander the Great, No. 187. Hall of the Romans (No. 10) is the largest and most splendid in the Glyptothek, and is filled with gems of Roman art, sarcophagi, altars, busts, and reliefs. No. 11, Hall of Colored Sculpture: notice the bronze statue of Proserpine, the black and white marble statue of Ceres. No. 12, the Modern Hall, containing works of the present day. In the centre of this room stands Thorwaldsen's statue of Adam: Venus and Paris, by Canova; Louis I., king of Bavaria, by Thorwaldsen; and numerous other gems by modern artists.

A catalogue is for sale, and will be found very serviceable.

Propylæa.—This elegant, substantial, and elegant structure is just finished (1855). It occupies the northwest side of the square on which stands the Glyptothek and *Ausstellungsbau*, or Palace of Fine Arts. It is built after the Doric order of architecture, that the three buildings in the square

may represent severally the three Grecian orders—Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic. The Propylæa is a triple archway, which leads to the Nymphenburg, a royal summer residence. The models of the relief in the frieze were executed by Schwanthaler before his death; the marble is by his cousin, X. Schwanthaler. This splendid composition is considered the late artist's masterpiece. The side toward the country represents, first, the centre figure, Victorious Helas; on the right and left appear figures of Victorious, with trophies of both land and sea: farther to the right, groups of combatants and vanquished warriors; a priest; a wife rescuing her child from a barbarian; a colossal goddess. On the left, a young hero avenging the loss of his wife; a dying chieftain; a youth rowing a boat; a fire-god setting ships on fire, &c. On the side toward the city we see, in the centre, Otho, late king of Greece (who is a Bavarian prince), surrounded by figures of warriors, of Peace, Religion, Science, Poetry, tradesmen, and agriculturists. The original models may be seen at the *atelier* of X. Schwanthaler. There are several private collections of pictures in Munich well deserving notice, but the hours when they may be seen being uncertain, travelers are referred to the gallery of Wimmer & Co. for particulars. In the *Old Picture-gallery* is deposited the united collection of antiquities; and the University, formerly the Jesuits' College, contains all the specimens of coins and medals, and Museum of Natural History. The fossil collection, situated on the ground floor, is very fine.

Wimmer & Co.'s Collection of Fine Arts, No. 8 Briennorstrasse, the largest establishment of works of art not only in Munich, but in Germany. The gallery of art consists of different branches: eight rooms with modern paintings by the best Munich artists. A large and handsome gallery especially for paintings in porcelain, containing over two hundred of the finest copies from celebrated paintings in the European galleries.

As Munich is the most celebrated city in Europe for its paintings on porcelain, so in the Wimmer collection the most celebrated, not only for the number of its paintings, but for their beauty and uncommon size of plates. These paintings received the medal at the last London International

Exhibition. Other saloons are devoted to a large collection of first-rate copies in oil of the best pictures in the Munich galleries. This gallery extends over 6000 square feet.

The gallery of Wimmer and Co. has been in existence since 1825, and is probably the best known of its kind in the world. The members of this firm have acquired such a reputation for probity that orders are sent to them from all parts, leaving subject and price to their taste and judgment.

This exhibition, representing all branches of fine arts, with the exception of sculpture, is decidedly deserving of a visit from every traveler in Europe; and to it the fine galleries of our Stewarts, Lannoze, Aspinwalls, Belmonts, and other leading citizens and patrons of the fine arts, are indebted for many of their gains.

It may not be generally known that Munich is at the head of all cities in the world for photography. Such, nevertheless, is the fact. All branches of the arts, however, are carried to a greater state of perfection here than elsewhere; and the photographs of Munich are as far in advance of the photographs of Paris as those of New York are to those of London. The great establishment of Munich is that of Franz Hanfstengl, No. 7 B Maximiliansstrasse. He has on exhibition some photographic copies of the celebrated works of Dresden and Munich. Mr. Hanfstengl possesses the privilege of taking photographic copies of the pictures in the Munich galleries; numerous specimens may here be seen. This, we suppose, is one of the finest photographic establishments on the Continent.

The principal jeweler of Munich, and one of the first in Germany, is Merk, No. 18 Odeonsplatz, where jewelry is manufactured in every variety and sold at wholesale prices. Mr. Merk has received prizes and decorations at several exhibitions for excellence of workmanship in this industry.

Among the book and print sellers in Munich, the establishment of Mr. Hermann Mang, book and print seller to his majesty the King of Bavaria, keeps the first place. A well-selected stock of modern books in all languages, original photographs from the most renowned pictures in European galleries, religious chromes

of all sizes, maps, guide-books, etc., may be found there. The establishment is in the Briennstrasse, No. 8, close to Wimmer's gallery of fine arts.

The Museum of Schwanthaler, Bavaria's greatest sculptor, should be visited. It is situated in the street that bears his name, No. 90.

Travelers should by no means fail to pay a visit to the superb *Exhibition of Fine Arts*, opposite the Glyptothek. It is organized by all the principal artists of Munich, contains several different branches of fine arts, and will be found not only a sight worth seeing, but even one of the most interesting sights of the city. It is open every day from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M., from May to October. The paintings exhibited are all selected by a jury chosen from the Munich Association of Fine Arts, and are all for sale.

An extensive collection of modern pictures on view and for sale may be seen at Van Gelder's Gallery, No. 1 Karelinsplatz. A large correspondence is done with dealers in this line of business.

Hofbrauhaus, or Royal Brewery, near the Four Seasons hotel, Platzl, will well repay a visit, whether you drink beer or not. Its beer is very celebrated. The peculiarity of this establishment is that all that is brewed is drunk on the spot. Five hundred persons are often seen drinking here at one time. The visitors to this place are mostly of the lower classes. There is a very good establishment of a better class immediately opposite.

Travelers should not fail to see the *Kaulbeck Museum, or Gallery*, where a number of the original works of the great master are on exhibition, of which some are for sale; in the *atelier* of Mr. Hermann Kaulbach, his son, are also to be seen some of his productions; among others *Frederick the Great* and *Sebastian Bach*; the address is No. 12 Gartenstrasse.

Near this the celebrated Beck beer is manufactured, which also has a great reputation in Munich.

The *Public Library* of Munich, next to that of Paris, is the largest in the world. The building is of immense extent, and three stories in height. It is said to contain 800,000 volumes, 23,000 MSS., a collection of engravings which number 300,000, and 10,000 Greek and Roman coins. Among the many valuable relics in this library is

the Bible of Luther, which contains his own and Melancthon's portraits. The superb Reading Hall is adorned with the busts of the dukes of Bavaria.

The manuscripts, which are of artist-like, historic, or intrinsic value, are preserved with great care in the Hall of "Cimelien;" the most important of which are the following: the Tables of Wax, after the manner of the Roman tables of the 15th century; Codex Purpureus; the Gospels, written in gold and silver on purple vellum of the 9th century; the Codex Alaricianus, of the 6th century; Codex traditionum Ecclesie Kavenntia, on papyrus of the 10th century, a most superb Bible and Misal, given to the cathedral of Bamberg by the Emperor St. Henry; Orl. Lasso's Seven Penitential Psalms; Schah-Namah, an heroic Persian poem by Firdusi, ornamented with miniatures; a Prayer-book, printed in 1516, with drawings on the margin by Dürer and Cranach; the Tournament of Duke William IV.

The National Museum is open daily, except Monday, from 10 to 2. Sunday and Thursday gratis; other days, 50 kr. This magnificent structure is 526 feet in length, and was founded by Maximilian II. in 1855, and finished in 1868. It was designed by Riedel, and executed under the instructions of Kuppelwayer. The attic of the middle structure is surmounted by a Bavarian lion. It contains one of the richest collections of antiquity, objects of art, and curiosities in the world; and the Museum owes its great success to the ability of M. d'Arctia and M. de Hafner-Altenack, who have collected and admirably arranged all the antiquities and objects of curiosity that were formerly scattered about in the royal palaces, and other places in Bavaria.

The ground floor on the right wing contains Roman, Germanic, and Celtic antiquities; the left wing contains objects of Gothic art from the 12th to the 15th century.

The first floor, right wing, contains the collection of armor, weapons, costumes, and musical instruments; the left, the Ceramic collection. There are 29 rooms on this floor, ornamented with a series of 145 large frescoes by Munich artists, taken from subjects in Bavarian history.

The second floor is filled with works of Renaissance and modern times, with splendid specimens of tapestry of different periods, down to the gobelin of Napoleon I.

It would be impossible to give a description of the thousand articles of interest in this vast collection; the purchase of a catalogue is therefore recommended.

Opposite the museum is the new and handsome Government Palace, built of terra cotta. It contains seven large halls and two hundred bureaux.

The Picture-Gallery of Baron von Schack, 19 Brunnenstrasse; open daily from 2 to 5; fee, 24 kr. This is a splendid collection of modern paintings, with numerous fine copies from the old masters.

The Bavarian Bronze-Foundry, or Erzgieserei, is open daily from 1 to 6; Sunday, 12 to 2; fee, 12 kr. This is an establishment that every American must take an interest in visiting, as from it have been sent nearly all the great statues one sees in America. The equestrian statue of Washington, at the White House, the statues of Patrick Henry, Marshall, Jefferson; Rogers's bronze doors for the Capitol at Washington, with nearly all of that famous artist's great works, have been cast here, not speaking of the mammoth statue of "Bavaria." Nearly every city of Germany has some specimen of its work.

The Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences in Neuhäusergasse is open daily, from 10 to 12. It is divided into three divisions: Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. It was founded in 1808. The ground floor contains plaster casts of antique works.

The studio of Carl von Piloty is also here; he is at present director of the Academy. The Academy of Science contains collections of fossils, of physical and optical instruments, a cabinet of minerals, a geognostic cabinet, and cabinet of coins and medals.

A visit should be paid to the studio of Mr. David Neal, 6 Maximilianplatz: as an historical painter he is unsurpassed by any of his countrymen abroad; indeed few foreign artists can compete with him. His last work (Maria Stuart), painted for Mr. Mills of California, is a great success.

The Neue Rathhaus, recently constructed, deserves a visit. It is situated on the north side of the Marienplatz. The Fest-

soot is adorned with a fine fresco by Piloty. The *Brat Platz* contains the *Rathshaus*, a refreshment establishment which should be visited.

The *Monuments* of Munich are numerous, the principal of which is the gigantic bronze statue of Bavaria, modeled by Schwanthaler, Bavaria's greatest sculptor, and cast in bronze at the Royal Foundry by Müller. This statue, which is considered the most elaborate and comprehensive of the kind in the world, stands on a granite pedestal thirty feet high, the top of which is reached by 49 steps. The statue itself stands sixty-six feet high, and seventy-eight tons of metal were used in the casting. It was commenced in 1844, and finished in 1850. The material is mostly the cannon captured from different nations; the principal were the Turkish guns taken at the battle of Navarino. In the figure's left hand is a wreath of glory, in her right a sword adorned with circling laurels, prepared to crown all those found worthy of such glory. The attitude of this commanding figure is exceedingly fine. She is clothed in flowing garments and a fur tunic. At her side stands the Bavarian Lion, of colossal size. In the rear of the statue a bronze door is placed, through which you pass up a flight of stairs to the top of the pedestal, then another, of iron, to the inside of the head, where eight persons can comfortably sit at one time. It is said that the day on which it was raised to its place twenty-nine men and two boys were in the head, and that, amid the universal joy and astonishment of the multitude, they emerged from one of the locks of Bavaria's hair, and one after another descended a long ladder. On one of the locks which represent hair is the following inscription in German: "This colossal statue, erected by Ludwig I., king of Bavaria, was designed and modeled by Ludwig von Schwanthaler, and was cast in bronze and executed, between the years 1844 and 1850, by Ferdinand Müller." The arms are 24 feet 9 inches long, the nose 1 foot 21 inches, the mouth 15 inches wide, and the eyes 11 inches. The total cost of the statue, not comprising the pedestal, was \$67,000. Ladies with delicate nerves had better not make the ascent into the head during the summer months, as the great

heat of the bronze often causes them to faint. To restore them there is impossible, and it is by no means expeditious under the circumstances. Surrounding the statue, something in the form of a horseshoe, is the *Ruhmeshalle*, or Hall of Glory. The centre front is 214 feet long, the sides 93 feet; it is 60 feet high, including the base. There are 48 pillars, in the Doric, each 24 feet high, between which are seen affixed to the wall busts of Bavaria's greatest men. The ends of the two wings are adorned with four female figures, by Schwanthaler, which represent the four provinces of Bavaria, viz., Bavaria, the Palatinate, Franconia, and Suabia. The frieze is ornamented with forty-four victories, between which are placed forty-eight figures—Industry, Science, and the Arts. The whole is situated a short distance out of town, on an elevated spot in the Theresian Meadows, where the annual October Volkfest takes place, and contiguous to the race-course.

In front of the *Neubau*, or New Palace, in Max-Joseph Platz, is the monument of the king Maximilian Joseph I. It is of colossal size, cast in bronze, and represents the king seated on a throne. It is from the designs of Rauch, of Berlin. In the new Maximilian Street, opposite the Government Palace, notice the monument erected to General Deroy, who died on the battle-field of Polotsk in 1812.

In the Wittelsbach Platz, near which stands the palace, deserving a visit, notice the magnificent equestrian statue erected to the Elector Maximilian I. The pedestal is of marble, the horse and rider bronze. It was modeled by Schwanthaler, and cast by Stiglismayer. On the Carolinenplatz, surrounded by gardens and beautiful residences, is a splendid bronze obelisk erected by Ludwig to the Bavarians who fell in the Russian campaign of 1812.

The *Siegesthor*, or Gate of Victory, situated at the end of the Ludwigstrasse, was finished in 1850, and is a most exquisite monument; it was built after the model of Constantine's triumphal arch at Rome, and dedicated to the Bavarian army by King Ludwig. The arch is crowned by a colossal statue of Bavaria in a triumphal chariot, harnessed with four Bavarian lions, the whole executed in bronze from designs by Van Wagner. At the other end of this

beautiful street notice the *Feldherrenhalle*, or Hall of the Marshals, with the bronze statues of General Tilly and Prince Carl Wrede.

The last erected, and one of the most beautiful monuments in Munich, that to Maximilian II., who died March 10, 1864, to the great grief not only of Munich, for which he had done so much, but of all Bavaria, was unveiled September, 1873, amid great rejoicings. It is situated at one end of the magnificent new street he built, viz., Maximilianstrasse.

The socle of the monument is of black syenite (the hardest stone found in Bavaria); the upper part is, however, of red granite (found in Saxony). All the masonry work was executed by Ackermann, of Weissenstadt. The socle, including pedestal, is 41 feet high, the figure of the king 19 feet; the whole 60 feet high.

The sculpture is by Professor Zumbach, of Vienna. The whole was cast in the Royal Bronze-Foundry here, under the direction of the present proprietor, Mr. Miller. The four figures represent *Justice, Science, Power, and Peace*, the height of which, if standing, would be 16 feet. There are four boys with shields in front, holding up wreaths of laurel.

The cost of the entire work was 164,000 **MARKS**.

In *Mariaplatz*, or Market-place, stands one of the oldest monuments of Munich: it is a pillar of red marble, crowned with a bronze statue of the Virgin and Child, and is called *Marien-Säule*. It was erected by Maximilian I. in 1480, in memory of the victory gained by him over Frederick, the elector palatine. There are several fine monuments, some of them erected recently, on the *Promenadenplatz*.

The churches of Munich are very interesting, but do not compare with the picture-galleries in point of interest. The principal is the Cathedral, or *Frauenkirche*, which was founded at the end of the 13th century. The present building was finished at the end of the 16th: it is surmounted by two tall towers, variously stated by different authors at from 318 to 335 feet in height. The most remarkable monument in the church, and one deserving particular attention, is the tomb of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, erected to his memory by the Elector Maximilian I. in the year 1622;

and in the catafalque beneath repose the remains of the Bavarian royal family from 1296 to 1626. The organ is remarkable for its size and tone. A very fine picture of the Assumption, by P. Candida, may be seen over the high-altar.

Michaeliskirche, or Jesuits' Church of St. Michael, erected for the Jesuits by Duke William V. The interior of the church is in the Corinthian style, highly ornamented. The altar-piece is by Schwartz, and represents the Fall of the Angels. The great attraction of the church is Thorwaldsen's monument to Eugene Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg, former vice-king of Italy, erected to his memory by his widow, daughter of the King Max-Joseph: it is of pure Carrara marble. The prince is represented standing, dressed in a plain toga, before the door of the tomb: his left hand on his heart, in his right he holds a crown of laurels. At his feet lie the iron crown of Italy, his helmet, and armor. To his right stands the Muse of History, and to his left the Genius of Death and Immortality. The tower of this church fell down in the course of its erection, and has not since been finished.

The *Theatiner-Hofkirche*, situated in *Ludwigstrasse*, was built by Adelaida, wife of the Elector Ferdinand Maria, in pursuance of a vow so to do should she be blessed with an heir to the throne, having been married eight years without that event having taken place. The altar-piece represents Adelaida, her husband, and son offering up thanks to St. Cajetan. There is a Descent from the Cross, by Tintoret. All the royal family, from Ferdinand Maria to Maximilian Joseph, are interred beneath the church. Notice particularly the tomb of the Princess Josephine Max Caroline, who died at the age of 11 years: it is executed by Eberhard from designs by Klenze.

The *Basilica of St. Bonifacia*, situated on *Carlsstrasse*, was constructed at the expense of King Ludwig, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, or silver wedding. The first stone was laid October 12, 1835, and it was consecrated in November, 1850. It is 202 feet long by 125 wide and 60 high. The interior is divided into five naves by 66 marble columns, with richly ornamented capitals. The walls are most beautifully frescoed by

Haus and his scholars. The upper pictures in the middle nave, 86 in number, represent the spread of Christianity in Germany. The twelve large pictures represent episodes in the life of St. Boniface, the most influential of all the German saints. The ten smaller pictures represent the less important events of his life. In the niche behind the high-altar notice the magnificent fresco of the Saviour surrounded by a glory of angels; beneath are the saints and martyrs. In the centre, St. Boniface; to his right and left, those saints who have in particular labored for the advancement of Christianity in Bavaria. All of these frescoes are of a depth and freshness of coloring which oil painting can never attain; and the whole interior is considered one of the most beautiful creations of modern art. To the right, after you enter the church, notice a sarcophagus in marble: it is destined to contain the body of Ludwig I. after his death. His queen, Thérèse, who died in 1844, now lies here.

Ludwigskirche, or church of St. Louis, in Ludwigstrasse, is 200 feet long, 160 broad, and has two towers which rise to the height of 230 feet. The front is ornamented with statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by Schwanthaler, and colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The frescoes of the interior are most exquisite: they were designed by Cornelius. The lion, however, of the church is his great fresco of the Last Judgment, which was designed by him in Rome in 1835, and painted by himself in 1836, 1837, and 1838. It is surpassed by few pictures either in size or execution: it is 63 feet high and 30 wide.

The other churches are the parish church of *Maria Hilf*, on the other side of the river, in the suburb of Au; the chapel of *All Saints*, behind the palace; and the parish church of *St. Peter*, which is the oldest in Munich.

Visit the *Alter Thor*, one of the ancient entrances into the old city. It was restored by Gärtner in 1808, and decorated with a beautiful fresco.

One of the finest promenades and retreats in warm weather is the *English Garden*, which adjoins the Hofgarten before described; it is four miles long by half a mile wide. It was laid out by Karl Theodor, the elector, but owes its adornment principally to Maximilian Joseph I. Here

we have beautiful meadows, magnificent groups of trees, lakes, fountains, running brooks, and shady walks. There are also bath-houses, temples, and pagodas.

At the end of the English Garden, on the right side of the Isar river, is Dr. Steinbacher's celebrated cure establishment *Brannthal*, where, during twenty years past, patients have been cured with good effect by a new system—the *Schroth-Frismanita*, in combination with Banting cure, electro-galvanism, gymnastics, &c. A new and beautiful bathing-saloon has all the hydraulic improvements which are now known. The establishment is also much frequented in winter time.

The *Sträussbühlchen*, or Great Prison, as well as the *Public Cemetery*, will well repay a visit. The royal painting glass manufactory should also be visited; see 13 kr. Some most remarkable sights may be seen at the *Anatomical Museum*; see 24 kr. The principal theatres of Munich are the *Theatre National and Royal or Court Theatre*, in *Max-Joseph Platz*; the *Theatre Royal of the Residents*; and the *Volkstheater*, or *People's Theatre*, *Quartier Platz*.

The principal excursions in the vicinity of Munich are, first, the royal palace of *Nymphenburg*, about three miles distant, connected with Munich by a very beautiful avenue of linden-trees. It is built something in the style of Versailles. It was commenced by the Elector Ferdinand Maria for his queen, Adelaide, in the year 1663. It is surrounded with the usual number of fountains, parks, gardens, &c. In one part of the side pavilions the royal porcelain factory is situated.

The royal palace of *Schleissheim*, about two hours' walk from Munich, will well repay a visit. It formerly contained a splendid gallery of paintings, but the principal paintings were removed to the *Pinaothek* some time since; there is still, however, a fine collection here.

An excursion should be made, if the traveler have time, to the *Lake of Starnberg*, in 1 h. 5 m. from Munich; fare, 1 s. 12 kr.

Starnberg.—Hotels, *Bayreuther Hof* and *Palais*. From these houses there is a lovely view of the chain of Alps. Prince Charles has a handsome chateau behind the town.

At *Penzance* there is a chateau, the property of the Duke Maximilian. *Feld-*

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efing, from whence a fine prospect can be had, is one of the places the most visited on the lake. On the other side of the lake (fifteen minutes to cross) is *Leori*. Near this is the *Château de Berg*, which belongs to the king. The visitor should ascend the height *Rottmannshöhe*, from which place there is a most charming view.

There is a small steamer running on the lake. Return tickets are sold at reduced price at Munich.

A new line of railway has been opened direct from Munich to Lindau (Lake Constance), the nearest route to Switzerland. Time, 5 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 10 florins; second class, 6 fl. 66 kr.

From Lindau, steamer on the lake to Constance. *Hôtel Bad*, a new and splendid establishment.

Munich to Paris. Time, 36 hours; fare, first class, 150 fr. 90 c.; second class, 90 fr. 70 c.

Munich to Leipzig. Time, 18 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 81 marks 9 g.

Munich to Frankfurt. Time, 10 hours; fare, first class, 28 marks.

Munich to Berlin. Time, 16 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 64 marks.

Munich to Vienna. Time, 11 h. 42 m.

ROUTE No. 172.

Munich to Strasburg and Paris, via Augsburg, Ulm, and Stuttgart. Time, 36 hours (to Paris); fare, first class, 96 marks; second class, 76 marks.

From Munich to Augsburg. Time, 1 h. 35 m.

Augsburg is an important manufacturing town, situated on the river Lech, a branch of the Danube, in the western portion of the kingdom of Bavaria. It contains 52,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, and certainly the sight of Augsburg, if not one of the sights of Europe, is the celebrated *Drei Mohren*, or *Hotel Three Moors*, considered by many as the first in Europe; as a marvel of art, taste, elegance, and lavish expenditure, it is certainly surpassed by none. In this house is shown the fire-place where one of the rich Fuggers threw the bills of Charles V. into the flames. Ably managed by Mr. Achtelestetter. The city was formerly surrounded by walls; they are now, however, razed to the ground, and laid out in very agreeable promenades. It was a free city of the em-

pire from 1268. In the 15th and 16th centuries it had attained its greatest prosperity, and was the centre of commerce between the east and the north of Europe. Many of its citizens enjoyed great wealth and power, and three of its maidens (one the daughter of a barber) married princes. The celebrated "Fugger" family raised themselves within a century from poor weavers to the wealthiest nobles of the day, and became the creditors of monarchs; and Welser, another of its citizens, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been pledged to him by the Emperor Charles V. Augsburg is celebrated for the making of clocks, and its goldsmith and jewelry works.

The Bishop's Palace, or *Schloss*, is historically noted for containing the hall in which the Protestant Confession of Faith was presented to the Emperor Charles V., 1530. Here also the interview between Martin Luther and the Cardinal Cajetan took place in 1542. The Cathedral is an irregular building in the Byzantine style. The bas-reliefs on its bronze doors are very fine.

In Maximilianstrasse, which is the principal street in Augsburg, are three bronze fountains; two of them, by Adrian de Vries, are very interesting specimens of art.

The gallery of paintings situated in the old convent of St. Catharine contains a good collection of the old German masters, Burgkmair, Zeitblom, etc. It is open every day, from 10 to 12; fee, 24 kr. There are several pictures of Hans Holbein the elder, who was a native of Augsburg. The leading political paper in Germany, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, is published here by the bookseller Baron von Cotta.

Augsburg contains an historical souvenir in the house in which the Emperor Napoleon III. resided with his mother between the years 1821 and 1824. The house at the present time belongs to Count Fugger-Kirchberg-Weissenhorn. Prince Napoleon during that time attended the academy of St. Anne.

In the centre of Place Louis, near the Hôtel de Ville, stands the fountain of Augustus, founder of the city, executed in bronze in 1599. The Fountains of Hercules and Mercury are also both executed in bronze. To the right is the fine "House

of Fugger," the exterior of which was decorated in 1868 by paintings in fresco illustrating events in the life of this family. The house where Philippina Welsch, who married the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, was born, is here pointed out.

To visit the castle of *Hohenschwangau*, and examine its superb frescoes and glorious scenery, requires six hours' time from Augsburg—two, by rail, to Kempten, and four, by coach, to Füssen. The castle is about four miles from Füssen, and is situated on the top of a high rock. It was an old Roman castle, and was rebuilt and decorated by the late King of Bavaria when crown-prince in 1892. The frescoes are most magnificent. The first floor is used by the queen, and consists of three saloons and three chambers. The second floor, occupied by his majesty the king, consists of six saloons. The third floor is reserved for the royal princes. The royal family usually reside here a few weeks every summer.

From Augsburg to Ulm, distance 86 miles; time, 1 h. 50 m.

Ulm is the second town of importance in the kingdom of Württemberg. It is finely situated on the Danube; contains 24,800 inhabitants, and a garrison of 5000 soldiers. Hotels, *Kronprinz* and *Reichslocher Hof*. From 1848 to 1866 it was a fortress of the Germanic Confederation, jointly garrisoned by Bavaria, Württemberg, and Austria. The army of Württemberg now composes the 23d army corps of the Imperial army. It was formerly one of the free cities of the German empire, and is still a place of considerable trade. The manufacture of linen is one of the most active branches of industry carried on here. There is nothing to detain the traveler unless he has plenty of time, the Minister, or church, being the only object of interest in the town. That, certainly, is very fine, its carved work being equal to any thing of the kind in Germany. The military importance of Ulm has occasioned its frequent conquest during periods of war. The destruction of General Mack's army by Napoleon, when, through the stupidity of the general, 80,000 Austrians surrendered their fortress without striking a blow, forms the chief event of the king in its modern history. Large quantities of Rhine,

Swiss, and other wines are shipped from here to Vienna.

The cathedral of Ulm was founded in 1877, and is one of the finest Gothic churches in Germany, though still unfinished. Its tower, which is intended to be 475 feet high, is only 240. An inscription announces that it was acceded in 1492 by the Emperor Maximilian. There is a magnificent view of the Alps from the summit. The restoration of this edifice has been going on for some years, and it is expected that the tower will one day be finished.

Notice the beautiful entrance underneath the tower. The stalls are finely carved in oak, and are from the 15th century; they were executed by *Jörg Syrlin*. The stained-glass windows are of the same date. The pulpit and shrine are very beautiful; they were executed in 1500. The organ is the largest in Germany, and has 100 stops. The chapel of the *Beiser* family contains a beautiful statue of *Elis Beiser*. The custodian lives on one side of the principal entrance; fee, 80 kr.

The *Rathhaus* is situated on the marketplace. It is constructed in the half-Gothic and half-Renaissance style, and is decorated on the outside with frescoes.

From Ulm there are lines of railway running to *Friedrichshafen*, on Lake Constance; also to *Landau*, on the same lake.

From Ulm to Stuttgart. Time, 2 h. 30 m. Passing *Göppingen*, above which rise the ruins of *Helfenstein*, and the stations of *Göppingen*, a nice modern town, and *Plochingen*, the town of *Esslingen* is passed (for description, see Route No. 179), and we arrive at Stuttgart.

KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

The government of Württemberg is constitutional and hereditary. The state contains 7618 square miles of territory, and 1,818,539 inhabitants, of which two thirds are Protestants.

The reigning sovereign is Charles I., Frederick Alexander, born in Stuttgart the 6th of March, 1823. He succeeded his father, William I., June 25th, 1864. He married the queen, Olga Nicolaevna (born 11th September, 1833), daughter of Nicholas, emperor of Russia, the 13th of July, 1865.

Stuttgart, the capital and chief city of the

kingdom of Württemberg, is situated a short distance to the west of the Neckar, and surrounded by hills covered to their summits with vineyards and orchards. It contains a population of 197,566. The principal hotel, and one of the best in Germany, is *Hôtel Marguerite*. The city owes its importance to the residence of the court and foreign ministers. The surrounding country is very lovely. Although a place of great antiquity, attested by an ancient castle which existed here in the 11th century, a large part of the town is of recent origin, having been built since Napoleon raised Württemberg from a dukedom to a kingdom. The chief peculiarities of Stuttgart are cleanliness and good order. It consists of one principal street, a magnificent palace, and some very extensive public buildings. The *New Palace* is a very imposing edifice. It is said to contain as many rooms as there are days in the year. Immediately above the grand entrance, on the roof, is an enormous gilt crown, giving the building rather a singular appearance. The palace, with the exception of the private apartments, may be seen every day by ticket, which can be procured from the inspector. A fee of a shilling is expected. There are some very fine pictures, and some statuary by Thorwaldsen. It has one great advantage, being situated in both town and country; opening, on one side, into a fine park which leads to the open country, and, on the other, into a spacious square in the very heart of the city. In the same square with the *New Palace* stands the *Old Palace*. In the court-yard is an equestrian statue of Count Eberhard, who was promoted to the dignity of duke by the Emperor Maximilian in the 18th century. It is in this court that you procure from the Intendant-General tickets to visit Rosenstein and Wilhelmshaus. The theatre also stands in this square. It is a very indifferent building. Stuttgart has been distinguished as the birthplace or residence of some of the most eminent German literati and artists, such as Schiller, who wrote his "Robbers" here, Dannecker, Menzel, and Baron von Cotta, the famous publisher. Printing, bookbinding, weaving, cotton and woollen goods, and the manufacture of musical, optical, and mathematical instruments, are the principal branches of manufacturing industry.

The public library should be visited; it

contains over 300,000 volumes, 3000 MSS.; it has one of the finest collections of Bibles in Germany, printed in over eighty different languages. In the same street (the Neckarstrasse) there is a *Museum of Natural History*; open every day from 11 to 12 and 2 to 3. The cabinet of medals (19,000) communicates with the library.

In the *Schlossplatz* stands the "Commemorative Column," erected in 1841, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the reign of King William: "*To the most faithful friend of the people, William the well-beloved.*"

The *Museum of Fine Arts* has of late years rapidly increased in interest, and a day may now be well spent here. It contains casts of the most celebrated works of ancient and modern sculpture, among which are casts of all the works of Thorwaldsen, presented by himself in 1844. It is open to the public from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4 on Sundays; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4; the other days at the same hours; fee, 24 kr. The picture-gallery is open on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free. It contains some paintings of Murillo, Rubens, Guido, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Titian, Zurbaran, Tintoretto, and others equally celebrated.

On the *Königsstrasse*, which is the handsomest street, opposite the *Schlossplatz*, stands the *Königsbau*, finished in 1800. The ground floor contains the *Erchlang*, open from 2 to 3, a splendid café, and a handsome arcade, near which is the palace of the dowager queen, the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, and a splendid *Harrold*.

There is also a fine new *Post-office*.

The *Museum* is the property of a club, containing reading-room, restaurant, etc. Introduction by members.

The *Liederkreis* is the property of a vocal association. Large concerts are often given here. A fine garden is attached. Opposite to this is the *Curiosität*, an institution of high reputation. It was here that Schiller received his elementary education.

The king's stables should most certainly be visited; his stud of Arabian horses is the finest in Germany. A fee of 24 kr. is expected.

One of the most interesting visits the traveler can make, and one he will never forget, is that to the king's Grecian villa

of *Rosenstein*. It is absolutely necessary to procure a ticket to gain admittance: this may be done at the *Hôtel Marquardt*. The villa is situated at the extremity of the *Palace Gardens*, and is reached by a beautiful avenue, shaded with trees, two miles in extent (notice the two marble horses, by *Hofer*, on your way). The view from this villa is one of the most lovely in Germany, and the different rooms are filled with paintings and sculpture of the rarest excellence. The views of the principal places in Spain, Italy, and the Holy Land are most correct, and are decidedly interesting to travelers who have visited those countries. A fee of 80 kr. is expected, or one florin for a party. A short distance from *Rosenstein* the king has erected a lovely Moorish building, called *Wilhelmina*, which can be visited at the same time. The interior is perfectly beautiful.

About two and a half miles from *Stuttgart*, reached by railway or American tramway, is the favorite resort of the citizens.

Cannstadt, noted for its saline and other springs. Hotels, *Hermann*, *Bellows*, and *Cannstadt*. Endeavor to be in *Cannstadt* about the 28th of September, at which time the *Volksfest* takes place. This is the day after the king's birthday, on which occasion he distributes prizes to the successful breeders of horses and cattle, in the presence of the different members of the royal family. All the surrounding country turns out to do honor to the day. After the prizes are distributed the horse-racing takes place on the course adjoining the fair ground. The performances are most exciting and very amusing.

The baths of the River *Neckar* are very good and cheap—only 9 kreutzers, with linen. Those of *Strudel*, adjoining the theatre (15 kreutzers), are also very fine. After the morning's bath the bathers assemble at the *Kuraal*, behind which are some very beautiful walks. Observe the painted notices stuck up requesting friends or acquaintances not to take off their hats: "*Man bittet sich nicht durch Hut-Abnehmen zu gräsen.*" The custom of continually taking off your hat, not only to a friend or acquaintance, but, if walking with a friend, to doff it to his friend or acquaintance, although you may never have seen him be-

fore, is decidedly tiresome; consequently, for the convenience of promenaders, who are continually meeting one another during their walks, the notice informs them that they are expected to dispense with the custom so universal in Germany. Ascend the height of the *Sulzerstein*, near which three of the principal springs arise, and get a glorious view of the surrounding country. The mineral springs in and around the town are very numerous, being over forty in number: they are nearly all cold—one alone is tepid. The railway passes by them: only 8 minutes from *Stuttgart*.

Excursions should also be made to the *Solitude* (an abandoned castle, or hunting-lodge, belonging to the king, built about one hundred years ago). It was formerly the celebrated *Carlschule*. The grounds command an extensive view. Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here. In the vicinity there is a deer park and bears' den. The deer are fed at 11 A.M., and the wild boars at 6 P.M. Cards of admission in office of the Royal Chasse at the Academy in *Stuttgart*. *Hohenheim*, another château, built by the Duke Charles in 1768, six miles from *Stuttgart*, should also be visited. Carriages may be procured at the *Hôtel Marquardt* to make these different excursions.

Stuttgart to Paris. Time, 17 h. 18 m.; fare, first class, 70 marks 5 g.; second class, 53 marks.

Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen (on Lake *Constance*). Time, 6 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 14 marks; second class, 9 marks.

Stuttgart to Munich. Time, 5 h. 28 m.; fare, first class, 16 marks; second class, 10 marks 5 g.

From *Stuttgart to Bruchsal Junction*. Time, 2 hours. For description of route from *Bruchsal*, see *Route No. 184*.

ROUTE No. 174.

Munich to Frankfurt, via Garmischhausen, Aspern, and Würzburg. Time, 10 h.

30 m.; fare, first class, 20 marks; second class, 11 marks 2 g. There is very little to interest the traveler in this route.

Passing several unimportant stations, we reach the fortress and town of

Ingolstadt.—Hotel, *Goldener Adler*. Population, 18,000. This ancient town is situated on the Danube, and contains nothing of importance. Its Cathedral was built in the 14th century, and contains the monuments of Tilly and Mercy; also of the famous Dr. Eck, the adversary of Luther.

Ingolstadt was the first place in Germany where a Jesuit college was founded. Gustavus Adolphus vainly besieged it in 1632, while Tilly was lying mortally wounded within its walls. It was captured by the French under Moreau, after a three months' siege, in 1800. Its fortifications were considerably augmented in 1837.

Communicating on the Danube with

Regensburg, (Hotel, *Bayrischer Hof*) contains 7600 inhabitants, and is finely situated in the valley of the Altmühl. It is the chief town of a small principality which was bestowed on Prince Eugene Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg, in 1817, and was the residence of the duke, his son, up to 1854, whose successors have, by an imperial Russian ukase, become imperial princes and princesses. It has been the seat of a bishop since 740, when it was founded by St. Willibald.

The Cathedral was founded in 1042, and is an interesting edifice. Its choir dates from 1251. The church of *St. Walburgis* contains the tomb of that saint, who was its founder. On the first of May, which is the saint's festival, thousands of pilgrims repair to his shrine.

On the height above the town stand the ruins of the castle of *Willibaldsburg*.

The next station is *Schärfen*, where nearly all the lithographic stones used in the world are quarried. None others have been found so good, and the entire village is occupied in quarrying them and conveying them to the railway and Danube.

Passing the station and junction where lines cross running to Stuttgart and Nuremberg, we arrive at

Anspach, a town of 12,750 inhabitants. Hotel, *Stern*. It was formerly the capital and residence of the margraves of Anspach, and later of the princes of Bayreuth. They

were connected with the younger branch of the imperial house of Germany, to whom the last of his line sold the property. It was acquired by Bavaria in 1806.

About two hours by carriage or omnibus is the town of

Heilbronn, which contains a most interesting church, founded in 1150, and restored in 1880. It possesses some fine monuments of the margraves of Brandenburg.

At Heilbronn travelers wishing to visit the old and interesting town of *Rothenburg* may do so by diligence, which leaves three times per day. Time, two hours. It was formerly a free city of the empire. Its wall and ramparts are still well preserved, and the architecture of its churches, Rathaus, and houses most interesting. Its principal church is *St. James's*, founded in the 14th century; its altar and stained-glass windows are very fine.

Würzburg contains a population of 45,000. Hotel, *Crown Prince of Bavaria*, an admirably managed house, situated in front of the King's Palace. Würzburg is situated on the Main, and is connected with its suburb, *Mainviertel*, by a stone bridge adorned with saints; it is finely built, with wide streets, and contains many quaint old houses. The *Royal Palace*, built after the plan of Versailles, has many handsome apartments, including a chapel decorated in the Louis XIV. style, 312 rooms, and 25 kitchens; and, inside and outside, few royal palaces in any country can compare with it. Three days in the week there is military music in front of the palace; the gardens in the rear are quite beautiful.

The Cathedral, in the Domstrasse, which dates from the 12th century, contains monuments of the Prince Bishops. The *Namenschur Church*, which dates from the 16th century, contains in the crypt the remains of St. Kilian and his companions. Among other monuments is that of the troubadour Walther von der Vogelweide, celebrated by Longfellow. There are thirteen other churches, with nine others in the suburb, including a Jewish synagogue. The city also contains numerous schools, hospitals, and other charitable and scientific institutions. Its *University* was founded in 1527, and is celebrated as a medical school. A visit should be made to the celebrated *Citadel of Marienberg*, which is open to the public free.

ROUTE No. 175.

Lindau to Augsburg and Würzburg, via Nördlingen and Mergentheim. Time from Augsburg to Würzburg, 6 h. 70 m.; fare, first class, 30 marks.

ROUTE No. 176.

Munich to Lindau (on Lake Constance, the most direct route to Switzerland). Time, 4 hours; fare, first class, 13 marks; second class, 9 marks.

At the station *Deckles* the line unites with that from Augsburg.

Kaufbeuren, an old but unimportant town. Hotel, *Seems*. Passing through a narrow gorge, on the heights above are seen the ruins of the castle of *Waggg*, and crossing the river *Iller* we arrive at

Kempten, finely situated on the *Iller*, containing 11,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Krow*. This old imperial town was the *Capodumum* of the Romans. It was at one time the residence of the powerful Prince Abbots of *Kempten*, who formerly held a court here in a castle in the upper town, now used by the authorities. Close to the castle is a fine church, dating from the 18th century.

Immenstadt (Hotels, *Kreus* and *Hirsch*), a handsome town situated in a pretty valley surrounded by high mountains, which separate Bavaria from the Tyrol. The *Gränzen*, 5633 feet above the level of the sea, is celebrated for its beautiful panorama; there is a hotel at the top. It is called the Bavarian Rigi. Two omnibuses leave daily for *Sondhofen*, situated up the valley about one hour from *Immenstadt*, which is the best point to make the ascent.

The railway is carried to the banks of the lake.

Lindau.—*Hôtel de Bavière*, a large, first-class house in every respect, opposite the steamboat landing, with a splendid view of the lake and mountains, and offering every inducement for a prolonged stay. This small and strongly fortified town, belonging to the kingdom of Bavaria, and of considerable importance during the Middle Ages, is very beautifully situated on two small islands in Lake Constance, and is connected with the shore by long wooden bridges. On your right as you enter the

harbor an immense Bavarian lion, sitting on his hind-legs, greets you with any thing but a welcoming smile. On the opposite side of the entrance there is a high watch-tower and light-house. On the port there is a monument to Maximilian II., erected in 1856, after the model of Holbig: it rests on a pedestal the sides of which are ornamented with the coats of arms of different cities, and figures representing Navigation, Industry, Commerce, and the Arts. The remnants of an old tower called the *Haidenurm* stand at the end of the old bridge. It is supposed to be of Roman origin. An excursion should be made along the shore of the lake to *Schönbühl*, in half an hour, where there is a pleasant tea-garden. There is a charming view of the lake to be obtained here. Fifteen minutes farther there is an establishment called *Lindenhof*, with a fine greenhouse and park. Tuesday and Friday free; other days 30 kr. fee.

Steamers in correspondence with trains sail several times each day for Constance, Bregenz, Romanshorn, and Rorschach.

Trains several times each day to Munich, Augsburg, and Ulm.

ROUTE No. 177.

Ulm to Friedrichshafen. Time, 3 h. 10 m.; fare, first class, 10 marks 2 g.; second class, 7 marks 7 g.

Ulm, described in Route No. 173.

Biberach, formerly a free imperial city, at present a small town surrounded by walls and towers, containing 7100 inhabitants. Hotel, *Deutscher Kaiser*. The place is now noted for the manufacture of children's toys. The poet Wieland was born in the adjoining village of *Oberholheim*.

Niederbiegen, to the left of which notice the old abbey of *Weingarten*, which formerly belonged to the Benedictine monks, and was noted at one time for possessing some of the Saviour's blood. The abbey is now an orphan asylum. The church contains the tomb of the Guelphs, who were its founders. It was finely restored by the orders of the King of Hanover in 1859, from Klenze's design. The organ was built by *Gabler*. Frequent pilgrimages are made to this church.

Rosenburg contains 2600 inhabitants. Hotel, *Post*. This old town was formerly

a free imperial city. It is surrounded by vine-covered hills, and is encompassed by numerous old towers of different shapes.

There is an old Gothic church, recently restored. From *Veitshub*, a hill some 1625 feet high, fifteen minutes from the town, there is a magnificent view over Lake Constance, Switzerland, and the Alps. About five miles east of the town stands the *Castle of Walburg*, the stronghold of the "Truchsess of Walburg," an ancient family who held the hereditary title of *Maître d'hôtel* of the empire.

Friedrichshafen, a town of 2900 inhabitants, is situated on Lake Constance. Hotel and Pension, *Bellevue*, a fine house overlooking the lake, and near the steamboat landing and railway station. Garden, carriages, etc. Managed by the proprietor, Mr. H. Deeg. This is a commercial town of recent origin, and was founded by Frederick of Würtemberg; it is the principal port on the lake for German goods shipped to Switzerland and Italy. The King of Würtemberg has a palace in the vicinity, from the garden of which are numerous lovely views. The town is much resorted to in the summer for bathing in the lake.

Steamers leave four or five times each day for different points on the lake. To *Romanshorn*, opposite, in one hour.

ROUTE No. 178.

Ulm to Schaffhausen (on Lake Constance). Time to *Scheer*, which is as far as the road is finished (1875), 3 h. 35 m.; fare, first-class, 6 marks 2 g.

Blaubeuren, a small unimportant town, has an old convent.

Ehingen, finely situated near the Danube, is still surrounded by a wall. Then *Munderkingen*, and numerous other small places of no importance. Thence by diligence to *Sigmaringen*, a small town of 2400 inhabitants, with a fine castle, the property of the Prince of Hohenzollern.

ROUTE No. 179.

Stuttgart to Schaffhausen, via Tübingen and Tübingen. Time, 6 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 2 g.; second class, 12 marks 4 g.

Esslingen, situated on the Neckar, contains 14,100 inhabitants. Hotel, *Krone*. This was at one time one of the most important of the free imperial cities. It was founded in 1216 by the Emperor Frederick II., and is still partly surrounded by walls.

The principal church is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche*, finished about the commencement of the 16th century. It is constructed in the purest Gothic style. It was restored in 1862. It contains some fine stained-glass windows and handsome sculptures. The churches of *St. Paul* and *St. Denis* are also well deserving a visit. From the old imperial castle of *Prüfing* there is a fine view. *Esslingen* carries on considerable trade in sparkling wines and machinery.

At *Plochingen*, situated at the confluence of the *Fils* and *Neckar*, the route leaves the line to *Ulm* and continues in a southern direction to

Reutlingen.—Hotels, *Ochs* and *Kronprinz*. This town contains 14,800 inhabitants, is situated on the River *Echaz*, and was formerly a free imperial city. The water from the town is conducted through the streets.

The *Marienkirche*, which is said to be the finest church in Würtemberg, was founded in the 13th century, and has recently been restored. The baptismal font is very beautiful, and the sculpture is most admirably executed. The Holy Sepulchre is a work of rare excellence.

Near the station there is a bronze statue by *Keitz*, erected to the memory of the political economist *List*.

Tübingen, finely situated on the Neckar. Hotels, *Traube* and *Prinz Carl*. It is principally noted as the seat of a University, dating from 1477, founded by the Duke Eberhard. Melancthon was at one time a lecturer here.

The principal church is the *Stiftskirche*, which contains numerous monuments; among others that of Duke Eberhard. The stained-glass windows are very fine. The University contains a fine collection of fossils. A splendid view may be obtained

from the old Schloss which commands the town.

About one hour's distance from Tübingen is the fine old monastery of *Bebenhausen*, founded in 1188. It is considered one of the finest Gothic structures in the country.

Rottensburg, an old town containing 6200 inhabitants; admirably situated on the banks of the Neckar. Hotel, *Goldener Hirsch*. It is connected with its suburb *Ekingen* by a bridge. The town is the seat of a Catholic bishop. The church of *St. Martin* is the principal building. The *Bischofshof* contains a collection of Roman antiquities.

Rottweil contains 5200 inhabitants. It is still surrounded by walls and towers. It was a free city of the empire up to 1802. The handsome church of the *Holy Cross*, lately restored, dates from the 12th century.

Tutlingen, a town of 7200 inhabitants, was destroyed by fire in 1803. Hotel, *Post*. Commanding the town are the ruins of the castle of *Hornburg*.

Schaffhausen. See Index, Switzerland.

altar-piece is a fine example of painting and sculpture combined. It represents the Birth of Christ with the Resurrection and the Death of the Virgin. There are several fine monuments in the church. In the square tower is a massive bell, which was cast in 1479; it tolls every day at noon. In the vicinity of the church is the "Holy Spring," to which the town owes its origin.

In the church of *St. Nicholas*, in 1525, the first Protestant service was performed. The *Rathhaus* dates from the middle of the 16th century.

In a high square tower on the banks of the Neckar, called *Götzens Thurm*, Goethe represents the celebrated *Göts von Berlichingen*, the knight of the "iron hand," to have died.

Steamers daily to Heidelberg on the Neckar in 7 hours.

Trains several times daily from Heilbronn to *Hall* in 2 hours. There are some salt-mines here.

Several unimportant stations are passed, then *Heidelberg*; for description, see Route No. 184.

ROUTE No. 180.

Stuttgart to Heidelberg, via Heilbronn. Time, 4 h. 13 m.; fare, first class, 10 marks; second class, 6 marks.

Bietigheim junction; the line to *Bruchsal* here turns to the left.

Heilbronn, beautifully situated on both banks of the Neckar. *Eisenbahn Hotel*, at the station. Up to the commencement of the present century it retained its privileges as a free city of the empire. It now contains 19,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most important commercial towns in *Württemberg*. A handsome promenade has taken the place of the former ramparts, which separate the old town from its suburbs.

The principal building is the church of *St. Kilian*, built in the old German style, and founded in the 13th century. The

ROUTE No. 181.

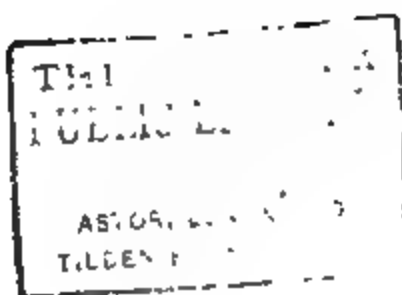
Strasbourg to Basle and Constance, via Freiburg. Time, 3 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 10 marks; second class, 7 marks.

Strasbourg (formerly the chief city in the old department *Du bas Rhin*, France; since its capture by Germany during the last war the principal city of the German provinces of *Alsace* and *Lorraine*; the residence of the commandant-general of the 15th army corps of Germany) contains 94,257 inhabitants. The principal hotel is *Hôtel de Paris*. *Strasbourg*, although of late belonging to France, is essentially a German town, both in appearance and in the language and costume of the lower orders, few of whom speak French, although until lately it was taught in all the public schools. It is situated about 1½ miles from

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the Rhine, which is crossed here by a bridge of boats. It was besieged and taken by Louis XIV. in 1681, since which time it belonged to the French up to 1871, when it was annexed to Germany. It is considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and opposed a desperate resistance to the German troops. It was bombarded from the 18th of August until the 27th of September, when it surrendered. In addition to its fortifications, there are sluices constructed by Vauban, which, when opened, will flood the country for miles around. The arsenal, when in possession of the French, contained 1000 pieces of cannon, and arms for 150,000 men. The gates of Strasburg are closed at 10 o'clock in summer and 8 o'clock in winter, but travelers are generally admitted at all times.

The principal object of interest, and the one to which travelers first resort after their arrival, is the *Cathedral*, or *Münster*. This masterpiece of architecture is the work of Erwin of Steinbach, and continued after his death by his son and daughter Shina. It was begun in 1277, and finished in 1601; John Hahn, of Cologne, completed the work. Its spire is remarkable for being the highest in the world, standing 492 feet above the level of the cathedral floor: it is 25 feet higher than the Pyramid of Cheops at Cairo, although the pyramid must have been about the same height, but has been worn away by the action of the elements, the surface of its top being now about 15 feet in diameter. The view from the top of the spire is most grand: the windings of the Rhine, the Vosges Mountains of France, and the Black Forest of Germany—the scene of so many historical romances. A bird's-eye view of the whole panorama will well reward the adventurous sight-seer—adventurous, because the ascent can not be made without some danger, and requires considerable nerve and steadiness of hand. The stonework is so very open that, in case of a sudden attack of giddiness or the slipping of the foot, the body might pass through; there have been several such cases. Two thirds of the way up there is a watchman's station, where persons live to keep a lookout for fires; here the visitor's register is kept, and you can purchase prints, plans, and books descriptive of the cathedral.

The interior is rich in stained glass, but the most remarkable object of interest it contains is its world-renowned clock, invented three hundred years ago. It would require a volume to describe it. When you visit it, be particular to be present at 12 o'clock precisely, as that is the only time during the twelve hours when the cock crows, and all the images, puppets, etc., are set in motion. The old Episcopal Palace has been transformed into the *University*, on the second floor of which a new library is rapidly being formed.

The church of *St. Thomas* should be visited for the purpose of examining the monument of Marshal Saxe by Pigalle, erected to the memory of that hero by his sovereign, Louis XV. It is considered one of the finest efforts of the chisel. This church also contains two bodies in glass cases, said to be those of the Count of Nassau and his daughter; the flesh and clothes have been preserved in their present state for over 400 years. The *Public Library*, which formerly contained over 100,000 volumes, was rich in its collection of early efforts in the art of printing, among which were Metellin's Bible, printed in 1466, and Cicero, printed by Fust in 1466. This building was destroyed by the Prussian bombs during the late siege. Gutenberg, to whom a statue by David has been erected on Place Gutenberg, made his first attempt at printing here in 1436. On the site of the old Prefecture, in the middle of the 14th century, 2000 Jews were burned to death, accused of having poisoned the fountains and wells, which gave rise to the plague which at that time desolated the city.

The *Place Broglie*, constructed by Marshal Broglie in 1740, is the most animated portion of the town. It contains the new theatre and the best coffee. A military band plays here twice a week in the evenings. The old Prefecture is in front of the theatre; near it is the bronze statue erected to the *Marquis de Lamoignon*, a former prefect.

On *Place Kléber* stands a bronze statue of that famous general, who was born here in 1768, and assassinated in 1800 by a Turk at Cairo. The statue is by Gram.

Strasburg is noted for the celebrated *Pâté de foie gras*, made from the livers of geese. They are fed in such a manner that the liver grows to an unnatural size;

It often weighs three pounds when the goose is killed.

Steamers descend the Rhine daily to Mayence in ten hours. Omnibuses convey you to the railway station at Kehl. From thence to Baden-Baden the time is four hours.

The memorable siege of Strasburg by the Prussians, and its heroic resistance, only equalled by that of Paris, well deserve a few lines.

On the 8th of August a German officer appeared with a white flag before the city, and summoned the commandant, General Ubrich, to surrender, threatening a bombardment in case of refusal. This request was peremptorily denied, notwithstanding that the town was by no means in a state of defence, most of the garrison having been withdrawn from the town by Marshal McMahon. On the 19th of August the bombardment commenced, from which time it continued almost without interruption until the surrender of the city on the 28th of September, 1870. Among the principal buildings destroyed were the Bank of France, the Public Library, the Museum of Painting, the Theatre, the Prefecture, the Arsenal, the Palace of Justice, several churches, and part of the roof and the organ of the Cathedral. Whole streets were devastated, and the citadel was literally a mass of ruins.

On the 11th of September, a delegation sent by the Swiss, offering an asylum to the women and children of Strasburg, entered the city, and on the 15th 500 persons, and on the 17th 500 persons—old men, women, and children—passed the Prussian lines on their way to Switzerland, where every comfort was afforded them.

There are several routes by which Cologne may be reached: either down the left bank, via Saarbrück and Bludersbrück; or down the right bank, via Heidelberg and Frankfurt; or taking steamer at Mayence, which in warm weather would be the most interesting.

There are one or two excursions in the vicinity of Strasburg, viz., that to *Mont Saint Odile*, where is situated the celebrated convent of the same name; and that to *Saverne*, a town of 6600 inhabitants, where there is a handsome castle. The town is commended by the ruins of the old fortress of *Grœfstein*.

Kehl stands opposite Strasburg on the other side of the Rhine. It was from this point that Strasburg was bombarded during the French war. The batteries were placed in such a manner that they were out of sight of the French, communication being carried on by telegraph from an office on a distant steep to the forces in the trenches.

Kehl suffered much during the last war, but it was used to it, as it has been bombarded and razed a dozen times by French armies when crossing the Rhine. It now contains some 2300 inhabitants.

At *Appenweier* junction carriages are changed when going to *Basle*; distance 45 minutes from Strasburg. On the left notice the old castle of *Staufenberg*, which dates from the 11th century.

Offenberg junction. *Hotel, Fortuna*. This town is finely situated at the entrance to the valley of *Kinsig*, in the Grand-Duchy of Baden. It contains 5300 inhabitants. There is a statue erected here to *Sir Francis Drake*, the celebrated English admiral, who introduced the potato into Europe from *Santa Fé, Mexico*.

[A branch railway from *Offenburg* to *Hausach*, thence to *Villingen*, passing the towns of *Odenberg*, with the Gothic castle of the Russian Baron *Berthold*, *Hausach*, with the ruined castle of *Fleckenberg*; then *Hornberg*, situated on a height surmounted by an old donjon keep; *Trüben* (*Hotel, Och*). This place is the centre of the Black Forest production of clocks.

The *Falls of Trüben*, some ten minutes from the village, are the finest in Germany; they descend over seven stages of granite rock from a height of 550 feet.

Villingen, a town of 6000 inhabitants (*Hotel, Pear*); four miles east of which, near the town of *Stunningen*, is the source of the *River Neckar*, and at *Dannewitz*, eight miles by railway, in the garden of the Prince of *Fleckenberg*, between the palace and the church, is the source of the *Danube*. The town is the chief place in the Landgraviate of *Saar*, and contains 3450 inhabitants. The palace contains a collection of old pictures, engravings, and MSS. Diligence every day in 7 h. 45 m. to *Freiburg*, and in 5 h. 45 m. to *Nemstadt*, and railway to *Constance*.]

Passing *Kuppenheim* station, with a population of 2100, and *Orschweiler* station,

near which is the town of *Ettenheim*, which contains 3050 inhabitants. It was here that the French troops captured the Duc d'Anglen with a party of emigrants in 1804. He was accused of having conspired to overthrow the government; he was tried by a military commission, found guilty, and shot the same day. Napoleon in his "*Mémoires*" says that the sentence was executed without his knowledge.

Reminding station, near which are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Hochburg*.

Before arriving at Freiburg the station *Dunningen* is passed, near which is the town of *Waldkirch*, with its ruins of the castle of *Kastelberg* close by. As the train arrives at Freiburg, the ruined castle of the counts of *Zähringen*, founders of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, is passed.

Freiburg (Baden) contains 34,000 inhabitants (*Hotels, Zähringer Hof, Föhrenbach, and Deutscher Hof*); formerly the ancient capital of *Brisgau*, and belonged to Austria up to 1805, a space of 800 years. It revolted in 1416, and then gave itself to Austria. It is prettily situated on the outskirts of the Black Forest, on the River *Dreisam*, streams of which are carried through the streets.

The principal object of attraction in Freiburg is the *Münster*, or *Cathedral*, universally admired for its beautiful proportions and the chasteness of its decorations. It was commenced in 1122, and finished in 1612.

The western tower, about the only one ever finished in Germany, is 304 feet high. It is surmounted by a spire of most exquisite work and proportions. The principal entrance is decorated with sculpture of great beauty and richness. Its interior dimensions are: length, 336 feet; breadth, 100 feet; and height 91 feet. The church can be seen from 10.30 A.M. to 7 P.M.; 18 kr. fee to the custodian.

The interior contains a monument of *Barthold V.*, the last duke of *Zähringen*, erected 1228; a beautifully carved pulpit; and a remarkable work, consisting of thirteen carved figures, representing the Last Supper. The stained-glass windows are very beautiful.

Notice the painting over the high-altar by *Grün*. The University chapel contains two pictures by *Holbein*.

The University contains 300 students,

mostly natives of Baden. There is an *Anatomical Museum* attached to the University.

In front of the University stands a monument erected to the memory of a Franciscan friar, *Barthold Schwarz*, who, it is asserted, first invented gunpowder here in 1380.

There are three handsome fountains in the *Kaiserstrasse*: one adorned with statues of knights and saints, another erected in 1807 in honor of the Grand-Duke *Charles Frederick*, and the third with a statue of *Archduke Albert*, founder of the Superior School. This last is of recent construction.

The *Kaufhaus*, near the Cathedral, is a curious old Gothic building.

[A branch railway leads to the old important fortress of *Alt-Breisach*, situated on a high rock on the banks of the Rhine, and at one time the key of Germany in the west.

At *Mühlheim* station there is a diligence four times each day to the *Baths of Badenweiler*. These baths were known to the Romans, and those erected by them were discovered in 1748; they consist of swimming-bath, vapor-bath, etc., in all twelve baths, and are regarded as the most perfect west of Rome. There is a fine *Korssol*, with a small park. The excursions are numerous in the vicinity, among which is the ascent of the *Blauen*, which can be made in two hours from *Badenweiler*. There is a lovely view of the district from *Sophienruhe*, distance twenty minutes from the baths.]

Passing *Schlöngen* station, where the *Archduke Charles* was defeated by the French under *Morano* in 1796, we arrive at *Basle*. For description, see Index, Vol. III.

From *Basle* the train passes through Swiss territory nearly to *Constance*. Time, 4 hours; fare, first class, 11 marks; second class, 8 marks.

Constance is a very ancient city, but its population has become considerably reduced. It now contains 10,250 inhabitants. Although situated on the Swiss side of the lake, it belongs to the Duchy of Baden, having been ceded by Austria in 1806. The principal hotel is the *Isml*.

The *Cathedral*, or *Münster*, of Constance is a fine Gothic structure, founded in 1048; was rebuilt at the commencement of the 16th century. It was in this cathedral that John Huss was condemned. Robert Hallam, bishop of Salisbury, president of the English delegation which condemned him to be burned, is buried in front of the high-altar. The place is pointed out by a brass plate where Huss stood when receiving the sentence. Notice the bas-reliefs on the doors of the principal entrance. There are twenty compartments, representing scenes in the life of the Savior. Make the ascent of the tower: the view is magnificent. Examine the relics in the sacristy.

The ancient convent of the *Dominicans*, situated on a small island connected with the town by a bridge, is noted as the place of confinement of Huss: it is now used as a store-house. The *Salle de la Douane*, erected in 1388, contains numerous Roman, Germanic, and Huss relics; fee 1 fr. This building is particularly interesting from being the place of meeting of the famous Council of Constance, the object of which was to vindicate the authority of general councils, to which the Roman pontiff was declared to be amenable. The Council first proceeded to dispose of three popes—John XXII., Gregory II., and Benedict X. They then elected Martin V., settling the variances that had disturbed the Church for sixty years. A dark blot will, however, forever rest on the memory of the Council for their treachery in arresting John Huss and Jerome of Prague after the President of the Council, the Emperor Sigismund, had promised to give the former safe-conduct out of the reach of his enemies. Huss was treacherously seized, condemned, and burned at the stake on the 6th July, 1415, and Jerome on the 30th May the following year. The works of Wycliffe were condemned to be burned. The Coun-

cil consisted of over 400 of the greatest magnates and scholars of the Continent, including emperors, popes, cardinals, bishops, and archbishops. The sittings continued four years, from 1414 to 1418. The place where Huss suffered martyrdom, a short distance from the city, is still pointed out; also the house in *Paulastrasse* in which he lodged, and which contains a likeness of this celebrated theologian in relief on the wall. In the old building, now the *Café Barbarenz*, the Emperor Friedrich concluded peace with the Lombard cities in 1183.

Boats leave Constance for *Friedrichshafen*. Time, 1 hour; fare, 8 marks 8 kr. To *Romanshorn*; time, 1 hour. To *Lindau*, 1 h. 30 m. (This is the most direct route to Munich. Time, 4 hours. To *Rorschach*, 2 h. 30 m.)

Lake Constance is the largest of the German lakes, thirty-five miles long by eight wide. At its greatest depth it is nearly one thousand feet deep. The Rhine enters it at the southwest, and issues from it at the northwest. Its banks are noted for their great fertility, abounding in vineyards, corn-fields, and orchards, with handsome villas and smiling villages.

An excursion should be made to the island of *Meisau*, four miles from Constance. The house was once the property of the knights of the Teutonic Order. Steamers every few hours. Another excursion is that to the island of *Reichenau*, noted for its monastery, founded by Charlemagne, some portions of which still exist.

Constance to Paris, via Strasbourg. Time, 18 hours; fare, first class, 65 marks 5 g.

Constance to Schaffhausen. Time, 1 h. 33 m.; fare, 4 marks 2 g.

ROUTE No. 132.

Strasbourg to Cologne, via Forbach and Metz, Saarbrück, Treves, Hillesheim, and Düren.

From *Strasbourg* to *Forbach*, time 6 hours; and from *Forbach* to *Metz*, 2 h. 5 m.

Hagenau (Hotel, *Prov*) contains 11,250 inhabitants. It is situated on the River *Modar*, and was at one time a free city of the German Empire, afterward one of the principal French towns of the department of the Bas Rhin, and became again German after the late French war. There are few relics existing of its antiquity. Richard Cœur de Lion was here confined by the Emperor Henry VI. The church of St. George is the principal building; it dates from the 12th century.

[A line of railway branches off to the right to Mannheim, passing through the towns of *Weisenburg* and *Neustadt*.

Weisenburg, an old walled town situated on the Lauter, formerly belonging to the province of Alsace, but now annexed to Germany. It contains 7000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Bezel*.

About three miles southeast of this town is

Goldberg, where one of the first battles of the late Franco-German war took place, August 4, 1870. Here the brave General Douay was killed, after struggling for an entire day, outnumbered ten to one—De Failly's division being 10,000, and that of the crown-prince 100,000, two Prussian and one Bavarian army corps. General Douay's tomb is in the *Friedhof* cemetery, near the battle-field. (The first fight took place at *Saarbrück*, 30th of July, when the French attacked that town and were repulsed; the attack was renewed August 2, and the town taken.)

At *Winden* station there is a branch line six miles to the west. Here lies the old town of *Bergsheim*, containing a fine old castle. Hotel, *Rhein*. This is a good point of departure for excursions in the Vosges.

Landau.—This town is finely situated on the Queich, and contains 7000 inhabitants and 8000 troops. Hotels, *Pfäler Hof* and *Solman*. It was fortified at a very early date, besieged and taken seven times during the Seven-years' War; taken from the German Empire by Louis XIV., and fortified by Vauban in 1688. It was captured by the Margrave Lewis of Baden in 1702, but remained a French town from the Peace of Rastadt, in 1714, to 1814.

An excursion should be made from Landau to the ruins of the castle of *Ma-*

denburg, destroyed by the French in 1689; the distance two and a half hours, and the view one of the finest in the country.

A branch railway leads from Landau to

Ammerlaar (time, 40 minutes; hotels, *Roeder Ocker* and *Tri-fels*), a small town of 2700 inhabitants, mostly known as the nearest point to the famous ruined castle of *Tri-fels*, where Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England was confined by the Emperor Henry VI. for two years, 1192-1194. Returning from the Crusades, which he had undertaken in conjunction with Philip Augustus, king of France, and the Emperor Barbarossa, he was thrown on the coast of Dalmatia, and in traversing the territory of the Duke of Austria, was seized by that enemy and imprisoned in *Dernstein*, near Krems. He was afterwards sold by Duke Leopold to the Emperor Henry VI. for 80,000 marks, by whom he was brought in chains before the Diet at Hagenau to answer the charge of murder. Proving his innocence, his chains were removed; but his liberty was only restored by the payment of 250,000 marks of silver to the emperor. It is said that the minstrel Blondel discovered here the place of the king's confinement.]

The line continues on through *Neustadt* and *Worms* to *Mayence*. See route from *Saarbrück* to *Mayence*.

Passing through the forest of Hagenau and several unimportant stations, that of

Wört is reached. This small village of 1700 inhabitants is situated at the confluence of the Sauer and Salsach. Hotel, *Cheval d'Or*. It is now principally noted for the battle fought there on the 6th of August between the large army of the crown-prince, numbering 140,000 men, augmented by another Bavarian corps and the Württemberg legion, and the retreating division of General Douay (beaten August 4) and the residue of *Maréchal MacMahon's* corps, which, according to his report, numbered 85,000 men, where the French were again outnumbered four to one. The tree under which MacMahon stood during a portion of the fight is pointed out, only half a mile from the town. Nearly all the personal staff of MacMahon were killed; he himself had been in the saddle fifteen hours; and there was no ammunition left after three o'clock.

Brückhofen station is five miles from the town of

Fröschweiler, the centre of MacMahon's position during the battle of Wörth. It was completely destroyed during the fight, but has since been rebuilt.

Niederbrunn (Hotel, *Vanzdorf*), a place of annual resort during the summer months on account of its mineral waters, which were known to the Romans.

On the right, after leaving *Niederbrunn*, notice on the heights the ruins of the castle of *Falkenstein*. Ten miles farther and the celebrated stronghold of *Bitz* is reached. This fortress is situated on a steep rock of red sandstone. The citadel was constructed by Vauban in 1679; and although the town was reduced to ashes, and the barracks and other buildings burned after a long bombardment, commenced on August 8, it never was taken, and was only delivered up to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt.

[Discontinuing the Route No. 182, and turning west, visiting *Metz* and *Forbach*, then crossing Route No. 183, the traveler can proceed east through *Mannheim* and *Worms* to *Mayence*.

Metz was formerly one of the strongest fortresses belonging to France, and the capital of the department of the Moselle; it is now the capital of German *Lorraine*. It was at one time a free city of the German Empire. It is situated on the Moselle, and contains a population of 64,817. Principal hotel, *Grand Hôtel de Metz*. It possesses a fine cathedral, part of which dates from the 14th century. The whole church was restored in 1880-1885. The steeple is 385 feet high, from which the visitor has a magnificent view of the surrounding forts and battle-fields. On the *Place d'Armes* there is a statue to *Maréchal Fabert*, distinguished in the wars of Louis XIV. The church of *St. Vincent* is a fine Gothic structure, dating from the 13th century. The church of *St. Eustache* dates from the 13th century. In the *Place Royale* stands the bronze statue of *Maréchal Ney*, who was born at Metz. It was erected in 1881, and contains the simple name "Ney." He was shot in Paris December 7, 1815.

At the southwest of the city there is a handsome *Eplanade*, near which is the great *Casernes Emperor William*.

The town contains also a large arsenal,

with a cannon-foundry, and a military hospital. The fortifications were planned by Vauban. The most important works are the forts of *Belle Croix* and *La Double Couronne*; also a redoubt called *Le Paté*, which may be converted into an island. It was besieged in 1552 during ten months by the Emperor Charles V., who was finally obliged to raise the siege, when it was ceded to France with *Toul* and *Verdun*. Until the late war it has borne the name of the *Virgin Fortress*; but on the 27th of October, 1870, it capitulated. 3 marshals of France, 66 generals, 6000 officers, and 178,000 troops surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The whole army was under the command of *Marshal Bazaine*, who was tried by a court-martial in 1873, sitting at the *Grand Trianon*, under the presidency of the *Duc d'Aumale*, and sentenced to be degraded and shot, for not having done all that duty and honor required. The court, however, recommended him to the clemency of the president, and *Marshal MacMahon* commuted his sentence to imprisonment for twenty years. The Peace of 1871 incorporated the fortress with the new German empire.

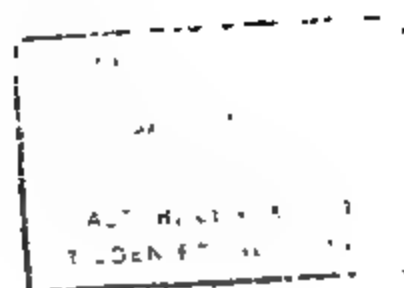
Four miles from Metz is *Gravelotte*, which will forever remain an object of great historical importance, on account of the bloody deeds it saw on the 16th and 18th of August, 1870. Opposite the hotel *Chapel d'Or* stands the house where *Napoleon III.* and the prince imperial slept August 16th. Here the King of Prussia lost 20,000 men in his attempt to stop *Bazaine's* retreat on *Verden*.

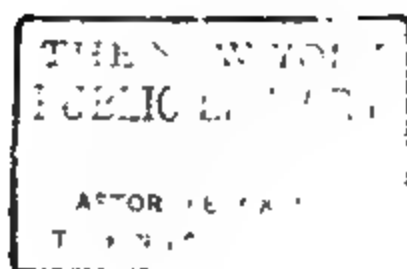
The battle of *Vionville* was fought on the 16th, and that of *Gravelotte* on the 18th. The French, in both battles, were outnumbered by 114,000 men. No colors, guns, or prisoners were taken in either fight. The French had 110,000, and the Germans 190,000 infantry and 24,000 cavalry. An excursion should be made past the fort *St. Priest* to the *Château Fraascht*, where the capitulation of Metz was signed.

Forbach.—A busy manufacturing town, and before the war the seat of the French custom-house.

Neubirchen junction, whence the direct line to *Mayence* proceeds northwest through *Oberstein*, and the line to *Mannheim* east through *Neustadt*.

From *Neubirchen* to *Neustadt*. Time, 3





hours. Passing *Homburg*, a fortress celebrated in the Thirty-years' War, whence there is a branch line to

Zweibrücken, formerly the capital of the Duchy of Zweibrücken, and the seat of its dukes.

Landstuhl.—The former residence of the counts of *Sickingen*, whose ruined castle commands the town.

Kaiserslautern.—A busy town of 18,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Schnee*. A prison now occupies the old castle built by the Emperor *Barbarossa*. There are a number of iron and woolen manufactories in the town.

At *Neustadt* junction (Hotel, *Löwe*), situated in a charming position, the direct line from *Strasbourg* passes through the town.

There is a small branch line, in 45 minutes, to *Dürkheim*, a small town of 7000 inhabitants, and much frequented in the autumn for the grape-cure.

Ludwigsfelde (Hotel, *Deutsche Haus*), containing 5750 inhabitants, formerly one of the ancient fortresses of *Mannheim*, and daily becoming, since the erection of its port, of more importance. Travelers for *Heidelberg* here change cars.

Worms (Hotel, *Alter Kaiser*), situated fifteen minutes from the banks of the Rhine. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, and was almost entirely destroyed in 1689 by the French under *Malac*. *Worms* was at one time a free imperial city, and the seat of numerous Diets, two of which were of much importance in the history of the world. One, held in 1495, which abolished the right of private war; and the other at which *Luther* declared for the Reformed doctrine.

The Cathedral is the finest building in *Worms*, built in the solid Romanesque order. It has two towers at each end. It was repaired in 1860. It has two choirs and two altars, one for the chapter and the other for the laity. In the chapel of the *Fontes* are two fine tombs of the 15th century; it is ordinarily closed, but a small peep-hole will open the door.

Not far from the Cathedral the foundations of the *Bischöfshof*, destroyed in 1689 and 1794. It was here that *Luther* appeared before *Charles V.* and the Diet of the empire, which resulted in the latter declaring his doctrine to be heretical.

On *Lutherplatz* stands the fine monument erected to the memory of *Luther*, the last work of the sculptor *Rieschke*, inaugurated June 25, 1868. It is composed of eight statues, in bronze, elevated on a lofty pedestal fifty feet square. In the centre is *Luther* intent on his Bible, having at his feet his four precursors, viz., *Wickliffe*, *Waldo*, *John Huss*, and *Savonarola*. At the four corners are *Frederick the Wise*, *Philip the Generous*, *Melanchthon*, and *Rauchlin*. Three females personify the three cities connected with the Reformation—*Magdeburg*, *Augsburg*, and *Spire*.

The *Liebfrauenkirche*, north of the city, most of which dates from the 15th century, was restored in 1868, and is much frequented by pilgrims.

The old Jewish Synagogue, which dates from the 13th century, is well worth a visit.

The country around *Worms* is mostly the scene of the old German poem, the *Nibelungenlied*.

Railway to *Frankfort*, *Heidelberg*, and *Mannheim*. For *Mayence*, see Route No. 184.]

Continuing our Route No. 182 we arrive at

Saarbrück, finely situated on the River *Saar*, which waters a country abounding in fortresses. The town is divided into two parts by the river—one side is called *St. Johann*, and the other *Saarbrück*—connected by a bridge, and together containing 17,300 inhabitants. Hotels, *Zin* on one side, and *Gerspruck* on the other.

The Schloss was inhabited up to 1703 by the princes of *Nassau-Saarbrück*, and its church contains numerous tombs of members of this family. The town is noted for its fine coal-mines, which employ some 15,000 workmen.

At *Saarbrück* the French war opened by an attack on the town, July 30, 1870. This was repulsed by the Germans; but it was again renewed on the 2d of August with success. It was considered of the greatest importance by *Napoleon* to capture this place, as it commanded three lines of railways, on which troops and stores were being rapidly moved. The action commenced between nine and ten o'clock, and at one the French had their batteries planted in the parade-ground. When the French had gained the heights command-

ing the town, the celebrated mitrailleuses were first posted, and with great success. A detachment of German soldiers undertook to cross the railway bank, when the mitrailleuses fired at a distance of nearly a mile. In a moment the detachment was dispersed, leaving half its number on the field. A second detachment shared the same fate. The French were in raptures at this success of a weapon now first tried in actual warfare. It was here that the prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire."

Descending the lovely valley of the Saar, and Saarbrück is reached. This is a strong fortress, belonging to Prussia since 1815. It was fortified by Vauban, 1681, in one year, for the purpose of winning a bet he had made with Louis XIV. Its name was changed during the first French Revolution to *Sarrelière*. It is the birth-place of Marshal Ney, whose family mansion is pointed out. There is an establishment of falconry in the vicinity.

Mettlach.—Here is an old Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th century. It is now used as a manufactory of falconry, which is quite celebrated. On the top of a rock, almost inaccessible, are the ruins of *Montclair*, destroyed in 1659 by the Elector of Treves.

Before arriving at Saarburg, notice on the heights on the right-hand side the chapel of *Coëst*. Frederick William IV. of Prussia repaired it in 1838, for the purpose of burying the remains of John of Bohemia, the blind king, who was killed at the battle of Crecy in 1346.

Saarburg (Hotel, Post), picturesquely situated at the bottom of a valley, and commanded by the ruins of an ancient castle belonging to the Elector of Treves.

Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, contains a population of 21,849. Principal hotels, *Trierischer Hof* and *Maison Rouge*, both admirably conducted. This ancient city is situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and has the reputation of being the oldest city in Germany. A colony was established here by the Emperor Augustus. It afterward became the capital of the Roman Empire north of the Alps, and the residence of Constantine, Julian, Valentinian, Theodosius, and other emperors. Treves became the residence and was under the rule of a series of archbishops for one thou-

sand years, who were princes and electors of the German Empire. The last of these removed to Coblenz in 1786, since which time Treves has declined in importance. This city contains a greater quantity of Roman remains than any other city in Northern Europe, more remarkable, however, for their vastness than for the beauty or purity of their style.

The *Palace of the Electors* occupies the site of a Roman edifice, a part only of which remains, the rest having been destroyed to make way for the palace. This portion is now called the *Heathen's Tower*; the walls are ten feet in thickness, and, though composed entirely of bricks and tiles, are without a crack on the surface. This was the favorite residence of Constantine. The palace to which this building was attached is a handsome edifice, now used as a barrack. A little in front of the palace are remains of Roman baths, and a quarter of a mile east of the baths, outside the walls, is a Roman amphitheatre, the size of which is 234 feet long and 155 feet broad. Here Constantine entertained his subjects with Frankish sports, which consisted of exposing thousands of unarmed Franks to be torn to pieces by wild beasts.

The *Cathedral at Treves* is supposed to have been built by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, who placed here our Saviour's coat without seam. Little remains of the original building. It is supposed to have consisted of nine arches, supported by four granite pillars; three of these still remain, but were walled up for the preservation of the building in the 11th century, the fourth column having given way. The church contains several interesting monuments of the Electors of Treves. The church of *Notre Dame*, or *Lichfrankenkirche*, dates from the 13th century, and is one of the finest specimens of pure Gothic seen in Germany. The interior, in the shape of a Greek cross, is supported by 12 elegant columns, on each of which is painted an apostle. The church was restored in 1871. The *Basilica*, constructed in the 4th century, formerly the residence of the bishops, has been transformed into a Protestant church.

To the south of this there are some *Roman Baths*; five hundred yards from which are situated the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, in the centre of vine-covered hills.

It was capable of containing 60,000 persons. The *Porta Nigra*, or Black Gate, is one of the most interesting monuments of Treves, believed to have been built during the time of Constantine. In the 11th century, Simeon of Syracuse made its summit his habitation, in imitation of Simeon Stylites. After his death he was enrolled in the calendar of saints; the building was consecrated, a circular apsis was attached to one end, thus forming three churches in it, one above another, where service was regularly performed. The *Town Library* contains some 95,000 volumes, with some rare MSS.

To obtain a fine view of Treves, go up to the top of the *Mariensäule*, a high tower crowned by a statue of the Virgin.

An excursion should be made to *Igel*, two hours from Treves, to examine the *Roman column of Igel*, one of the finest monuments west of the Alps.

The bridge over the Moselle, mentioned by Tacitus, is believed to have been founded in the time of Augustus. It was blown up by the French during the wars of Louis XIV., and the piers of large stones are the only ancient parts remaining; many of these are from six to nine feet in length.

Steamers navigate the Moselle, arriving and departing each day from and to Coblenz; descending the river in twelve hours, and ascending in thirty-six. Fare, 12 marks. By railway the time is only eight or nine hours.

The time from Treves to Düren on the Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle road is 4 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 18 marks 7 g.; second class, 10 marks 2 g.

The route passes by the mountains of *Eifel*, and part of the distance by the valley of the Moselle, passing *Ehrang*, where it mounts through a most picturesque valley over bridges and viaducts.

Kylburg is finely situated at the foot of a mountain on the banks of the Kyll, commanded by the Gothic church of *St. Thomas*.

Gerolstein.—Hotels, *Post* and *Clemens*. Picturesquely situated on the *Kyll*, and commanded by the ruins of an old castle. Numerous excursions in the *Eifel* are made from this point; also that to *Daan*, in 2 h. 30 m.

It is from this town that Field-Marshal *Daan*, who defeated Frederick the Great

at Kolin, takes his name, although born in Vienna in 1705.

After passing numerous unimportant stations,

Zülpich is reached: this is a small town of 1500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by mediæval walls. In the subterranean church under the church of *St. Peter* it is supposed that Clovis, after the battle of Tolbiacum, was baptized, after adopting the Christian religion.

Düren. See Route No. 145.

ROUTE No. 183.

Strasbourg to Basle, via Colmar and Mühlhausen. Time, 5 hours; fare, first class, 9 marks 7 g.; second class, 5 marks 4 g.

Strasbourg, described in Route No. 181.

There is nothing of importance to be seen passing over this route, the towns being only important in a manufacturing point of view. The line runs through the valley of Alsace, and parallel with the Rhine and the *Canal du Rhone au Rhin*.

Schlettstadt (Hotel, *de l'Aigle*), situated on the left bank of the *Ill*, containing 9500 inhabitants, formerly a free city of the empire. It was bombarded from October the 19th to the 24th, 1870, when it surrendered to the Germans. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Allies in 1815.

The fortifications erected by Vauban have been dismantled since the Franco-German War. The churches of *St. Georges* and *St. Foy* deserve a visit; the latter was constructed in the 11th century, after the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at *Jerusalem*.

Bideauxville is prettily situated at the entrance of a picturesque valley. Above the town are the ruined castles of *Bideauxpierre*, *Giraberg*, and *St. Ulrich*.

Two hours south of this lies the ancient town of *Kaiserberg*, at the entrance to the valley of the *Weiss*.

Colmar contains 22,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Deux Bâtes*. This town was formerly the capital of the department of the *Haut Rhin*, now the principal seat of the Court of Appeal for Alsace and Lorraine. In

the 18th century Colmar became a free city of the empire. It was taken by Louis XIV. in 1673, and its fortifications destroyed. They are now used as promenades.

The *Cathedral* dates from the early part of the 17th century, and contains some good painted glass.

The *Museum* contains a few paintings and a library of 35,000 volumes. Sunday and Thursday free, other days a small *pourboire*. Notice an *adolite* which fell here in 1492.

The *Halls aux Blis* was formerly a church.

Admiral Rapp was a native of Colmar. Monuments have been erected to him on *Place Rapp* and on the *Champs de Mars*.

Mühlhausen (Hotels, *Romane* and *de la Paix*) was formerly the principal manufacturing city in the French department of the Upper Rhine. It contains 51,000 inhabitants, many having left when the city was transferred to the Germans, most going to Algeria, and many of the principal manufacturing firms going to Paris.

Mühlhausen was formerly the capital of a small independent state, from 1468 to 1796, when it was united to France. It was transferred to Germany in 1871 by the Treaty of Frankfurt. The *Hôtel de Ville* is the principal building in the town; it dates from 1551, and was restored in 1846, and contains some allegorical frescoes.

The *Reformed Church* is a handsome Gothic building of modern construction; it is surmounted by five spires.

The edifice belonging to the Industrial Society contains a cabinet of natural history and a technical collection.

Passing *Huningue*, fortified by Vauban in 1679, and destroyed by the Austrians in 1815, we arrive at

Bonn. For description, see Index, Vol. III.

cursion to *Ems* via *Schwalbach* and *Nassau*), *Frankfurt*, *Darmstadt*, *Mannheim*, *Heidelberg*, *Carlsruhe*, and *Baden-Baden*. Time, 8 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 36 marks; second class, 25 marks.

If making the Rhine tour for the first time, most travelers will prefer taking the steamer during the summer season, although the views from the river's banks in many cases surpass those from its surface.

Steamers leave Cologne and Deutz daily for different points on the Rhine. There are two lines, the Dutch Company, which runs steamers between Rotterdam and Mannheim, and the Cologne and Düsseldorf Company. The boats of the last named are the better of the two lines. They are built somewhat on the style of the small river boats of the United States, having deck saloons whence an unobstructed view in all weather. The usual time to Mayence, which is as far as the tourist should go by steamer, is twelve hours. The time descending is about one third less.

As the hours of departure are continually being changed, the traveler had better inquire at the agency in the town; he had also better purchase his tickets there, otherwise he may be charged with the whole distance the steamer has come.

Breakfasts and dinners are supplied on board at very reasonable prices. There is always a printed tariff which can be consulted.

The Rhine ranks first among European rivers in regard to the variety and beauty of the scenery through which it flows, and also in respect to the historical associations and traditional memories connected with its banks, and exceeds in length any other European river that flows directly into the ocean—being little short of 800 miles, and draining an area of over 71,000 square miles.

As between Cologne and Bonn there is nothing to admire, the tourist had better proceed to the latter point by rail. The railway is finished to Mayence on both banks of the river.

Bonn contains 28,400 inhabitants. Principal hotels are *Golden Star*, one of the finest houses in Germany, and *Grand Hôtel Royal*, beautifully situated on the banks of

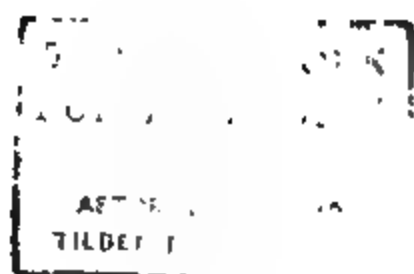
ROUTE No. 184.

THE TOUR OF THE RHINE.

From *Cologne* to *Strasbourg*, via *Bonn*, *Cochem* (excursion of the Moselle to *Trèves*), *Bingen* (excursion to *Saarbrück* via *Kreuznach*), *Mayence*, *Wiesbaden* (ex-

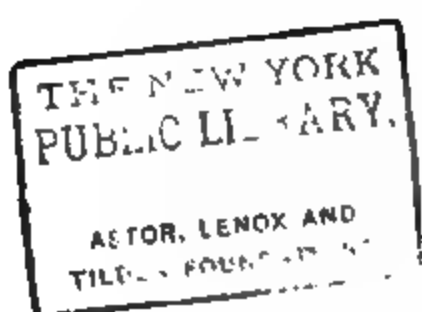
THE RHINE FROM BASLE TO BADEN





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the Rhine, with fine English garden. This town is noted for its splendid University, which occupies the immense palace formerly owned by the Electors of Cologne, who removed their court in the middle of the 16th century. The building was constructed early in the last century, is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and has a spacious library of over 100,000 volumes. The University was established here by the King of Prussia in 1818, and owes its celebrity to the splendid discipline maintained among the students, who now number 830. Prince Albert was formerly a student here. The University contains a museum of Rhinish antiquities. The academical hall is ornamented with singular fresco portraits, in which the four faculties of philosophy, jurisprudence, medicine, and theology are portrayed in the faces of the most celebrated teachers of the respective sciences. The *Münster*, said to have been founded by the Empress Helena, is surmounted by five towers. It contains a few monuments, and a bronze statue of the empress; it was restored in 1844. The beauty of Bonn consists in its lovely environs and long avenues of shade-trees.

The celebrated composer Beethoven was born here in 1770. A bronze statue by *Hübner* was erected to his memory in 1838.

Fifteen minutes southwest of the town stands the castle of *Poppelsdorf*, which contains a fine collection of minerals and objects in natural history; also a *bas-relief* of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn.

One of the finest excursions in the neighborhood is to the church on the summit of *Kremberg*, behind *Poppelsdorf*. The church contains a copy of the *Scala Santa*, or Holy Stairs at Rome, which led to *Pilate's* judgment-seat, and bears the stains of the blood which fell from the Saviour's head when wounded by the crown of thorns. Pilgrims go up and down the stairs upon their bended knees. In the vault below are the bodies of the monks who lived in the convent which formerly stood on the site of the church. They lie in twenty-five coffins, in an undecayed state, exposed to the gaze of the curious. Their shriveled skin and horrid appearance, while it fills the superstitious with holy awe, turns the intelligent traveler away in disgust.

Godshard.—Hotel, *Minster*. A town of 1050 inhabitants. Much frequented for its agreeable situation and mineral waters. The ruins of the ancient castle of the Electors of Cologne is a most conspicuous object; it dates from the early part of the 12th century. It was destroyed in 1556. The ruins are now the property of the Emperor of Germany.

There are numerous excursions in the vicinity.

Königswinter (on the left going up).—Hotel, *de l'Europe* and *de Berlin*. A handsome modern town containing 1550 inhabitants, and situated at the foot of the *Sven Mountains*, the best point from whence to make a tour of the beautiful scenery of this group of hills.

Drachenfels, so called from its cave, in which the dragon was killed by the heroed *Sigfried*. Its summit is crowned by an old castle, once the fortress and watch-tower of the robbers of the Rhine. Here they could spy the vessels they intended to plunder, and defend themselves against one hundred times their number when attacked. On one of the other summits was another castle, belonging to the Archbishop of Cologne. Byron gives a glowing description of this, the most enchanting portion of the lovely Rhine:

"The misted wags of *Drachenfels*

From o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine,
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine,
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have striv'd a name which I should use
With double joy wert thou with me.

"And peasant-girls, with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers,
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;

Above, the frequent feudal towers
Through green leaves lift their walls of gray,
And many a rock which steeply towers,
And noble arch in proud decay,
Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers;
But one thing want these banks of Rhine—
Thy gentle hand to sleep in mine.

"The river nobly flows and flows,

The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose

Some freer beauty varying round:
The haughtiest breast its wish might bound
Through life to dwell delighted here;
Nor could on earth a spot be found
To Nature and to me so dear,
Could thy dear eyes, in following mine,
Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine."

Guides may be procured at the hotels to make the tour of the Seven Mountains.

As far as lovely scenery is concerned, this portion of the Rhine is considered the finest. On a small island in the river is the building once used by the nuns of St. Ursula. When these establishments were broken up by the French, this one was preserved through the intercession of Josephine. It is now used as a nunnery for Sisters of Charity. The bride of Roland, nephew of Charlemagne, took the veil here on hearing a false report of her husband's death, and on the left bank (right as you ascend) of the Rhine stands the castle of *Rolandseck*, built, it is said, by Roland, that he might see the convent where his bride had hidden herself from the world. The castle was at one time the home of a band of robbers, who made themselves the terror of the Rhine.

Rolandseck station. *Hotel, de Rolandseck*. The modern *Belvidere*, built high above the castle, some twenty minutes from the hotel, is one of the very best points of view on the Rhine; fee, 5 g. Half a mile farther is the crater of *Redersberg*, seventy feet deep, and four hundred yards in diameter.

On the right as we ascend the town of

Unkel is passed, where the river makes a wide curve. The country residences here are numerous and handsome.

Remagen.—*Hotel, Fürstenberg*. This is a centre for numerous excursions. This was the *Rigomagus* of the Romans. Below this town, situated on an eminence, stands the magnificent Gothic church of *Apollonariikirche*, erected by the Count *Fürstenberg-Stammheim*. Open from 9.30 A.M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. It was finished in 1839 by *Zwirner*, architect of the Cologne Cathedral. It is ornamented with ten large frescoes, by *Deger*, *Müller*, and *Ittenbach*. The view from the church is superb.

On our left, near the water, is the town of *Linz*, strongly fortified. The archbishops of Cologne built the tower we still see there for the purpose of defending the town against the natives of *Andernach*, and to collect the toll from the navigators of the Rhine.

The *Pfarrkirche*, on the height, contains a fine picture of the Annunciation and Crucifixion, Nativity, Presentation, and

Adoration. Twenty minutes from the town are the basalt quarries of *Dattenberg*; and one and a half hours farther are those of *Mündelsberg*, near which is the chateau of the Prince of *Salm-Kryburg*.

On the same side the blackened walls of the castle of *Ockrafels* are passed.

The castle of *Arenfels*, which rises on our right, was erected by Henry of *Isenburg*, and now the property of Count *Wentzel*, by whom it has been restored.

Höningen station on the same side, then *Niederbrunnig* on the left: at the south end of this town there is an old Teutons' lodge.

On our left we pass the small village of *Rheinbach*, to the east of which rises a square tower eighteen feet high, the only remnant of the castle of *Rheinbach*, which was dismantled by the French in 1689, and destroyed in 1775. Adjoining it a new castle was erected by *Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg* in 1832. The interior contains some fine frescoes and modern pictures.

On our right we pass the village of *Brühl*: it is celebrated for its tuff-stone, of volcanic origin, which, when ground up into powder, possesses the peculiar property of hardening under water, often being made into cement. The stone was used by the Romans for coffins, as it had the property of absorbing the moisture of the body. This gave them the name of *sarcophagi*, or "flesh-consumers," applied now to all stone coffins. The cement is used largely in the construction of the dikes of Holland.

On the left notice on the summit of a rock the remains of the castle of *Hammerstein*. This was the refuge, in 1106, of the Emperor Henry IV. when persecuted by his son, Henry V. It was also during that time the place of deposit of the regalia of the empire. It was besieged and occupied by the Swedes during the Thirty-years' War, and destroyed by the Archbishop of Cologne in 1690.

Andernach (*Hotel, Hachenbruch*), one of the most ancient towns on the banks of the Rhine. It was called by the Romans *Antonacum*, and was conquered by the *Alemanni* in 355; retaken by the Emperor *Julian* in 359. It was captured and burned by the French in 1693. Notice the lofty watch-tower breached by the French cannon.

On the left we pass the town of *Nauwied*. Hotel, *Acher*. In this town is a palace belonging to the Prince of Wied, which contains numerous relics dug up near the town, and supposed to belong to the inhabitants of the colony of *Victoria*, destroyed in the 4th century.

The community of the *Herrnkutter*, or Moravian Brothers, occupy a separate portion of the town. They number about 400 members. They were originally followers of John Huss. They have their own laws, which are administered by their elders. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, carrying on different trades, the produce of which is devoted to the society. The females are all dressed in a particular manner, according to their station in life. The head-dress of a young girl is red; unmarried young woman, pink; married, blue; and widows, white. Strangers can visit their establishment, but they are expected to purchase some of their wares.

On the right notice a square watch-tower called *Weissenthurm*, or "White Tower," on the frontier of *Treves*. It is noted for being the place where the French crossed the Rhine in 1797, in spite of the Austrians, who fiercely contested their passage. A monument has been erected to the French General Hoche, who consummated that memorable exploit by imitating Julius Cæsar, who, nearly 2000 years ago, crossed the river in the same manner when leading his army against the *Sicambri*.

On the opposite side of the river stands the village of *Engers*, the ancient capital of the *Engurgan*. Here in the 14th century the Archbishop von Falkenstein erected a castle to protect the Rhine traders against the counts of *Westerwald*. Notice a portion of its tower rising from a modern chateau erected in 1788, now used as a military school.

Willschhofen, above which are the iron-works. Some three miles up the valley is the village and chateau of *Sayn*, the property of the Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein. It contains some fine modern paintings, which are shown in the absence of the family. Some distance beyond are the ruins of the old castle of the same family destroyed by the French during the Thirty-years' War, and further on is the castle

of the robber-knights the *Counts of Isenburg*.

At *Nauendorf* many of the large timber rafts the tourist meets on the Rhine are formed from smaller ones.

On the right, near *Kesselheim*, stand the ruins of the castle of *Soldernbusch*, formerly the residence of the Electors of *Treves*, and during the French Revolution the residence of many of the Bourbon princes, the head-quarters of the exiles, where all their plots were hatched for the recovery of France from the Republicans.

Before arriving at *Coblentz* the commanding rock of *Ehrenbreitstein*, the "Gibraltar of the Rhine," comes in view. It stands 400 feet above the level of the Rhine. As early as 1018 it was presented by the Franconian king Dagobert to the bishops of *Treves*, who made it their stronghold; later they built a palace at the foot of the rock. The fortress has only twice been captured: first by the French, in 1681, through stratagem, and again by the French in 1798, when all its provisions had been exhausted. It was besieged by Louis XIV. in 1688; and, although the great engineer Vauban brought all his ability to bear against it, he was unsuccessful. It was also besieged during the years 1795 to 1798. The French added some new works to increase its strength; but after the Peace of *Lunéville* in 1801 they blew it up. After the Peace of Paris it was restored to Prussia, and the French paid fifteen million francs for the purpose of placing it in its former condition. It cost the Prussian government eighteen million francs to repair it.

It is capable of accommodating 100,000 men, but 8000 are sufficient to man it properly. It is defended by 400 cannon. It is said that provisions for 8000 men for ten years can be stored in its magazines. It contains about 50,000 stands of arms, all needle-guns. It may be visited by procuring a ticket, for which a small fee is demanded.

Fort Alerstein is situated south of *Ehrenbreitstein*, and completes the fortifications on that side of the Rhine.

Coblentz.—The river is here crossed by a bridge of boats. The town is built upon a triangular piece of land between the rivers *Moselle* and *Rhine*, and is surrounded

ed by powerful fortifications. The streets are mostly regular, and many of the public buildings handsome. Principal hotel, and one of the best on the Rhine, is the *Giant*, directly opposite the steamboat landing.

Coblentz was founded B.C. 9, and was called *Confluentes*, from the confluence of the two rivers Moselle and Rhine, which name has become corrupted to Coblentz. It is the capital of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and the strongest bulwark of Germany.

It was taken by the French in 1794, who made it the capital of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. In 1814 the Allies compelled the French to evacuate the town, since which time it has belonged to Prussia. Its situation is one of the most lovely and agreeable on the Rhine, especially during the summer season; the great number of arrivals and departures each day (as all tourists must stop here), the presence of the military, who are every where to be seen, its parades, music, etc., make two or three days' residence very enjoyable.

Near the junction of the two rivers is situated the church of *St. Castor*, founded in 836; it is the church in which Charlemagne divided his empire among his grandchildren. Most of the present structure dates from the 13th century, and its pointed arches belong to the 15th. In the choir there is a fine monument to *Archbishop von Falkenstein*; also two good modern frescoes. There is also a monument to *St. Riza*, erected in 1862. In front of this church is a fountain, erected as a monument by Napoleon on his march to invade Russia, with an inscription recording the event. A few months later, the Russians, in pursuit of the French army on their way to Paris, passed the monument, when the commander of the forces ordered the following sarcastic addition to the inscription: "*Va et approuve par nous, commandant Russu de la Ville de Coblenca, Janvier 1^{er}, 1814*"—"Seen and approved by us, Russian commandant of the city of Coblentz, January 1, 1814." The principal building in Coblentz is the palace built by the Bishop of Treves in 1778. It has been fitted up for the Emperor of Germany as a summer residence. It fronts on the great square, on which

stands a fountain obelisk. Parades are held here once a week, when the military band plays, Wednesdays at 11.00. The interior is beautifully adorned, and may be visited when the imperial family are absent. The banqueting and electoral halls are very fine. The north wing contains the palace chapel, adjoining is an English chapel, which the emperor has placed at the disposition of the resident English.

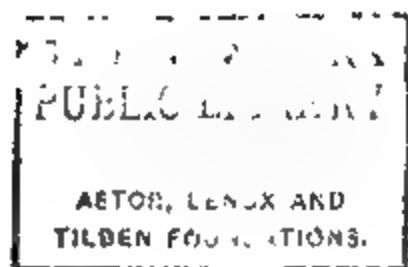
Above the bridge of boats a splendid new iron railway bridge was opened in 1866. Foot passengers can also cross. Near this is the *Arkigen*, or Rhine Gardens—land reclaimed from the Rhine by the Empress of Germany—a beautiful walk along the banks of the river, where the military band often plays. There is a *Casino* in the town, with a fine ball-room, reading-rooms, and garden. Coblentz is not a business place of great repute; it is only well known for the production of sparkling Moselle and Hock wines. Messrs. H. Hurter and Son, wholesale wine merchants, purveyors to the Emperor of Germany, have the finest establishment and largest wine-cellar here, and well worth a visit. They keep an immense stock of the choicest sparkling Moselle and Hock, far superior to Champagne. Besides these wines, you will find in their cellar a collection of all the choice wines of the country, viz., the genuine Castle Johannisberg, the Steinberg Cabinet, Hochheim, Marco-brunn, etc. The gentlemen of the firm are most happy in showing visitors the whole process of preparing the wines. This house has also a branch establishment at Hamburg, near Frankfort, also one in London, 11 Adam St. Seltzer-water and wine are the principal articles of commerce at Coblentz.

On the left bank, below the junction of the Moselle, stands the monument erected to the youthful and heroic General Marceau, who was killed at the battle of Altonkirchen in 1796.

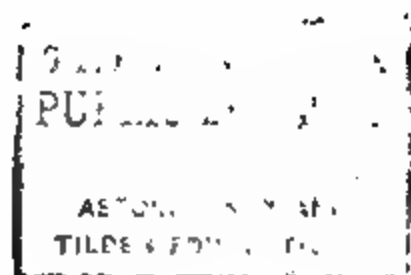
"By Coblentz, on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of a verdant mound;
Beneath its base a hero's ashes hid—
Our enemy's; but let not that forbid
Honor to Marceau, or whose early tomb
Tears, big tears, gashed from the rough soldiers' lid,
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,
Falling for France, whose rights he battled to resume."

CÖBLENZ

1844



THE RHINE FROM BADEN TO COBLENZ



PUERTO

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THE MOSELLE FROM TRÉVES TO COBLENZ

The excursions in the vicinity of Coblenz are both interesting and numerous. The principal is that to the castle of *Stolzenfels*. It was built by one of the archbishops of Treves, both as a residence and fortress, and is one of the most imposing castles on the Rhine, and the view is unsurpassed. It was presented to the King of Prussia by the city of Coblenz, by whom it was repaired. Many of the rooms are beautifully frescoed. The armory contains numerous relics, among which are the swords of Murat, Napoleon, and Blucher. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were entertained here by the King of Prussia in 1845. It may be either visited by carriage from Coblenz—one-horse carriage, 4 marks; two horses, 8 marks; distance three miles—or from the railway station of *Capellen*, fee for one person, 1 mark; for a party, 3 marks. About half an hour's distance from the town stands the hydropathic station of *Laach*, where there is good accommodation for moderate prices. It is finely situated on the verge of a forest, where there is capital shooting: it belongs to the Messrs. Hürter of Coblenz, who are exceedingly kind in granting visitors permission to shoot.

To the *Hall of Chartreuse*, another interesting walk or drive, a visit should be made; the view is magnificent. It is half a mile above the town, and takes its name from an old convent, which was removed to give place to *Fort Constantine*. *Fort Alexander* crowns the top of the slope.

Another excursion is that to the *Kahnkopf*, the highest point of the forest, 1100 feet above the level of the sea. From this spot there is a magnificent view of the "Seven Mountains" near Bonn, the Eifel, Coblenz, and all the surrounding villages.

The following excursions are well worth making, each one of which will occupy one day:

1. To the *Castle of Elz*, belonging to the Count of Elz, a splendid drive along the Moselle; it is beautifully situated in a ravine surrounded by mountains.

2. To the *Lake of Laach*, where the vicinity is all volcanic; near which is *Nieder-Mendig*, a village with a dozen or more breweries. The cellars are very cold, situated in volcanic stones. Return by the valley of *Bredt* and the iron watering-

place of *Tommstein*—the water here resembles those of *Selters* (accommodation at the *Karhans*)—and by *Andernach*.

3. To *Neuenahr*, a watering-place opened in 1854. The waters of which are most efficacious in cases of pulmonary complaints, gout, and scrofula; less strong than those of Carlsbad, but stronger than those of Ems or Vichy; they are also beneficial in cases of diabetes. On a lofty peak rises the *Castle of Neuenahr*, once the seat of a younger branch of the Counts Von der Ahre.

From this place to *Altenahr* in one hour through a magnificent valley, where the famous *Wapporshausen* red wine grows. Go by rail from Coblenz to Remagen, then by carriage to Neuenahr, Altenahr, and back to Remagen.

4. To *Ahrweiler*, where there is a church built by the priest himself. The interior of which is in imitation of Mosais, from whence there is another splendid view of *Ehrenbreitstein*, Coblenz, and the Rhine and Moselle valleys.

[*The Moselle River to Treves*.—This is an excursion that can not be particularly recommended, unless the traveler has plenty of time, and has some particular reason for going to Treves by river, occupying two days; or coming from Treves to Coblenz, taking twelve or fifteen hours. There are few objects of attraction, with the exception of ruined castles and pretty views; and if the water should be low, which is generally the case in summer, recourse must be taken to row-boats, or land and take the diligence. For a pedestrian the route is always interesting. We would, however, advise an excursion as far as

Cocher, up one day and down the next.

The railway from Coblenz to Treves is only eight hours.

The principal towns on the river going up are, on the right, *Wiesbaden*, where some of the best wine is produced.

Right.—*Coblenz*, above which is the castle of *Niederburg*, the seat of the knights of *Coblenz*.

Right.—*Gondorf*, with an old electoral castle, and the family mansion of the Counts von der *Lepa*. A large quantity of pipe-clay is shipped from here to Holland.

Left.—*Alten*, an old town, connected by walls and towers to the *Castle of Thurnau*, situated on the height above. It dates

from 1197, and was in the 18th century the stronghold of the robber-knight *Pfalzgraf Zorn*, who was here besieged for two years by the Archbishop of Treves. The garrison, having been starved out, were obliged to surrender, but Zorn cut his way through the enemy.

Brodenbach stands near the mouth of the *Ehrenbach*, on our left. Two miles back is the fine old *Castle of Ehrenberg*, the finest of the castles on the Moselle, and equaled by few on the Rhine. It is now the property of the Stein family.

Right.—*Messbern*, situated at the mouth of the *Elts*. In the valley of this river stands the old *Castle of Elts*, and higher up that of *Bischofsstein*, built in the 18th century, and belonging at one time to the Archbishop of Treves.

Right.—*Cochern* contains a population of 2000 inhabitants. Here may be seen the ruins of a castle which served as the residence of the Archbishop of Treves from the 14th to the 16th century. In a side valley lower down is the *Castle of Winneburg*, the most ancient family seat of the princes of *Mettlich*. It has lately been restored by its owner, the present prince, who resides at *Vieuna*.

Right.—*Alf*, situated at the entrance of the valley of that name, through which the tourist passes the ruins of the *Castle of Arras* on the route to *Bertrich* (*Hotels, Kiering and Werling*), a watering-place, whose baths are efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and maladies of the nerves. There is a good road from the river to the baths.

Left.—*Zell*, an old town of 2000 inhabitants, overlooked by an ancient watch-tower.

Left.—*Pönderich*. On the opposite side, half an hour from the shore, stand the celebrated ruins of the ancient castle and convent of *Marimburg*. The view from the eminence of *Prinzenhofen* is considered the most beautiful on the river. There is a small place of entertainment situated within the ruins, where one can breakfast or dine.

Right.—*Traben*. *Hotel, Fels*. On the heights are the ruins of *Moat Royal*, built by *Vauban* in 1696 by order of *Louis XIV.* After many millions had been spent upon it, it was razed to the ground in accordance with the Treaty of *Ryswick*, sixteen years

after it was built. It completely commands the river, up and down.

Left.—Nearly opposite *Traben* stands *Trarbach*, a small industrious town, one of the most flourishing on the river, but with narrow, dirty streets. It is surmounted by the ruins of the *Castle of Gräfenburg*, which completely commands the river, and is the most formidable position between *Coblenz* and *Treves*. It was constructed in the 14th century by the Count of *Sponheim*, with the proceeds of the ransom of the Archbishop of *Treves*, whom his mother captured one night when descending the *Moselle*, and confined within the castle for attempting to infringe upon her rights. The castle was dismantled by the French in 1784.

Right.—*Uerig*. Below the village, in the face of a red cliff, a wall may be seen which covers the mouth of a cave, once the residence of a band of robber-knights. A road leads from here to *Wittich* and the *Eifel*.

Left.—*Berncastel*, the capital of the district, contains 2000 inhabitants. It is surmounted by the ruined *Castle of Lorchst*. It was partly burned in 1857. There is a diligence to *Treves* in six hours, and to *Birkenfeld* in the same time.

Left.—*Neumagen*, the *Noviomagus* of the Romans, where *Constantine* formerly had a castle, few vestiges of which now remain, and they might be the ruins of any thing else. There is a church which dates from the 12th century, and, it is said, was mostly constructed with material taken from the castle.

There are several other small places of no importance, then *Treves*. For description, see *Route No. 181.*

Coblenz to Paris. Time, 15 hours; fare, first class, 54 marks.

Coblenz to Cologne (rail). Time, 2 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 6 marks 8 g.

Coblenz to Mayence. Time, 2 h. 52 m.; fare, first class, 8 marks 8 g.

Coblenz to Frankfurt. Time, 3 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 12 marks 5 g.

If wishing to visit *Ems* direct, without making the excursion from *Wiesbaden* by carriage through *Schwalbach* and *Nassau*, the time from *Coblenz* by rail is only one hour. If wishing to make some stay at that charming watering-place, go direct by rail. If not intending to make the ex-

cursion by carriage, make a visit from Coblenz, and return there.

The Nassau State Railway from Coblenz to Wiesbaden, on the left bank of the Rhine going up, in 2 h. 30 m. Several trains daily.

Continuing our route up the Rhine, we pass on the left the ruined church of *St. John*; then

Obersteinhausen (Hotel, *Weller*), surrounded by the remains of ancient walls. The old castle, once the residence of the Electors of Mayence, was founded 1294. Some restorations were made during the last century. Behind the town rises the picturesque *Castle of Lahnstein*, from which there is a charming view. It has been bought by a Mr. Moriarty, an Irish gentleman, who has repaired it with considerable taste.

Above *L'aspellen*, the station for *Stolzenfels*, is the *Königsstuhl*, originally constructed by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1376, and rebuilt out of the old material in 1843. The electors held their meetings on the stone seat at the top. This place was chosen by the four Rhenish electors as their place of meeting, as each party on breaking up could reach his dominions in a few minutes: the town of Braubach belonging to the Palatinate, Stolzenfels to Treves, Lahnstein to Mayence, and Rhens to Cologne. Here numerous emperors were elected, treaties signed, and decrees issued. Ten minutes from here lies the town of

Rhens, still surrounded by the walls and towers erected by the Electors of Cologne.

Braubach, a small town on our left, situated at the bottom of a conical hill, on which stands the imposing *Castle of Marksburg*, 300 feet above the river. It was originally a chapel, dedicated to *St. Mark* by Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen. The government of Nassau used it as a state prison. It contains numerous horrible dungeons, one of which is called the *Hangloch*, where prisoners were let down in a bucket. There were also dungeons expressly for torture-rooms, in one of which the Emperor Henry IV. was confined by his son.

After passing the village of *Oderburg*, above which rises the *Castle of Lahnstein*,

Boppard is reached. It is an ancient walled town, on our right as we ascend, and contains 3360 inhabitants. It was formerly a free imperial city, and numerous Bishops were held here. The principal church,

the *Heupthirche*, deserves a visit. Behind the town stands the old *Convent of Marienberg*, transformed into a water-cure establishment. On the bank of the river is another water-cure establishment, that of *Alsfeld*. Above Boppard, on the other side of the river, lies

Campe, so called from the remains of an intrenchment found on the hill. They may be Roman or more modern.

On the right stands the *Convent of Bornhofen*, a favorite resort of pilgrims, above which stand "the Brothers," or the ruins of two castles inhabited by the brothers Conrad and Heinrich von Boppard, who both loved their foster-sister Hildegarda. There are two stories told of their lives and death. One that they fought and killed each other; the other, the more interesting and romantic of the two, is that Heinrich, with generous impulse, departed for the Crusades, to leave his brother in possession of the beautiful maid; but Conrad, hearing of the brave deeds of his brother, joined him, and became cold and indifferent to his sister. He soon left for the wars, leaving Hildegarda to brood and pine over the loss of her lover; but he soon returned with a young and beautiful Grecian bride. The indignant Hildegarda shut herself up in one of the loneliest chambers of the castle. Late one night a stranger knight craved shelter, who proved to be the brother Heinrich, who, bearing the wrongs of his outraged sister, challenged his brother to mortal combat; but Hildegarda insisted on a reconciliation, and soon after, Conrad's bride proving faithless, Hildegarda retired to the convent of Bornhofen, and the two brothers lived ever after in harmony and affection.

On the left we pass *Wahnich*, with the ancient *Castle of Thurberg*. On the opposite side *St. Goar* (Hotel, *Rheinfels*), with the *Castle and Fortunes of Rheinfels*. At the present time it belongs to the King of Prussia, and is one of the most imposing ruins on the river. It was founded in 1245 by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen, for the purpose of collecting an increased Rhine toll: a confederation of Rhenish towns determined to resist the tax, and besieged the castle unsuccessfully for fifteen months. In 1692 it was successfully defended against the French; but was captured by them in 1760, in whose possession

It remained five years. It was again taken by the French revolutionary forces in 1794. Three years after it was blown up and sold for \$800.

The *Castle of Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, known as the "Cat," is situated behind St. Gear, and was erected by Count Johann of Katzenelnbogen in 1296. It fell into the hands of the French in 1794, who razed its fortifications.

Three miles up the Rhine valley stands the *Castle of Reichsburg*, built in 1284; destroyed soon after, then restored by the Elector of Treves, and again destroyed by Tilly during the Thirty-years' War.

On our right is the celebrated echo rock *Lorelei*, rising 450 feet perpendicularly above the Rhine. There is an old romance that a siren who dwelt here used to lure fishermen and sailors to her abode at the top, and then dash them headlong to destruction. The echo is repeated a great many times. The German students amuse themselves by asking the rock, "Who is the burgomaster of Oberwesel?" (the adjoining town); the question is repeated, but only the termination is heard, "Esel," which means ass in German. The mountain is penetrated by the railway tunnel.

Oberwesel, on the right, is one of the most picturesque villages on the Rhine. Hotel, *Goldener Pfaffenbrunnen*, "Golden Corkscrew." The sign, painted by a Düsseldorf painter, is kept in the coffee-room. The town is surrounded by towers and walls, and was once a free town of the empire.

The church of *Our Lady* is a beautifully proportioned Gothic building, erected early in the 15th century. The old wood-carvings of the high-altar are very fine. A portion of the altar-piece in the north chapel represents the landing of the 11,000 Virgins.

Behind this church, on an elevation, is situated the *Castle of Schöenberg*, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1689. This was the ancient seat of the celebrated counts of Schöenberg, one of whom was a general of the Prince of Orange, and was killed in Ireland at the celebrated battle of the Boyne. He was afterward interred in Westminster Abbey.

Back of the small town of *Osath*, on our right, rises the stately *Castle of Gutenfels*, where in 1267 the Duke of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England, and Emperor

of Germany, married the beautiful Countess of Falkenstein. In 1804 it became the property of the Duke of Nassau, was dismantled by Napoleon in 1805, and in 1807 finally abandoned.

Nearly opposite in the river rises a small island, on which is built a singular castle. It is called the *Pfalz*, and was erected by the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, at the commencement of the 12th century, as a toll-house for exacting tribute from passing vessels. It was on this little island that Louis Le Débonnaire retired to die in 840, wearied with the world and tired of the cares of his empire; and here the Countesses Palatine always repaired previous to their accouchements, that they might be secure and quiet during that period of their lives from the turbulence of the outer world.

Bacharach—so called from *Bacchus Arx*, the Altar of Bacchus—is situated on the right as we ascend, and has a most picturesque appearance, surrounded by walls and towers. The town received its name from a rock in the river, generally covered with water, but in dry seasons (which is best for the culture of the grape) the rock is exposed, which is a sure barometer to the wine-grower. The town was early celebrated for its wine, and Pope Pius II. had annually a cask of the wine of Bacharach sent to Rome; the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom from the Emperor Wenzel by paying a tribute of four casks of this wine every year.

The church of *St. Peter* is a remarkable specimen of the Romanesque style, both of which stands the ruin of *St. Werner's Church*, erected in the 15th century to commemorate the canonization of a boy called Werner, who was said to have been murdered by the Jews. Behind it rise the ruins of the *Castle of Stahleck*, formerly the seat of the Electors Palatine. It was destroyed by the French in 1800, and is now the property of the Dowager Queen of Prussia.

Up the adjacent valley are the ruins of the *Castle of Stahlfels*.

On our right we pass the round tower of the ancient *Castle of Firsberg*, destroyed by the French in 1689. When the Emperor Adolph was on his way to his coronation at Cologne, the occupants of this castle had the impudence to demand toll, which being refused his vessel was

THE RHINE FROM COBLENZ TO DUSSELDORF

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fired on by the retainers. It was besieged and captured in 1521 by the Emperor Lewis, who presented it to his queen, Margaret of Holland.

Lorch (Hotel, *Schwan*) dates from the 9th century. This town was at one time the residence of the noble families of the Rheingau. It is situated on our left as we ascend, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Wisper*. The old church contains numerous objects of interest, among others a carved altar, font, and monument to *John Hohen*, field-marshal, who distinguished himself against the French and Turks.

On the left is the village of *Niederheimbach*, above which is the ruined *Castle of Homburg*. Higher up, where the valley of the Rhine contracts, is the picturesque tower of *Seesack*. It belonged originally to a robber castle built to guard the entrance to the valley. It was dismantled by the Emperor Rudolph, and is now the property of the royal family of Prussia.

On our right we pass the village of *Truchingshausen*, beyond which rise the ruins of *Falkenburg*, a very ancient castle, built by a robber-knight, Philip von Hohenfels. It was dismantled by the Rhinish Confederation of Towns; but again restored by its owner, who again commenced his depredatory excursions, when it was again besieged by the Emperor Rudolph, and its owner consigned to the gallows.

Ammannshausen, on the left, noted for its celebrated red wines, near which numerous Roman baths have been discovered.

On the opposite bank rises the celebrated *Castle of Rheinstein*. Origin unknown, but dating back to the 11th century. In 1848 it was the property of the Von Falkenstein. Between 1835 and 1839 it was rebuilt by Prince Frederick of Prussia, whose remains are interred in a side chapel. The castle is furnished and decorated to resemble that of a castle of olden times. Paintings, armor, painted-glass windows, etc. It is shown freely to strangers. Fee, one person, 1 mark; party, 2 marks.

The *Clemenskirche*, close by, was also restored by Prince Frederick.

THE RHEINGAU.

Whoever visits the Rhine must feel sensible of the beauty of its vineyards,

covering steep and shore, interlacing with the most romantic ruins. Nowhere is the fondness for vine cultivation more evident in every grade and class of farmer than in the Rhinish wine districts. The humblest peasant has his square yard of vineyard, and every accessible spot, it will be seen, is decorated with the favorite plant. From Mayence to Coblenz, and from the latter city to Bonn, the country is covered with vineyards.

The true *Hochheimer* wine, from which is derived and erroneously used the name "*Hock*," which is applied to all German wines, is grown to the eastward of Mayence, at *Hochheim*, on the banks of the Main, between that place and Frankfurt. The town stands in the midst of vineyards. The whole produce is only twelve large casks, which sell on the spot for \$800 per cask. The property is divided among several owners. The whole eastern bank (the left bank as we ascend) of the Rhine to the Rheingau, throughout its entire extent, has been remarkable for its wines during many centuries. In fact, the whole district is a delicious wine-garden. The culture of the vine was introduced here by the Emperor *Friedrich*.

A very erroneous conception exists in regard to the respective qualities of the wine grown on the Rhine or in the Rheingau, and on the authority of a gentleman whom we consider the first judge of Rhine wines, we give them in the following order, viz., first, *Riesheimer Berg*, *Johannisberg*, *Häuserberg*, *Hammerberg*, *Marsbrunn*, and *Hochheimer*. Of the second order, *Geisenheimer*, *Oestricher Winkel*, etc. Of the sparkling wines, the "*Pearl of the Rhine*," *Hurter & Son*, Coblenz, is the best.

Above *Rheinstein*, on the opposite bank, rise the ruins of *Ehrenfels*, founded by the governor of the Rheingau in 1210. It was the frequent residence and stronghold of the archbishops of Mayence, who generally retired here with their treasures in dangerous times. It was stormed by the Swedes in 1635, also during the Thirty-years' War, and destroyed by the French in 1800. Here lie the celebrated slopes of the *Riesheimer Berg*, where the surface is raised terrace above terrace. It is said that *Charlemagne*, observing from his castle at *Ingelheim* that the snow first melted here,

ordered the vines to be brought from Orleans and planted on this spot.

Near the mouth of the river, and opposite the Castle of Ehrenfels, is a small square tower, immortalized by Southey in the following tradition :

"BISHOP MATTO.

- "The summer and autumn hath been so wet,
That in winter the corn was growing yet;
'Twas a piteous sight to see all around
The grain lie rotting on the ground.
- "Every day the starving poor
Crowded around Bishop Matto's door,
For he had a plentiful last year's store;
And all the neighborhood could tell
His granaries were furnish'd well.
- "At last Bishop Matto appointed a day
To quiet the poor without delay:
He bade them to his great barn repair,
And they should have food for the winter there.
- "Rejoiced at such tidings, good to hear,
The poor folk flock'd from far and near;
The great barn was full as it could hold
Of women and children, and young and old.
- "Then, when he saw it could hold no more,
Bishop Matto he made fast the door;
And while for mercy on Christ they call,
He set fire to the barn and burnt them all.
- "'I faith, 'tis an excellent bonfire!' quoth he,
'And the country is greatly obliged to me
For ridding it, in these times forlorn,
Of rats that only consume the corn.'
- "So then to his palace returned he,
And he sat down to his supper merrily,
And he slept that night like an innocent man;
But Bishop Matto never slept again.
- "In the morning, as he enter'd the hall,
Where his picture hung against the wall,
A sweat like death all o'er him came,
For the rats had eaten it out of the frame.
- "As he look'd there came a man from his farm;
He had a countenance white with alarm.
'My lord, I open'd your granaries this morn,
And the rats had eaten all your corn.'
- "Another came running presently,
And he was as pale as pale could be:
'Fly! my lord bishop, fly,' quoth he;
'Ten thousand rats are coming this way;
The Lord forgive you for yesterday!'
- "'I'll go to my tower on the Rhine,' replied he;
'Tis the safest place in Germany;
The walls are high, and the shores are steep,
And the stream is strong, and the water deep!'
- "Bishop Matto fearfully hasten'd away,
And he crum'd the Rhine without delay,
And reach'd his tower, and barr'd with care
All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there.
- "He laid him down, and closed his eyes;
But soon a wren made him arise;
He started, and saw two eyes of flame
(On his pillow, from whence the screaming came.
- "He listen'd and look'd: it was only the cat,
But the bishop he grew more fearful for that;

For she sat screaming, mad with fear,
At the army of rats that were drawing near.

- "For they have swum over the river so deep,
And they have climb'd the shores so steep,
And now, by thousands, up they crawl
To the holes and windows in the wall.
- "Down on his knees the bishop fell,
And faster and faster his hands did he tell,
As louder and louder, drawing near,
The saw of their teeth without he could hear.
- "And in at the windows, and in at the door,
And through the walls by thousands they
pour,
And down through the ceiling, and up through
the floor,
From the right and the left, from behind and
before,
From within and without, from above and be-
low—
And all at once to the bishop they go.
- "They have whetted their teeth against the
stones,
And now they pick the bishop's bones;
They gnaw'd the flesh from every limb,
For they were sent to do judgment on him."

It is presumed that *Mentheim* was corrupted into *Mense Tower*, instead of *Tower of Customs*; and some practical, unromantic people pretend that Southey was wrong, and that the tower was built two hundred years after Bishop Matto's death.

The *River Nahe* here enters the Rhine, and is crossed by an iron bridge. There is a ferry across the river from Bingen to Radesheim.

Bingen is situated on the right in ascending the river, and forms the frontier between Hesse and Prussia. Principal hotel, *Cheval Blanc*, a good house with a large garden. The proprietor deals extensively in Rhine wines.

The scenery of the neighborhood is particularly beautiful at this place. Bingen contains 7100 inhabitants, and does considerable trade in wines. It was the junction of two Roman roads; one to Treves, the other to Cologne.

Back of the town rise the ruins of the castle of *Klopp*, which was destroyed by the French in 1689. The ruins are entered from the gardens of the *White Horse Hotel*; fee, 7 g. Beautiful view of the surroundings.

On the hill above Bingen is situated the chapel of *St. Rock*, where on the 10th of August thousands of pilgrims offer up their devotions. On the slope below is *Hôtel Hartmann*, grape-cure.

[An excursion should be made from Bingen

gen to *Kreuznach* or *Saarbrück*, or through to *Metz*.

From *Saarbrück* to *Metz*, see Route No. 103.

Time to *Saarbrück*, 8 h. 30 m.; thence to *Metz*, 1 h. 32 m. Fare to *Saarbrück*, first class, 12 marks 4 g.; second class, 6 marks 2 g.

Passing through the beautiful valley of the *Nabe*, ten miles from *Blagen* is the station and watering-place of

Kreuznach.—Principal hotel, *Oranienhof*, situated in a fine position near the springs, and possessing the strongest of all, the *Oranienquelle*. Mr. John Hürter has a private hotel, 609 *Kurbaustrasse*, highly recommended. *Kreuznach* is situated in a most charming position, and has lately become quite celebrated for the medicinal properties of its waters, which are beneficial in female complaints and scrofula.

The springs rise mostly in and near an island on the *Nabe*, where there is a *Kurhaus*, with a bathing establishment, assembly and reading rooms, and where some seven thousand invalids annually during the season collect, morning and evening, to drink the water from the *Elisabeth Brunnen*. Here also are situated the brine baths. There is accommodation for guests in the *Kurhaus*, at reasonable rates.

There is a church situated on the island, erected in 1769 to replace one of an earlier period, some remains of which still exist; near which stands a statue erected to *Dr. Prieger*, who died in 1863.

On the north west side of the town rises the *Schlossberg*, with the ruined castle of *Kreuznach*, erected by the Prince of Sponheim, and afterward the property of the Electors Palatine. In 1682 the town was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*.

There are numerous excursions from *Kreuznach*: viz., to the castle of *Dielsdorf*, in 3 hours; to the ruins of *Mosfort*, 2 hours; and to *Ebernberg*, by *Gau* and *Rheingrafenstein*, in 3 hours. Also to the salt-mines of *Theodorshaus*, one mile from the town.

Münster-am-Stein (hotel, *Kurhaus*), another salt-mine belonging to Prussia; also saline baths. At this point the *Rheingrafenstein*, a cliff of porphyry, rises perpendicularly 450 feet above the *Nabe*. A short distance from this, to the west, is situated

the *Ebernberg*, a castle which belonged to the knight-errant *Franz von Sickingen*, who was at one time so powerful that he besieged *Metz* and *Treves* with an army of 30,000. The castle was the asylum for bandits, outlaws, and fugitives; also for many of the early Reformers. An inn is situated in the ruins, which contains numerous relics. The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but after the Peace of *Ryswick* was dismantled.

The other towns of *Staudernheim*, *Solernheim*, *Mosingen*, and *Oberrhein* are small unimportant places, with absolutely nothing to interest the traveler.]

From *Rödelheim*, opposite *Blagen*, there is a line of railway to *Diabrich*, opposite *Mayence*, in 1 hour.

Gelsenheim, on the left, is a town of 2500 inhabitants, distinguished by the two Gothic towers which surmount its old church, restored in 1836.

Winkel station, on the same side, where *Charlemagne's* wine-cellars were situated, and *Oestrich*, both give names to noted wines.

To our left, on an eminence, is situated the celebrated castle of *Johannisberg*, celebrated because the *Johannisberger* once took the lead in the wines of the Rhine; but previous to 1867 the sequestration of the castle from Prince *Metternich* for the payment of many years' arrears of taxes due to the state of Nassau, and which the prince repudiated, in some degree prejudiced the vineyard; and the great care and energy displayed afterward in the management of the vineyard of *Steinberg*, owned by the Duke of Nassau, caused that wine to bring the same price as the *Johannisberger*. The extent of the *Johannisberger* vineyard is 88 acres; that is, of the first-class wine; the yearly proceeds amount to \$40,000. This favored spot was once the property of the Church, and also of the Prince of Orange. Napoleon presented it to General *Kellermann*. After the downfall of Napoleon it was presented to Prince *Metternich* by the Emperor of Austria. The highest price ever paid was \$5 50 per bottle on the spot, but two monarchs were the purchasers. The *Johannisberger* and *Steinberger* wines are sold every year at auction in casks of 1200 or 600 litres. In good years the Prince of

Metternich reserves several casks, which are bottled five or six years later. These wines are sold for from 5 to 20 florins per bottle; they are of equal value and merit, the Johannisberger is distinguished for its great freshness and bouquet, and the Steinberger for its body, warmth, and peculiar aroma. To visit the castle a fee of 2 marks is expected for a party, and in the cellars you are expected to drink a bottle of wine, costing anywhere from two to ten dollars.

Passing the island of Soden, connected with the left bank, and between Westphalia and Rhine, is the *Murbrunnen*, near which is the celebrated vineyard of *Marcobrunner*, one of the finest of the Rhenish wines.

Erbach, on the left, in front of which lies the island of *Rheinau*, the property of the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands. The château of *Rheinfelsheim*, in the village, also belongs to that princess, and is shown Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

A wide path leads, in one hour, from Erbach to the Cistercian abbey of *Eberbach*, founded by St. Bernhard of Clairvaux in the 12th century. The refectory now contains the wine-presses for the celebrated Steinberg wine, one of the most celebrated in the Rheingau, and here the famous cabinet wines were formerly kept. The Steinberg vineyard comprises 60 acres, and since the 12th century has been cultivated by the monks of Eberbach. Farther up the valley is situated the noted lunatic asylum of *Eichberg*.

Elville, formerly the capital of the Rheingau Hotel, *Reinbach*. It contains 8100 inhabitants, and is well situated in the midst of the finest vineyards of the Rhine. It is surrounded by numerous handsome country residences.

It was here that the German king Günther resigned to his opponent, Charles IV., in 1349. There are some ruins left of the castle built by Baldwin, archbishop of Treves, in the 14th century, and here one of the first printing-presses was established in 1465.

About two miles northwest of Elville lies the village of *Kiedrich*, formerly a place of great resort for pilgrims to the church of *St. Valentine*. The church of *St. Afkanst*, built in 1440, and restored in 1838, well deserves a visit.

A short distance from Kiedrich is the

celebrated vineyard of *Gröfenberg*, one of the best in the Rheingau.

During the season a diligence runs to *Schlangenbad* in one hour, and in two hours to *Schenckbach*, two noted watering-places. (See excursion from Wiesbaden to Ems, Route No. 184.)

On the left lies *Nieder-Wallg.* about four miles from which is the famous vineyard of *Rennbach*.

Biebrich, on our left (whence passengers disembark for Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, and Homburg. To Wiesbaden, 10 minutes; and to Frankfurt, 1 h. 10 m.). *Hôtel de l'Europe* and *Rheinischer Hof*. The Château was the former summer residence of the dukes of Nassau previous to its sequestration by the King of Prussia in 1806. It is a handsome structure, built of red sandstone. The gardens are large, and open to the public, and there may be seen, in a miniature castle, a collection of Roman antiquities.

On our right, a little above Biebrich, is *Mayence*, or *Main*. Principal hotels, *Hôtel Hollande* and *Hôtel d'Angleterre*. These houses both face the Rhine, and are the best in the city.

Mayence is the largest town in the former Grand-Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. It was annexed to Prussia in 1866. It contains a population of 56,000, including the garrison, which consisted of 7000 soldiers previous to its Prussian annexation. Its fortifications are of great strength. A bridge of boats, upward of sixteen hundred feet long, connects the town with the suburbs of Castel on the opposite bank of the Rhine. A permanent railway bridge was also constructed in 1863 across the river to the fortress of *Mainstein*, 1200 feet long, over which run the trains to Frankfurt. The cost was nearly one and a half million dollars. Mayence is a city of great antiquity. It was founded by Drusus 14 years B.C. It was the seat of the first German archbishop, St. Boniface (751). Under Charlemagne and his successors it became the first ecclesiastical city of the Roman Empire. In modern times it became celebrated for the memorable siege it endured, when it was successfully defended by the French troops who garrisoned it.

The *Museum* is situated in the *Kurfürstliche Schloss*, and contains a small collection of paintings and Roman antiquities. Fee, 18 kr.; Wednesdays free.

MAINZ

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The town library contains 100,000 volumes and some valuable MSS.

The *Grossherzogliche Schloss* was occupied by Napoleon I.; it is now inhabited by the governor of the fortress. A barrack and arsenal are also situated in the *Schlusplatz*.

The *Neue Anlage*, or Public Gardens, situated outside the walls, should be visited. There is a lovely promenade thence to the railway bridge, where the visitor can ascend one of the towers (fee, 12 kr.), and obtain a charming view of Mayence and the river.

In *Schillerplatz* stands a bronze statue of Schiller, erected in 1892. The pillar of the fountain was brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim.

The Cemetery, on the heights, contains some fine monuments.

Among the principal edifices of Mayence, which are of great antiquity, is the Cathedral, a vast pile of red sandstone buildings, begun in the 10th and finished in the 11th century; it has suffered considerable damage at different times, having been burned by the French in 1793, and used as a barrack by the French in 1813. The interior is filled with the monuments of the different Electors of Mayence, who always presided at the election of the emperor, and were the archbishops and first princes of the German Empire. It is open to 11.30 A.M., and from 2 to 6 P.M. To ascend the tower, ring at the door south of the transept, fee, 1 mark.

The church of *St. Dionis*, a Gothic edifice dating from the 14th century, stands in an elevated position above the city. It suffered by an explosion of gunpowder in 1857, but has been restored, and contains some fine monuments of the Middle Ages.

The Citadel occupies the position of an ancient Roman camp, and here the traveler may ascend the *Tower of Drusus*, who was son-in-law of Augustus, and founder of the city; this tower is supposed to be his tomb. A soldier will accompany the visitor (fee, a half-mark).

The site formerly occupied by the dwelling-house of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, a native of the town, will be seen with interest. An excellent statue, modeled by Thorwaldsen, stands in an open area opposite the theatre.

Wiesbaden.—Hotels, *Four Seasons, Ross, Victoria, Grand Hôtel du Rhin et Duine, Hôtel et Bains d'Angleterre*, and *Allerodt Hotel Four Seasons*, a first-class house, situated on the corner of the promenade and the square facing the Kurpark, in one of the finest positions. There is a large bath-establishment in connection with the hotel; under the able management of the proprietor, Mr. Zein. *Ross*, a splendid large establishment, surrounded by its own gardens, opposite the Kurpark and promenade, with an elegant bath-house attached. The *Victoria*, which is finely conducted by Mr. Heibach. This hotel has lately been enlarged, and is now capable of accommodating a large number of guests; admirably managed. *Grand Hôtel du Rhin et Duine* is also a first-class house, situated opposite the railway station, finely conducted by its proprietor, Mr. E. Meyer. *Hôtel et Bains d'Angleterre*, on the Krasplatz, near the Koenigsstrasse, the Theatre, and the Kurpark. *Hôtel Allerodt*, a good house, with a large garden, on the promenade leading to the springs, with moderate charges. The town of Wiesbaden contains 32,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the spur of the Taunus Mountains. It is surrounded by handsome villas and ornamented promenades.

On the *Heidenberg*, north of the town, remains of a Roman fortress were discovered in 1888, with fragments of walls and towers, and numerous implements of war, now exposed in the museum. According to inscriptions found, the camp was garrisoned by the 14th and 22d legions.

The springs of Wiesbaden, which are alkaline, and of a high temperature, were known in the time of the Romans. They are considered most efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. The hours for drinking the waters are from 6 to 8 A.M. The principal spring, the *Kochbrunnen*, or "Boiling Spring," is used both for drinking and bathing. Its water issues from the earth at a temperature of 155° Fahrenheit, and has a taste of bad soup, but when it is cool one soon becomes rather fond of it. While the visitor is walking about to cool his person in the vicinity of the *Trinkhalle* a band discourses most excellent music. The patient should not object to the scum on the water in which he is about to bathe; that is a sign of its freshness.

The situation of the town is most delightful, lying in the midst of gardens and orchards. The amusements and mode of passing the time are much the same as described at Baden-Baden. The *Kursaal* here is the same, and devoted to the same purpose, as the *Conversationshaus* of Baden, viz., restaurant, assembly-rooms, and reading-rooms; it is a beautiful building, and magnificently decorated. In the rear of the building there is a beautiful little lake, surrounded by lovely walks; on the margin of the lake are tables and chairs, where visitors retire after dinner to sip their café and smoke their pipes or cigars, listening to a band of music seated in a gallery above.

The *Museum* is in the *Schlosschen*, in the *Wilhelmsstrasse*; open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. It contains a picture-gallery, Roman antiquities, historical and natural collection. There is a valuable library, with numerous precious MSS., on the upper floor.

On the slope near the *Kursaal* may be seen a palace fitted up in Moorish style; this is the residence of Prince Nicholas.

The *Ministerial Buildings* are fitted up in a beautiful Florentine style.

The most conspicuous building is the *Protestant Church*, in pure Gothic style, with five lofty towers. The colossal statues of the Evangelists in the choir are by Hopfgarten.

The *Catholic Church* is of modern construction, handsomely built, and decorated by Hoffmann. It possesses two fine altarpieces: the Madonna and Child, by *Steinle*, and St. Boniface, by *Rethel*.

In the *Louisenplatz* stands an *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the soldiers of Nassau who fell in the battle of Waterloo.

Wiesbaden is noted for the number and good quality of its educational establishments.

About one mile north of the town stands the eminence of *Neroberg* (so called from the tradition that the Emperor Nero here built a palace), on which is situated the beautiful *Russian Chapel*, erected by the Duke of Nassau as a mausoleum for his wife, the Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess. It is erected in the form of a Greek cross, surmounted by a large gilded dome, this last being surrounded by four smaller ones. The interior is of solid marble; a rich screen separates

the choir from the body of the church. The sarcophagus of the duchess is in white marble, the effigy being surrounded by statuettes of the twelve Apostles; at the corners are figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Immortality. The custodian expects a fee of 1 florin; he lives near by.

The view from the chapel is very beautiful.

On the opposite slope lies the *Cemetery*, which contains some handsome monuments, among which is that of General Von Baring, who defended *La Haye Sainte* at Waterloo.

An excursion should be made to *Platte*, a hunting-residence of the former duke.

Visitors to Wiesbaden should pay a visit to *Merkel's Gallery* of ancient and modern paintings, under the Colonnades, immediately to the right before entering the *Kursaal*, where some very fine works of art are to be seen, mostly on sale.

[By no means fail to make an excursion and spend some days at the lovely watering-places of *Schwalbach* and *Ems*. Engage a carriage, at any of the hotels, for *Schwalbach*, and spend a few days there; then take another to *Ems*, via *Nassau*. If not visiting *Schlangenbad* medicinally, make an excursion from *Schwalbach* to that place.

From *Wiesbaden* to the watering-place of *Schwalbach* occupies two hours' time by the high-road leading to *Ems* and *Coblenz*. Principal hotel, *Duke of Nassau*.

The royal bath-house is very conveniently arranged in compartments for the waters of the different springs, and is warmed by steam. Adjacent to the bath-house rise the *Stahlbrunnen* and *Weirbrunnen*, or *Aqua Vinaria* of the Romans. Farther up the valley is the *Paulinenbrunnen*, in the vicinity of which the band plays morning and evening, while visitors promenade and drink the waters.

To elderly persons, whose nervous energy and digestive powers are impaired, the springs of *Schwalbach* and the bracing quality of the air will prove the best of restoratives. They are also highly recommended in cases of nervousness in either sex, more especially to young women who have a tendency to spasmodic action. In debility of the stomach and bowels, in cases of obstinate constipation, and in general or local debility, they are efficacious.

Dr. Guibert is a good physician, and may be consulted with confidence.

During wet weather there is a fine col-

onnade connected with the bathing-house and the *Hôtel Allee-Saal*, where one can take the regular exercise without going out.

About half an hour from *Schwalbach* are the ruins of *Adolphsack*, a castle built by the Emperor *Adolph* for a favorite mistress.

Diligences daily to *Diets* station; also to *Elzeville* and *Schlangenbad*.

Schwalbach to Paris, Badenheim, Bingen, and Cologne. Time, 17 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 64 marks 5 g.

From *Wiesbaden to Schlangenbad.* Time, 2 hours.

From *Schwalbach to Schlangenbad.* Time, 1 hour.

Schlangenbad, a most desirable place for a summer residence. It is beautifully situated in a sequestered valley, surrounded by lovely hills clothed in green to their summits, from whence charming views of the surrounding country may be obtained. The principal hotels are the *Nassau Hôtel*, belonging to the grand-duke, and *Victoria*. The terms are quite reasonable. In the new bath-house there is a reading-room and circulating library.

The baths are most efficacious in diseases of the skin, convulsive affections, and debility. A new bath-house, with twenty-two baths, was erected in 1868. There are numerous walks and excursions in the vicinity.

A very interesting work by Sir Francis Head, called "The Bubbles from the Brunnen," descriptive of these localities, will be read with interest.

Schlangenbad to Paris. Time, 17 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 64 marks.

Nassau may either be reached by private carriage from *Schwalbach*, or by diligence or by rail from *Ems*.

This town contains nothing of special importance, except the ruins of the castle of *Nassau*, the cradle of that important family. It is situated on a height above the town. It was built by a Count of *Laufenburg* in 1100. Some centuries later the family divided: the elder branch remained dukes of *Nassau*, while the younger is represented by the royal house of *Holland*.

The River *Lahn* is here crossed by a handsome suspension bridge.

Nassau was the birthplace of *Baron Von Stein*, the noted Prussian minister whom *Napoleon* alludes to in his "Mémoires," and

who was compelled to reside in Russia during the existence of the empire.

Eme is beautifully situated on the right bank of the River Lahn. The principal hotels are the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, admirably managed by its proprietor, Mr. Smith, owner of the *Beau Rivage* at Monaco; *Hôtel Darmstadt*, a large, first-class establishment, in a fine situation on the Lahn, near the Kurhaus, promenade, springs, and baths, with a post and telegraph office in the establishment—under the able direction of the proprietor, Mr. Biagar; *Hotel of the Four Seasons* and *Hôtel de l'Europe*, two fine houses directly opposite the Kurhaus, with baths and mineral waters in the house, conducted by Mr. Huyn, the proprietor. Although Eme can not compete with Baden-Baden or Wiesbaden in the magnificence of its Kurmaal, the company is considered much more select than at either of the other watering-places. The season commences in May and ends in September. The excursions are numerous, and the daily routine about the same as at Wiesbaden. Public baths are numerous.

The town is beautifully situated on both sides of the River Lahn, surrounded by high rocks covered with trees and vines, and the air one breathes is pure and balmy. The sources of the water are numerous, and are all alkaline. The water is limpid and without smell, and is considered efficacious in all diseases of females, and in cases of catarrh and liver and pulmonary complaints, and, what is of great importance to Americans, sovereign in cases of dyspepsia. These waters were known and highly prized in the time of the Romans for the cure of sterility; and it has been stated that to the use of them Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, was indebted for her son, Caligula—a questionable compliment for the waters.

The attractions of Eme consist principally in its handsome promenades and excursions, which are numerous.

The baths are taken at three principal establishments—the old Kurhaus, Quatre-Tours, and Neubadhaus. The prices are 2 marks and 5 marks; douche baths, 1½ marks. Tickets for a certain number of baths are usually purchased in advance. There are five principal sources—*Krähchen*, *Fürstenbrunn*, *Kesselbrunn*, *Neu-*

quelle, and *Bubanguelle*; this last is the one used in case of sterility. The principal used by drinkers is the *Kesselbrunn*, 116° Fahrenheit.

The Kurmaal is a very handsome building. It contains a café, the former play-rooms, reading-rooms, and a beautiful ball-room, with marble columns, where balls are given weekly. A handsome covered hall connects the Kurmaal with the source of the *Kesselbrunn*.

The number of visitors is about 30,000, and the permanent population 8000.

Myriads of donkeys stand on both sides of the river, to assist in making the numerous excursions in the vicinity.

It was on the promenade at Eme that the Emperor William gave the signal to Benedetti which led to the Franco-German war of 1870.

Frankfort, described in Route No. 102.

Frankfort to Darmstadt. Time, 30 minutes.

Darmstadt, capital of the duchy, and the residence of the Grand-Duke of Hesse, contains 39,650 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Darmstädter Hof*. The main object of attraction is the Ducal Palace, which contains the court library (over 450,000 volumes), open every day from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4; a collection of rare arms and costumes, open Thursday and Friday from 11 to 1, and Sunday 10 to 1; and a fine gallery of paintings, some 700 in all, situated on the first floor. Among them are a *Raphael*, *St. John in the Wilderness*; a *Sleeping Venus*, by *Tizian*; a *David and Nathan*, by *Domenichino*; *Rembrandt*, a portrait of his second wife; the interior of a *Stable*, by *Paul Potter*; a *Virgin and Child*, by *Holbein*; *Diana returning from the Chase*, by *Rubens*; *A Hunt*, by *Sagard*; several Dutch landscapes by *Achard*. The second floor contains the Roman antiquities, engravings, shells, minerals, and fossils. These last are most valuable specimens, found in the bed of the Rhine.

The Catholic church and *Maison d'Exercices* are also worthy of a visit. Notice at the end of the *Rue du Rhin* a fine statue of the Grand-Duke Louis, to whom Darmstadt owes its importance. It stands 135 feet high, and was erected in 1844. The model was furnished by *Schwanthaler*. The view from the summit is superb; see, 1 mi.

The gardens of the palace are handsomely laid out.

There is a small palace built by Queen Victoria of England for her daughter, the Princess Alice, who married Prince Louis of Hesse.

About one mile from the town are the duck preserves, where wild ducks are kept for the duck season.

There is a railway in progress to Heidelberg via Erbach, to which point it is finished. Time, 1 h. 40 m.; fare, 2 fl. 18 kr.

Erbach is a small town prettily situated in the Mümmling valley, and contains 2400 inhabitants. The only object of attraction it presents is its modern-built castle of the Counts of Erbach, built on the site of an ancient castle. The castle contains a most important collection of objects of interest belonging to the Middle Ages—fire-arms and armor. Of the last are two suits of great interest, those of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus. There is also the armor of Thomsen, the dwarf of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, which he wore on state occasions, and in which he was once served in a pie to a company at dinner. In the chapel is the sarcophagus of Egibard, the friend and biographer of Charlemagne.

There is a diligence to Nankarpsen, on the railway to Heidelberg, in six hours.

In thirty minutes from Darmstadt is situated the town of Ziegenhain, whence excursions to the Odenwald, then the handsome village of Auerbach (hotel, *Krone*), much frequented during the summer months on account of its mineral springs. It contains a small castle, with a large park, belonging to the Grand-Duke of Hesse. About two miles distant are the ruins of the castle of Auerbach, destroyed by Turenne in 1674.

Branch railway to Worms, passing the town of Lorsch, which possesses a church built in 1180, and which contains the remains of Louis the German, founder of the German Empire.

Passing Bensheim, a small animated town of 4000 inhabitants, formerly a possession of the Electors of Mayence.

Heppenheim is reached. This town contains a church founded by Charlemagne. On a height some distance behind the town may be seen the ruins of the castle of

Starkenburg. It was built by the abbots of Lorsch, and became later the most powerful stronghold of the Archbishop of Mayence. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1631, and was twice besieged by Turenne.

The road now crosses the Baden frontier.

At Friedrichsfeld junction travelers visiting Mannheim change cars, those to Heidelberg continue, and in twenty-eight minutes arrive at that city.

Mannheim, situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar, is a place of the greatest commercial importance in the Duchy of Baden. It contains 40,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *de l'Europe*. The town is comparatively modern, having been founded in 1606 by Frederick IV., Elector Palatine. It owes its importance, however, to the Elector Charles Philip, who in 1721 left Heidelberg to make Mannheim his capital. On account of its once strong fortifications it suffered much in sieges and bombardments. It was raised to the ground by the French in 1689, also during the Thirty-years' War; by the French again in 1794, and by the Austrians in 1796. The modern town is built, like Philadelphia, in regular squares.

The principal building is the *Schloss*, constructed between 1730 and 1780, but partially destroyed by fire in 1796. It was erected by the Elector Charles Philip. It is partially used as a *Picture-Gallery*, *Cabinet of Natural History*, *Collection of Engravings* and of *Plaster Casts*.

It has a fine garden attached.

The Theatre was restored in 1864, and is one of the best in Germany: here Schiller's first pieces were produced. The adjoining *Schillerplatz* contains a fine statue of the poet. To the right and left are two other statues: one to the celebrated actor *Island*, who died 1834, and who made his debut in Mannheim, and the other to *Dahlberg*, the manager of the theatre up to 1806; he was one of the grand-duke's ministers, and brother of the prince prime.

The Church of the *Jesuits* is a handsome building, richly decorated.

A monument has been erected by the citizens to the Elector Charles Theodore, who died in 1799.

The town is connected with *Ludwigsfelde* by a new railway bridge, erected in 1867, and finely ornamented.

From Mannheim to Karlsruhe direct, in 1 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 3 marks.

To Heidelberg in 30 minutes.

Heidelberg.—Carriages to and from the station, 7 gr. 1 person; each extra person 3 gr. To the Castle, 2 marks; to the Molkeneur, 3 marks; to the Königstuhl, 11 marks.

Heidelberg, one of the principal towns of Baden, contains 20,100 inhabitants, one third of whom are Catholics. Principal hotels: *Prince Charles*, close under the castle walls; splendid table and low prices; one of the best houses in Europe. Railway tickets for sale in the hotel. *Victoria*, in a fine position near the station, admirably conducted and reasonable prices; it is situated on the *Alte*, the fashionable promenade. *Beck's Grand Hotel*, finely situated on the promenade close to the railway station. The town is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Neckar, and occupies one of the most beautiful localities in Germany. There is one principal street, which is nearly two miles long, into which all the others run. The valley in which the town is situated is overlooked by well-wooded hills at the back, while the rising ground on the opposite side of the river is covered with rich vineyards as far as the eye can reach. Heidelberg owes its celebrity to its castle, the ancient residence of the Electors Palatine, its University, which, next to that of Prague, is the oldest in Germany, and to the many historical events that have transpired there: pillaged three times, bombarded five times, and twice laid in ashes.

The *Castle of Heidelberg* was founded by the Elector Rudolph in the 14th century, and combined the double character of palace and fortress. Its styles partake of all the successive varieties of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, and is highly interesting for its immensity, its picturesque situation—standing at an immense height above the town—and its architectural magnificence. It is a solid square building, with towers at each end, one low and round, the other higher and of an octagonal shape. It was sacked and partly burned by the French in 1688, and struck by lightning in 1764, since which time it has been reeifortified. That portion called the English palace was built by the Elector Frederick

V. as a residence for his bride, daughter of James I. of England. The cellars of the castle are very extensive; in one of them is the celebrated *Heidelberger Fass*, said to hold 233,300 bottles of wine when full, or 800 hogshheads. It has been filled but three times during the last hundred years. Notice in front of it a wooden statue of the court fool *Porkes*, who never went to bed sober, and always on a short allowance of from 15 to 18 bottles daily. In an adjoining cellar remains a small oak which holds 60,000 gallons. The cellar was formerly filled with 12 casks of this size. From the terrace and gardens most magnificent views may be obtained. A path leads from the garden to the *Melbenour* in twenty minutes. It is a lovely walk, and from the restaurant there is a glorious view.

Near the Hotel *Prince Charles* we perceive a very curious spectacle, viz., the church of the *Holy Ghost*, which is divided by a partition running the whole length of the church directly through the middle, and the two services, Catholic and Protestant, are performed under the same roof. In 1719, the Elector Palatine wishing to deprive the Protestants of their half, the citizens raised such a storm about his ears that he was obliged to remove his court to Mannheim. The oldest church in the town is that of *St. Peter*; it was on the doors of this church that Jerome of Prague nailed his celebrated theses, challenging the world to dispute them.

The University was founded in 1386, and is, after Vienna and Prague, the oldest in Germany. It has a library of 300,000 volumes and 1800 valuable MSS., an archaeological institute, botanical garden, zoological museum, and mineral collection. It has at the present time about 800 students, about one quarter of whom are "corps students," or fighting students. There are some seven or eight different corps, between most of whom a great jealousy exists in regard to their fighting abilities, which are tested every Friday morning by duels fought with swords at the *Birschgasse*, a house on the opposite side of the Neckar. The swords are very sharp, and double edged, and are used as sabres; consequently the cuts are numerous, but are scarcely ever mortal. When they fight only for the honor of the corps,

they wear caps, and have their necks and right arms heavily bandaged. When the fight is to resume an offense or insult, the caps are removed, and six, seven, and eight cuts are often given and received during a fight of fifteen minutes, the duration of all combats; at the end of which time the party receiving the least number of cuts is declared the victor. Should a serious wound prevent either of the combatants from proceeding with the fight, it is renewed at a future day. The corps surgeon is always in attendance, and he decides whether a duelist is able to proceed, the flow of blood sometimes being so great as to stop the fight while the wound is sewed up or stopped in some manner. It is rather difficult to obtain permission to visit the Hirschgasse during one of these combats. It can only be accomplished through a presentation to some member of the corps. If you are stopping at the Prinz Carl, Mr. Sommer, the obliging landlord, may accomplish it for you. Should you succeed in obtaining entrance to this scene of fearful interest, nothing less than a thaler should be given to the custodian who waits on the duelists, and keeps their swords ground sharp. The students are very particular who is present, as the authorities are always on the alert to take them in the act. They, however, do not seem to accomplish much, as the students have spies stationed along the bridge and shore to signalize the approach of an interfering party. During an entire summer the author spent in Heidelberg, visiting the Hirschgasse nearly every Friday, he never saw a government officer on the ground.

An excursion to the *Königsstuhl* is one of the things "to do" at Heidelberg: it is the highest point of the district, and may be reached in 1 h. 15 m. You here obtain a most extended view of the valley of the Neckar, the Rhine, Odenwald, the Hardt Mountains, and the Black Forest. A donkey there and back costs 2 fl. 30 kr.

An excursion should also be made to the *Waldbrunn* (only two miles), where the Enchantress Jette, who lived here, was torn in pieces by a wolf. The situation of the inn is very romantic; the trout, which are kept in ponds, are of immense size, and are very finely served up by the landlord of the inn.

A visit should be made to the handsome gardens of *Schwetzingen*, distance about six miles; the ride is a most charming one.

On the right bank of the Neckar there is a most agreeable walk, nearly three miles long, called the *Philosophenweg* (Philosopher's Walk), from where there is a most magnificent view of the Rhine valley, the Castle, etc.

From *Heidelberg to Paris*. Time, 18 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 68 marks.

From *Heidelberg to Carlsruhe*. Time, 1 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 4 marks.

From *Heidelberg to Frankfurt*. Time, 2 h. 5 m.; fare, first class, 6 marks.

From *Heidelberg to Baden-Baden*. Time, 2 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 6 marks.

Passing *Bruchsal* station, where travelers to Stuttgart, Munich, or Vienna change cars. See Route No. 172.

Durlach (Hotel, *Carlsruhe*), formerly the residence and capital of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach. From the distance may be seen the *Tower of Thurnberg*, the cradle of the ducal family of Baden.

THE GRAND-DUCHY OF BADEN.

Baden is a narrow strip of land 200 miles long, with nearly an average of 25 miles wide, or containing 5066 square miles. Its territory extends along the eastern bank of the Rhine across the lower course of the Neckar. In picturesque beauty and in productiveness Baden is the *Garden of Germany*. The Black Forest, like the backbone of a fish, extends through its entire length. The *Feldberg* is the highest point of the ridge, 4675 feet above the level of the sea. The Rhine flows along the southern and western frontiers, and is its chief river. In the eastern slopes of the Black Forest the Danube takes its rise.

Baden is entirely agricultural; its vineyards are of large extent, and its orchards numerous. From its cherries is produced the delicious liquor *Kirschwasser*. Its minerals are numerous, and it is particularly rich in mineral waters.

Baden contains a population of 1,481,562, two thirds of whom are Catholics.

Its annual receipts and expenses amount to 68,000,000 marks = \$17,250,000, and its total debt to 250,000,000 marks = \$62,500,000. The army forms the principal part of the 14th German army corps.

one of the most attractive in situation and external appearance—a few miles distant from the bank of the Rhine, and contains 28,682 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Erzprinzen* and *Englischer Hof*.

The plan of the city is very much like the capital of Washington—the Deul Palace, a building of considerable extent, being in the position of the Capitol, the main streets radiating in all directions. The streets are wide and well paved, and many of the houses very handsome. In the street leading from the station to the palace there is a monument erected to the *Grand-Duke Karl*, who died in 1818, and also one to the Margrave Charles William, founder of the town. There is also in the court-yard of the palace a bronze statue by *Schwanthaler*.

The palace, which was erected in 1754, contains the *Museum of Natural History* in its east wing; here also is the Court Library, which amounts to 70,000 volumes. The Parliament hold their sittings here, and the debates are open to the public: they usually commence in November. In the palace garden a monument has been erected to the poet *Habel* by his friends. To the left of the entrance of the garden is a long glass gallery, or *Wintergarten*, 420 feet long, with conservatories, botanical gardens, etc., all of which are open to the public.

Near the Botanical Gardens stands the *Kunsthalle*, built of gray sandstone and decorated with frescoes. It contains a collection of paintings, open free to the public on Sundays and Wednesdays from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4; on other days a fee of 1 mark. Leasing, the celebrated painter, is at present (1876) director. The modern pictures are very good; the old masters indifferent. There is a catalogue for sale, 1½ marks.

The *Polytechnic School* numbers 800 pupils, and is quite celebrated.

One of the most interesting places of Carlsruhe is *Friedrichsplatz*, surrounded with new buildings; in the southern part is the *Verenigte Sammlungen*, or united collections. The central part of the building resembles an arch of triumph. The building is by *Bergmüller*, finished in 1874.

The *Catholic church* is built in the form of a pantheon.

Bastadt, the ancient residence of the last

margraves of Baden-Baden, is situated on the *Mury*, and is a fortress of the empire. It contains 12,000 inhabitants. Hotel, Post. The place is so dull that the last time the author visited it he saw but one man in the streets, and he was moving toward the station with a valise in his hand!

It contains a large palace built of red sandstone, surmounted by a gilded statue of Jupiter. In one of the rooms of this palace, in 1714, Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars signed a treaty of peace between France and Germany.

From 1797 to 1799 a congress was held here to arrange, if possible, in an amicable manner, the differences between France and Germany. Two of the French envoys, Robertyot and Bonnier, were assassinated at the gates of the town, when the conference was broken off.

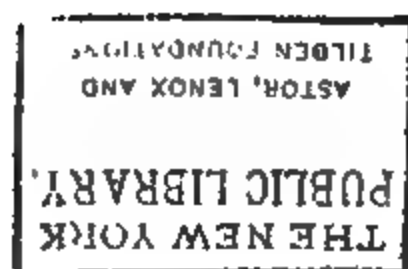
At the station Oes a branch line leads in ten minutes to the most celebrated watering-place of the world—

Baden-Baden.—It is situated in a lovely valley, inclosed by the lower heights of the Black Forest. The resident population is about 6000; but as many as 40,000 strangers have visited it in a single season. The principal hotels are *Hôtel de l'Europe*, *Hôtel Victoria*, *Hôtel d'Hollande*, *Hôtel de la Cour de Bade*, *Hôtel de la Ville de Bade*, and *Hôtel de Russie*. There are no better houses than these in Germany. There are several other hotels whose prices are a shade lower, but they are much inferior in all respects.

Here the price of every thing is fixed by government, and travelers are better protected from extortion than in almost any other part of Europe. It is hardly ever necessary to drive a bargain for any thing.

The price of carriage, 15 minutes, 24 kr.; 3 or 4 persons, 80 kr.; half an hour, 36 or 45 kr.; one hour, 1 fl. 15 kr.; donkey, half a day, 1 fl. 12 kr.; whole day, 2 fl., or 2 marks.

Baden-Baden is the annual resort of idlers, pleasure-seekers, and invalids from all parts of the world. Its springs have been long and favorably known, even in the times of the Romans, and the new



palace, now belonging to the Grand-duke, occupies the site of a Roman villa and baths. The waters of the springs are warm, the principal one having a temperature of 104° Fahrenheit; the taste is saltish, and, when drunk as it issues from the spring, much resembles weak broth, it is very clear, but has a peculiarly disagreeable smell. The quality is saline, with a mixture of auratic and carbonic acid, and small portions of silica and oxyd of iron. The hot springs are 18 in number, and the portion of the town where they issue goes by the name of "Hell." A building is erected over the principal spring.

The *Trinkhalle* is beautifully situated on the public walks, nearly opposite the *Hôtel de l'Europe*. The water is conveyed here from the spring in pipes, and visitors drink it between the hours of 6½ and 7½ A.M., promenading around; meanwhile a band discourses most elegant music. The front of the hall is ornamented with frescoes, representing legends of the Black Forest.

The great and universal rendezvous, however, is the *Conversationshaus*, which is the most splendid establishment of this kind in the world, the small Chinese pagoda in front of which cost alone 70,000 francs. It was erected in 1860, and intended as a stand for the band, which performs here twice a day. The building—which is a most elegant one, with a Corinthian portico—includes an immense assembly-room, reading-room, with a great choice of newspapers; coffee and billiard rooms, open all the year; a splendid restaurant, where diners may be had à la carte. At the other end of the building is a theatre, and a most magnificently furnished suite of apartments for assembly and ball purposes. They are open once or twice a week. Should there be no public entertainment while you remain, obtain permission from the proprietor to visit this suite of rooms; they are well worth seeing. The season is at its height during July, August, and September. Many visitors arrive as early as the 1st of May, staying up to the 1st of October, and five months can be spent here as pleasantly as at any spot in Europe: balls, concerts, saloons, and the most delightful and secluded promenades, where in five minutes you may enjoy the solitude of the darkest woods and the deepest glens.

Directly above the town is the new *Schloss*, or palace of the grand-duke, in which his ancestors have lived for the last 400 years, a fact that would rather relieve it from the title of new were it not that the old *Schloss* is immediately above the new, where the ancient dukes resided previous to the 18th century. The building is remarkable for the curious vaults and mysterious dungeons that are now exhibited to the curious by the castellan.

The *Parish Church* contains several interesting monuments. It is the burial-place of the margraves and dukes of Baden, and contains the monuments of Leopold William, Louis William Frederick, bishop of Utrecht, Marie-Victoire-Pauline, and the Margrave Philibert.

To the southeast of the town we notice the new *Protestant Church*. It is finely situated on the right bank of the River Oos. It was consecrated in 1864. In the upper windows of the choir are beautiful representations of the birth, crucifixion, and resurrection of the Saviour. In the four recesses are portraits of Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, and Zwingli.

On the hill behind the *Trinkhalle* is the *Greek Chapel*, erected at the expense of the Russian Prince Stourdza.

The *Ancient Cemetery* at the Gernsbach Gate will repay a visit. Two of the principal monuments are those of the French General Guilleminot and the German General Von Schöffer. Notice the Mount of Olives, with Christ praying and his disciples asleep.

A visit should be made to the *Ursprung*, or source of the warm spring. It is situated near the *Parish Church*.

The *Theatre* of Baden, although small, is one of the most beautiful little gems in Europe, and does honor to the munificence of M. Beneset. It was constructed by M. Couteau, and does the architect great credit.

The *Vapor Baths* are situated behind the Catholic church. Baths may here be taken in all the various styles, including Russian baths. There are six apartments. There are some eight or ten other baths, each having from ten to forty separate chambers.

A magnificent building is now in course of erection, containing vapor, Russian, Turkish, Irish, and other baths, with a

beautiful winter-garden, which, when finished, will add much to the enjoyment of the winter season, now becoming so popular. Baden is one of the best places in Europe to take the whay-cure.

A short distance from Baden is situated the small village of *Iffezheim*, which has lately obtained an European celebrity by its beautiful race-course, which is probably the finest in Europe. Here, during the early days of September, the finest horses and the élite of Europe make their appearance. There are three beautiful tribunes: one for the Grand-Duke, another for members of the jockey-club and representatives of the press, and another, the largest, for the use of the general public. A fine view of the entire course may be obtained from any of the stands. A magnificent picture of a race-day has lately been painted by Heyrault, and engraved by Harris. Most of the numerous characters and patterns of the turf are taken from life.

Among the numerous lovely excursions around Baden are, first, the *old Schloss*, the original residence of the reigning house of Baden, and one of the most interesting ruins in Germany. The view from the top, on which there is a very fine spy-glass for the benefit of visitors, is very grand—the town of Baden at your feet, the luxuriant Black Forest on one side. On the other side we see the Rhine winding through its lovely plain, interspersed with cities, towns, and villages, the whole bordered by the Vosges Mountains of France. In a clear day the cathedral spire of Strasburg—the highest in the world—is plainly visible.

There is a restaurant in the castle, and breakfasts or dinners may be obtained. Residents at Baden frequently make excursions for the purpose of breakfasting here. Many improvements have been made, such as rooms for dancing, etc.

About one mile northeast of the old castle are the ruins of *Ebersteinburg*, which we pass in making the delightful excursion to *The Favorite*. This lovely summer retreat was built in 1725 by the Margravine Sibylle-Augusta of Baden, noted for her beauty and amours. The rooms are large and comfortable, but ornamented in the most singular manner. In one the walls are of Venetian glass, in another porcelain, in another they are hung with tapestry worked by the margravine and her maids of hon-

or. One of the boudoirs contains 72 portraits of the margravine, all taken in different costumes. The china is very quaint and antique. The dishes for the table are all in imitation of some meat, fruit, or vegetable, such as ham, duck, woodcock, asparagus, cabbage, artichoke, or melon.

A short distance from the palace is the *Hermitage*, or chapel, where the margravine lived during Lent in the strictest seclusion, seeing no one, and repenting of sins committed during the rest of the year. In this chapel are shown the breastplate and belt, each armed with nails, which she wore as penance, besides several articles used for the same purpose, such as a cat-of-nine-tails, and iron plates armed with sharp spikes, which she put into the heels of her shoes. In the dining-room, seated at the table, are three wax figures representing Mary, Joseph, and the child Jesus; they are clothed in garments made by the margravine's own hands. With these figures she dined every day. Her bedroom contains simply a straw mat, upon which she slept.

Another excursion which should be made is that to the *Falls of Altrheiligen*. Also to the castle of *New Eberstein*, the valley of the *Murg*, *Forbach*, *Rennschuch*, etc. There is a tariff for the different excursions; it would be well, however, to ascertain the price before leaving: to the castle of *Eberstein* and return by *Gornsbach*, 12 marks; to *Ebersteinburg*, 8 marks; to *Fremersberg*, 8 marks; to the *Favorite*, 7 marks; to the castle of *Eberstein*, *Gornsbach*, *Rothfels*, *Kuppenheim*, and the *Favorite*, 14 marks; to *Forbach*, by the valley of the *Murg*, 30 marks; to *Wildbad*, 30 marks.

One of the first banking establishments in Baden is that of *F. C. Jourgur*, where travelers will obtain the best rates of exchange. Mr. J. is the regular correspondent of the leading American and English bankers. His house is in the immediate vicinity of the hotels and promenade, and is much frequented by Americans, whose names will be found registered there. In the reading-room the principal English and American journals will be found.

To those in need of medical advice we would highly recommend Dr. A. Biermann, a German physician enjoying the highest reputation.

Wildbad may be reached by rail from *Pforzheim* (see Route No. 178). This place has become quite celebrated for its cures of gout and rheumatism. It contains 8000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Kamp*. The town is finely situated in the valley

of the *Enz*, on both sides of that river. At the end of the principal street a magnificent *Kurhaus* has lately been constructed, containing reading-rooms, bath-rooms, and café.

Strasberg. See Route No. 180.

AUSTRIA.

POPULATION.

[AUSTRIA.]

EXTENT.

WE now enter one of the largest, most populous, and most important of the European states, viz., THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA. According to its recent division, the Austrian Empire embraces seventeen provinces or governments, some of which are countries of large extent; their names and population are as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
1. Austria (Upper and Lower)	12,288	2,580,424
2. Salzburg	2,789	153,159
3. Styria	3,785	1,137,990
4. Carinthia	4,053	836,400
5. Carniola	3,909	473,993
6. Goetta, Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste	3,052	549,960
7. Bukowina	4,188	521,910
8. Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,109	885,799
9. Bohemia	19,953	5,107,514
10. Moravia	8,602	2,080,733
11. Silesia	1,983	513,352
12. Galicia	33,800	4,705,525
13. Transylvania	22,196	2,115,024
14. Hungary	76,808	11,979,309
15. Croatia and Slavonia	13,071	1,443,451
16. Dalmatia	15,138	437,000
17. (Military Frontier)		
Total	341,661	35,275,100

The empire is bounded on the north by Russia, Prussia, Poland, and Saxony; on the west by Bavaria, Switzerland, and the kingdom of Italy; on the south by Italy, the Adriatic Sea, and Turkey; and on the east by Roumania and Russia. Its greatest length is 860 miles, and its average breadth 400 miles, the total area being nearly twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and one third more than the whole of the Middle and Northern States of our own country.

The countries brought together under the rule of Austria comprise a greater portion of the European continent than belongs to any other single power excepting Russia. They include provinces inhabited by people of different race and language, and whose only bond is that of political rule. The nucleus of Austrian power is German, and the German provinces of the empire comprehend the portion of its population that is most advanced with regard to civil and social condition. But the German provinces constitute less than a third part of

the entire extent of the empire; the Hungarian countries form more than half of its entire area, and include two fifths of its population. Galicia, or Austrian Poland, is equal to one eighth of the whole empire as regards size, and includes more than that proportion of its population. Previous to 1866 the Italian subjects of Austria amounted to one eighth of the population.

The chief defect of the empire, in regard to natural capabilities, is the limited extent of its sea-coast. The entire range of this is only about five hundred miles, which are confined to the shores of the Adriatic; and even of this comparative small extent of maritime frontier, by far the greater part belongs to the Hungarian provinces of the empire, a portion which is only united to it by the code of political necessity, and is liable at any time to be discovered from its rule. The entire frontier of the empire measures upward of four thousand miles. The greater portion, however, of these states are united by peaceable means, that is, by inheritance or treaty, and their boundaries remain as they existed when they formed independent states. The principal ports of Austria are Trieste and Fiume, in Hungary.

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HISTORY.

Austria proper was originally part of the Roman provinces respectively called Norica and Upper Pannonia. It became part of the Roman Empire under Tiberius, toward the year 26 A.D. From the 5th century onward it was invaded in turn by the Huns, the Ostrogoths, the Bolani, the Vandals, the Langobards, and then divided between the Bavarians and the Avars until the time when Charlemagne drove the Avars out of it (788), and annexed it to his empire under the name of Austria, or Eastern March. In 926 Henry the Falconer, king of Germany, in order to check the incursions of the Hungarians, made Austria a margravate. In 982 Otto II., second Emperor of Germany, gave the investiture of it to Leopold of Babenberg, or Bemburg, whose descendants possessed that province, first, with the title of Marquis or Margrave (980), then with that of Duke from 1156. On the extinction of this family (1246), Austria passed into the hands of the Emperor Frederick II. (Hohenstaufen), then into those of Ottocar, king of Bohemia (1261). In 1278, Rudolph of Hapsburg was elected emperor. This remarkable prince, the founder of the house of Austria and first promoter of its future greatness, was the eldest son of Albert, Count of Hapsburg, in Switzerland, and Landgrave of Alsace, to whom he succeeded in 1240. He joined the above-named Ottocar in a crusade against the pagans of Prussia (1264); added to his possessions the counties of Kyburg, Baden, and Lenzburg, and came into such high repute for uprightness, courage, and ability that the cantons of Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Zurich placed themselves, of their own accord, under his protection. The imperial dignity was also conferred on him, as he was considered equal to putting down the anarchy which had been tearing the empire to pieces ever since the downfall of the house of Hohenstaufen, and incapable at the same time of encroaching on the rights of the reigning princes. Pope Gregory X. himself, whom Rudolph had conciliated by bestowing on him the exarchate of Ravenna and other possessions, had sanctioned his election. Ottocar, nevertheless, refused to do so. Rudolph thereupon led an army into Bohemia, and compelled him to sue

for peace (1276), which was granted only by the cession of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia, the investiture of these states being by the Diet forthwith settled on Rudolph's eldest son, Albert (1282), whose descendants have continued in the possession of them, first with the title of dukes, and from 1459 with that of archdukes; and it thus became the house of Austria, and obtained, through these important acquisitions, wonderful preponderance and power. Ottocar, however, having the following year renewed the war, was completely routed, and perished in the decisive battle of Marchfeld (1278).

Rudolph fully answered ultimately the fond expectations of those by whom he had been raised to the imperial throne; for he effectually put a stop to the tyranny and brigandage of the nobles by destroying their strongholds, and thus insured public peace.

Several descendants of the house of Hapsburg, or Austria, had, after Rudolph and up to the election of Albert II. (1438), occupied the imperial throne of Germany. From the accession of this prince the dignity of emperor became hereditary. To Austria had been joined Rudolph's patrimony, viz., Alsace, Burgundy, and the protectorate of part of Switzerland (1282). But Albert I., who had inherited neither the political abilities nor the upright and honorable character of his illustrious father, having attempted to convert into sovereignty the rights of simple patronage, the whole country flew to arms, and, under the guidance of the far-famed William Tell, succeeded, after a three-years' struggle, in recovering their independence.

The marriage of Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Duke Charles the Bold (1477), gave the house of Austria the Low Countries, Artois, a large part of Burgundy, with Franche-Comté; the accession of Charles V., grandson to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, added Spain, with her immense possessions in the Old and the New Worlds. By the partition of territory between Charles V. and Archduke Ferdinand, his brother, the Low Countries and Burgundy, with its dependencies, fell to the lot of the Spanish branch of Austria. Ferdinand retained possession of the archduchy of Austria with all its dependencies, to which he added Bohemia and Hungary

through his marriage with Anna, sister of King Louis, who was killed at the battle of Mohacz (1526)—then Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia. The Treaty of Westphalia detached from Austria the last-named province as well as Alsace: these losses were, however, compensated by the acquisition of Transylvania and Croatia. The treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Rastadt (1714) brought to Austria the inheritance of Charles V., king of Spain, consisting of Burgundy and its appendages, the duchy of Mantua, and the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia. In 1720 Austria exchanged Sardinia for Sicily; in 1735 she ceded to the Infant Don Carlos the Two Sicilies, and received in exchange Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. These easy acquisitions, mostly brought about through marriages, inspired some wit with the following distich:

"*Nulla parant alii; tu, felix Austria, nubes
Nam quis Mars alius, det illi reges Vetus.*"

In 1740, the male line of the house of Austria having become extinct by the death of the Emperor Charles VI., his daughter, Maria Theresa, became Empress of Germany, and succeeded to all the late emperor's hereditary dominions. Her husband, Francis of Lorraine, grand-duke of Tuscany, was, after a lengthened contest, raised to the imperial dignity (1745), under the name of Francis I., and became the head of the new house of Autriche-Lorraine. Austria, at the termination of the Seven-years' War, ceded to Frederick the Great the best part of Silesia (1763), but obtained, in the partition of Poland, Galicia and Lodomeria, to which was added Bukovina, ceded by Turkey in 1777.

It is unnecessary to attempt any sketch of the fluctuations of the Austrian power during the eventful period that has elapsed since the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1789. At certain stages of her great struggle with France, Austria seemed to be depressed to the rank of a second-rate power. But the insatiable ambition of Napoleon effecting his downfall, Austria was left at the end of the contest as powerful as ever, the loss of the Low Countries being fully compensated by her acquisitions in Italy and elsewhere.

In 1804 Francis assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria, and on the 6th of August, 1806, renounced the title of

Emperor of Germany. The latter event had been preceded by the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, and the entire dissolution of the old Germanic Confederation. His son, Ferdinand I., succeeded him in March, 1835, and he was succeeded by the present emperor, Francis Joseph, born Aug. 18, 1806, ascended the throne Dec. 2, 1848.

The government of Austria is an hereditary and almost absolute monarchy, in which the chief legislative as well as the executive power is in the hands of the Emperor. Nearly three-fourths of the population of Austria are the followers of the Roman Catholic Church. Next in numbers are the members of the Greek Church, who are most numerous in Transylvania, Southern Hungary, Slavonia, Croatia, and Galicia. Members of the various Protestant churches are found chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania; in these countries, however, as in the bulk of the empire, the people are Roman Catholics, and the Protestants are confined to the Magyar portion of the population.

Education is not generally in an advanced condition in Austria, though more so in the German-speaking provinces than in other parts of the empire; but in our country we have a wrong impression entirely. The spirit of elementary instruction, if not the most enlightened, inculcates, at every step, morality, the advantage and happiness of a virtuous life, the evils of vice, and the miseries consequent on crime.

The military resources are considerable, and a very large standing army is maintained. Military science is highly esteemed, and there are various institutions for the purpose of its cultivation at Vienna and other principal cities of the empire. The people of the southern countries lead a semi-military life, and are almost constantly under arms. The navy is small and of modern date, but the inhabitants of the Adriatic coasts and islands are enterprising ship-builders and mariners, and are much addicted to nautical pursuits. The estimated strength of the Austrian army, when on a war footing, is little short of 321,000. The navy consists of 72 vessels of all descriptions, the tonnage of which is 100,000 tons, carrying 503 cannon: 47 of these vessels are steamers.

As every province in Austria forms a

separate land, each has its peculiar language or dialect, and its distinguishing customs and habits. Of the Slavonic languages, the Polish possesses the richest literature; but the Bohemian has of late years been highly cultivated, and forms the written language of the Moravians and Slovaks of the northwest counties of Hungary. The dialect of Carinthia has been methodized, and is grammatically taught as the written language of Illyria and Croatia. The ephemeral existence of the Illyrian kingdom, established by Napoleon, sufficed to call forth the powers of a lyric poet of considerable merit named Wodnik, who wrote in this dialect.

The Slavonic nations have all the distinguishing characteristics of ardent feelings and sanguinity of temperament, which makes them more easily elated and sooner depressed than their neighbors the Germans. They are fond of music, and every district has its national airs, which are often of great antiquity, and usually plaintive. Among the Slavonians the Poles are distinguished by a martial disposition and love of show. The national costume is now only kept among the peasantry, whose winter dresses especially are tasteful and even elegant. In the other Slavonic nations of the empire the love of ornament is less remarkable, the national spirit having sunk in the lapse of time during which they have been dependent. No Slavonic dialect is used in the courts of justice, or in public instruction in the higher schools of the empire.

The German peasants wear the dress commonly met with all over Germany, with variations in the color and head-gear in nearly every village. The Austrian women wear caps or bonnets made with gold lace and decorated with spangles. In Tyrol the German costume is most picturesque.

The German language is that used in transacting public business in the German and Slavonian provinces, and in the universities on the north side of the Alps.

The Magyars, or inhabitants of the Hungarian plains, of Tartar descent, are a high-spirited race, warmly attached to their habits and rights. Their national costume is the most splendid in Europe, and every family wears its distinguishing colors. The rich dolman (buzzar jacket) and the taste-

ful *amfö* (a frock-coat trimmed with fur) are only worn on state occasions by the nobles; but the tight pantaloons and short boot is the usual dress of the peasant, who also wears a blue jacket and low-brimmed hat. Though fond of music, the Hungarians are no musicians. The national dances are often highly pantomimic, and the Magyar, who is seldom seen to smile, expresses the excitement of his feelings, whether in joy or sorrow, in dancing. The Magyar language is used in the courts of justice and in the public offices. The dress of the Wallachian peasantry on festive occasions is highly ornamental and becoming. The Italian costume is both rich and elegant, especially the head-dresses of the women, which are more tasteful than those worn on the north side of the Alps. In the conflict for superiority between the Germans and Italians, neither nation does perhaps justice to the good qualities of the other, but the northern Italian must be allowed the merit of displaying those of continence, sobriety, and industry in a high degree, though he be less the slave of form than his German neighbor.

A large portion of the Austrian dominions are occupied by the Alps, and its scenery is most enchanting. Sir Humphrey Davy says, "The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys and altitudes of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland." There is a greater disparity in the manners and customs of the people than in the scenery of the two countries. In Austria you are struck with the warm reception accorded to you from all with whom you come in contact, and the earnest desire evinced to give you all they can for your money.

Money.—Accounts in Austria are kept in florins and kreutzers. A florin at par = 60 c. U. S. currency; but its value, as paper money fluctuates, is from 55 c. to 45 c. U. S. currency. One hundred kreutzers = 1 florin.

AUSTRIAN MONEY.

	P. R.
Gold: { Pieces of.....	8 91
{ Imperial Aust.	4 70
Paper: { Pieces of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and	
1000 florins.	
Silver: { Pieces of 10 and 20 kreutzers.	
Copper: { Pieces of 1 and 4 kreutzers.	

VIENNA.

Vienna, the capital of the Austrian Empire, is situated on the level of the Danube. Population, 555,845. The principal hotels are the *Grand Hotel*, *Hôtel de la Métropole*, *Golden Lamb*, *Archduke Charles*, and *Oesterreichischer Hof*, or *Austrian Court*. The *Grand Hotel* is a splendid first-class establishment, situated in the Ring, in the most fashionable part of the city, in close proximity to the Imperial Palace, Opera House, Picture-gallery, and Public Garden; admirably managed. The rooms are richly decorated and quite reasonable in price. There is a lift to all the floors. *Fine table d'hôte* at 2 fl. 50 kr. The *Hôtel de la Métropole*, a magnificent edifice, was opened May 1, 1873, in time for the Exposition. It contains 80 parlors and 400 chambers fitted up in elegant style. There is a beautiful garden, with a fine view of the Danube; the whole under the direction of M. Spitzer. The *Golden Lamb* is a fine house, situated on the *Praterstrasse*, in the vicinity of all the principal sights of the city; it is well managed by the Messrs. Hauptmann. *Hôtel Archduke Charles*, or *Kroherweg Carl*, a fine first-class house, most centrally situated on the *Kärthnerstrasse*, No. 32, near the Grand Opera House, theatres, Imperial Palace, etc. 150 comfortable salons and bedrooms. The courteous proprietors, Messrs. Spanner and Smith, have resided many years in America. The *Austrian Court Hotel* is a finely managed large house near the Danube, on the *Rothenthurmstrasse*.

Vienna is a city of ancient origin, and has been the scene of many interesting historical events. It was successively taken by the Goths and Huns, and subsequently by Charlemagne, who placed it under the government of the margraves of the East, as part of his dominions, whence it was called *Osterrich*, and then Austria. The margraves, afterward dukes, held Vienna until the middle of the 13th century, when it was taken by the Emperor Frederick II., and again by Rudolph I., founder of the Hapsburg dynasty, in 1297. The Hungarians vainly besieged it in 1477; but eight years later it was obliged to surrender to Matthias, who then possessed the united crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, and made it the seat of his court. Since the time of Maximilian I. it has been the usual residence of

the archdukes of Austria and emperors of Germany. The most memorable event in its history, however, and one that largely influenced the fortunes of Christendom, was its famous siege in 1683 by a Turkish army 300,000 strong, under the command of Kara Mustapha, when it was only saved from surrender by the timely arrival of John Sobieski, the heroic King of Poland, who defeated the besiegers with great slaughter under the very walls of the city. In 1619 Vienna was unsuccessfully blockaded by the Bohemian Protestants. In 1806 it submitted to the conquering arms of the first Napoleon, and again, after a short resistance, in 1809.

Vienna is of nearly circular form, being twelve miles in circumference. The old city, or city proper, is, however, scarcely three miles round; it was formerly inclosed by fortifications. Immediately outside of these was a wide esplanade, called the *Gloria*, which has recently been elegantly built up, and is called *Ringstrasse*—one of the most splendid streets in the world. Beyond are the extensive suburbs of the capital, which are about fifteen miles in circumference. In addition to the *Ringstrasse*, Vienna possesses numerous fine public promenades, among which are two extensive parks—the *Prater* and the *Augarten*. The *Prater*, beginning at the end of the *Praterstrasse* in the suburb called *Leopoldstadt*, was formerly a large park where deer were kept, and is now the favorite promenade of the Viennese. The chief alley—about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long—forms the centre of reunion for the better classes, and in the month of May is thronged with all the elegant equipages of the city. At the left side of this superb carriage-road there are coffee-houses, restaurants, music-halls, etc. This part of the *Prater* is chiefly frequented by the lower classes, and on Sundays is generally crowded. Near the entrance, at your left, is the Aquarium, which is well worth seeing, and about half a mile farther down is the *Exhibition Palace* of 1873. The chief buildings still exist, but in a few years they will be demolished. The *Augarten* is a very shady place in the proximity of the *Prater*. The other principal public gardens are *Belvedere Garden*, *Schwarzenberg Garden*, *Botanischer Garten*, *Stadtpark*, and *Volkgarten*.

Vienna, from its wealth and size, comes

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narrow London and Paris than any other European city. It differs from these cities in this respect, that it preserves about it more antique grandeur, and that it is the old, and not the new parts of the city that form the fashionable quarters, and contains most of the objects of interest which Vienna presents to the stranger, including, besides the imperial palace, those of Prince Esterhazy, Lichtenstein, Metternich, Schwarzenberg, and Auersberg, as well as the principal churches, museums, galleries, libraries, and public offices of every kind. There is no city in Europe that has so large a number of resident nobility as Vienna. There are nearly 300 families of princes, counts, and barons who make Vienna their residence the greater part of the year, spending from \$40,000 to \$200,000 yearly. It is said, with the exception of London, the citizens of Vienna are the richest in Europe.

The streets in the suburbs of Vienna are generally broad and straight; but some of them, being unpaved, are in wet weather muddy and dirty, and in dry weather dusty. The thoroughfares in the city proper are, on the contrary, uniformly clean and well paved. Most of the squares or *Platzes* in Vienna are ornamented with fountains or monuments. In the Josephplatz is a fine equestrian statue of Joseph II.; in the interior Burgplatz that of the Emperor Francis I.; in the exterior Burgplatz the equestrian statues of Prince Eugene of Savoy and Archduke Charles; in the Stadtpark the fine statue of the celebrated musician Schubert, and in the Schwarzenbergplatz that of the renowned General Schwarzenberg.

Vienna is far from being distinguished as a literary city, and amusement seems to form a principal object of its pleasure-seeking population. A fondness for music is general among all classes. The Viennese have, in fact, been described as a more eating and drinking, good-natured, illiterate, laughing, pleasure-loving, and, withal, hospitable set of people than the inhabitants of any other large city in Europe. Neither here nor in any other large town in Germany do social morals occupy a very high grade. Mr. Russell says, "The Viennese take to themselves the reputation of being the most musical people in Europe, and this is the only part of their

character about which they display much jealousy or anxiety. So long as it is granted that they can produce among their citizens a greater number of decent performers on the violin or piano than any other capital, they have no earthly objection to have it said that they can likewise produce a greater number of lockheads and debauchees." With all due deference to Mr. Russell, we must beg to differ with him, although they may well be proud of their musical composers. Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and others have composed their best works in or near Vienna.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Cathedral of St. Stephen, which stands in the very heart of the city, and from which radiate nearly all the streets not only of the city proper, but also those of the suburbs. It is an elegant Gothic building of imposing dimensions, being equal in size and richness of architecture to those of Strasburg and Antwerp. Its length is 250 feet, breadth 230 feet, and height of its graceful spire 450 feet. Its bell weighs 25½ cwt., and was made of the 180 pieces of cannon taken from the Turks. Midway up the tower is the fine watch-station of the city, where a watchman stands; a telescope is arranged in such a manner that, when he sees a fire, by reference to the chart of the city he can discover in what street and number it is. He immediately, by the aid of the telegraph, conveys the information to the fire-office, when in a very short time assistance is on the spot. The view from the top of the spire is most magnificent, taking in the famous battle-fields of Wagram, Lobau, and Essling, as well as the suburbs of the city and windings of the Danube. The interior of the cathedral is rich in sculpture and stained glass. The principal objects of interest it contains are the gorgeous chapel of the Lichtenstein family, the monument of Prince Eugene, who is buried here, and that of the Emperor Frederick II. This last is decorated with 240 figures, and representations of 40 coats of arms. Around the sceptre in the hand of the effigy are the vowels, which was Frederick's motto, A, E, I, O, U: *Austria Est Imperare Orbis Uniforum*, "Austria must rule the world." The crypt of St. Stephen's has been the burial-place of the royal family, for cen-

turins, but for the last 500 years only the bowels of the dead have been interred here. Their bodies have been deposited in the Church of the Capuchins, and their hearts in the Church of the Augustines! The open space that now surrounds the cathedral was formerly a church-yard, but Francis Joseph II. ordered the remains to be removed and placed in the vaults under the church, and the ground to be paved.

The Church of the Augustines is one of the handsomest in Vienna. It is principally noted for the masterpieces of Canova, the monument of the Archduchess Christine. It consists of a pyramid of marble 80 feet high, in the centre of which is an opening representing the entrance to the vault. This is reached by two broad marble steps, which are the base of the pyramid. Ascending the steps is a figure representing Virtue bearing an urn which contains the ashes of the deceased. By her side are two little girls, carrying torches; behind them is a figure of Benevolence supporting an old man bowed down by age and grief. A little child accompanies him, the very picture of innocence and sorrow. On the other side is an admirably drawn figure of a mourning genius, and at his feet crouches a melancholy lion. Over the entrance to the vault is a medallion of the archduchess, held up by Happiness, while a genius is presenting her with a palm, indicative of success. There are also monuments of Leopold II., General Daun, Van Swieten, and others. Through the door to the Loretto Chapel may be seen the silver urns in which are contained the hearts of the imperial family, conspicuous among which are those of Maria Theresa and Napoleon II.

The Church of the Capuchins contains the vault where are interred the bodies of the royal family. This vault is shown at all times by torchlight, under the guidance of one of the brothers; but you must not come during dinner-hour; gold will not move them then. One of the first coffins the visitor will look for will be that of the only son of the great Napoleon, the only prince of the Napoleon dynasty, with the exception of the late Emperor Napoleon III. and his son Eugene, born under the imperial purple. There is a sorrowful romance connected with his life and death that makes it an object of universal attrac-

tion. It is of simple copper, with a raised cross upon it. Not far removed from this is the coffin of his grandfather, the late Emperor Francis III., who was passionately fond of the prince during his life, and requested to be placed near him after death. The coffin of Joseph I. is of pure silver. Here also are those of Joseph II., his father Francis, and his mother Maria Theresa. It is said of the last that for thirteen years she every day descended this mausoleum to mourn for her husband, until death gave her permission to lie continually by his side. There are over eighty coffins in this narrow house of royalty. The unadorned coffin of the early instructor of the Empress Maria Theresa, the Countess Fuchs, lies here, by the special request of the empress.

The *Votivkirche*, situated before the Schottenthor, is well worth a visit, as it is a building of perfect Gothic style. It was founded by the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, in commemoration of an unsuccessful attempt made upon the Emperor of Austria's life by a Hungarian assassin.

The other principal churches in Vienna are the *Carmel* church, which has some fine stained glass, the church of *St. Michael*, and the *St. Charles Borromeo*, a splendid building in the Byzantine style of architecture. There are some sixty other churches, eighteen conventual establishments, a Scotch church, several Greek churches, and a number of synagogues.

The *Imperial Palace* or *Burg* is a confused mass of buildings occupying a large extent of ground, attached to which is the Imperial Riding-school, the Library, the Jewel office, a museum of Antiquities, Minerals, Zoology, and Botany. The imperial apartments are shown when the court is absent. There are hundreds of palaces in Europe far superior to this in magnificence, although it contains some fine collections in art and science. Adjoining this is the palace of the Archduke Albert, which is a very splendid structure. It contains one of the finest collections of engravings and drawings in Europe: they were mostly collected by the Duke of Saxe-Teichen, and largely increased by his son-in-law, the late Archduke Charles; they amount to more than 200,000. There are over one hundred sketches and drawings by Raphael; among these is the sketch for

his great picture, the Transfiguration. The figures are all drawn naked, for the purpose of studying the anatomy of each figure. There are a large number of sketches by Michael Angelo, including the figures for his Last Judgment. The gallery is open on Mondays and Thursdays, from 9 to 1.

Attached to the Imperial Library is another magnificent collection of engravings, commenced by the Prince Eugene, summing nearly 300,000. In this collection are whole volumes of the drawings of Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Rubens, Albrecht Dürer, and other great masters. The *Imperial Library* is a beautiful building, situated on the Josephplatz. It contains nearly 350,000 volumes and 20,000 manuscripts. In the centre of the grand hall, a splendid apartment 346 feet long, 54 feet wide, and 60 high, is situated a statue of Charles VI., founder of the library; at least it was thrown open to the public for the first time by this monarch. Among its other curiosities, it contains the *Psalm-book* of Charlemagne, in gold letters, and an engraving on bronze of an act of the Roman Senate prohibiting the *Bacchanalia*, bearing date 186 years before Christ; also the MS. of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, Dante's *Divina Comedia*, in two copies, from the 14th and 16th centuries, and a military map of the Roman Empire in the fourth century.

The *Cabinet of Antiquities* contains many rich and valuable relics. It is open on Mondays and Fridays. It contains 125,000 coins and medals, 50,000 of which are Greek and Roman. Here may be seen the celebrated salt-cellar carved by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis I. It was formerly in the Ambrose Museum. There are several other works here by this celebrated artist: his *Leda* and the *Swan*, etc. The finest cameo in the world is in this collection. The workmanship is considered the perfection of art: it represents the *Apotheosis* of Augustus, and is about 26 inches in circumference.

The *Cabinet of Minerals*, which is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, contains some fine specimens of diamond crystals and fossil remains; also a large collection of meteoric stones, which have fallen from the sky in different parts of the world, some of them weighing as much as 70 pounds.

Among the most noteworthy relics is a bouquet of flowers, made of precious stones, for the Empress Maria Theresa.

The *Museum of Natural History*, Zoology, and Botany is considered second to none in Europe. The specimens of birds are very complete. The leading curiosities are, an immense goose with four legs! a pigeon with the same number of pedal supporters, a horse covered with long woolly hair, and a horned owl. This museum is open only on Thursdays.

The most interesting apartment, however, in this vast establishment is the *Schatzkammer*, or Imperial Jewel Office, which may be visited on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by ticket, although one florin is quite as effectual, and perhaps more so, as it secures a deal of information from the custodian that a ticket does not. Tickets of admission must be procured one day previous. The articles and relics contained in these chambers are rare and beautiful, and of fabulous value. Standing foremost among these is the diamond which was lost by Charles the Bold on the battle-field of Granson; it was found by a Swiss soldier, and sold for 63 50; it weighs 120 carats! There is also an emerald here weighing 2900 carats. Here is kept the regalia of Charlemagne, taken from his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle, and used for centuries at the coronation of the German emperors: the crown and sceptre of Rudolph II.; the robe, crown, and sceptre worn by the Emperor Napoleon when he was crowned King of Lombardy—the jewels, however, are only imitations; but they look so much like real stones that only good judges can tell the difference—the silver cradle of his son Napoleon II., king of Rome, which was presented to him by the citizens of Paris. Among the religious relics are the table-cloth used at the Last Supper, a tooth of John the Baptist, a piece of the true cross, the arm-bone of St. Anna, etc. There are also the sabre of Tamerlane and the horoscope of Wallenstein.

Situated under the library is the Imperial *Couch-Armor*, in which are kept all the state carriages. Here may be seen the elegant state sledge of Maria Theresa. The Imperial *Riding School* is also worthy of a visit.

The *Volksgarten* (people's garden) and

Hesperian, fronting the palace, are handsomely laid out, and in the summer season are the usual resort of the citizens; in the former is situated a temple, built for the express purpose of securing Canova's fine group of Theseus killing a Centaur. The artist received the order for the execution of this piece of sculpture from Napoleon, who intended it to decorate the triumphal arch at Milan. The soldier in attendance expects a small fee. Corti's Café, which is one of the best in Vienna, is situated in this garden; and here Strauss' celebrated band or military bands play every day at a grand concert, on which occasion the garden is always crowded by the beau monde of Vienna. In the winter season the concerts take place on Sunday afternoon.

The Imperial Royal Picture-Gallery, Upper Belvedere. This is considered the second in quantity and quality in all Germany. It is open on Tuesdays and Fridays, a fee of one franc will obtain entrance on other days. The palace which contains this gallery is in the Italian style of architecture of the last century. It was built by the Austrian general in chief, Eugene of Savoy, in 1724. Its architect was Jean Luc de Hildebrand, who was the constructor of many other magnificent palaces in Vienna. It came into possession of the government in the reign of Maria Theresa, and was appropriated by Joseph II. to hold the pictures of the imperial court. This palace, with its rich flower-garden, is one of the finest sights of the capital, and the view of the city and its environs from the second story is superb. David Teniers, the younger, was counsellor of the Archduke William, one of the most zealous collectors of this gallery, and was director of the German portion of this collection at Brussels; one of his best pictures is in the sixth room, No. 24: it represents him in presence of the Archduke with a large number of his Italian collection of pictures.

In the grand marble saloon which forms the entrance to the imperial gallery, and which is beautifully frescoed, we perceive two portraits, one of Joseph II., and the other of Maria Theresa, painted by Moreau, 1776, and considered the best likenesses existing of those noted personages. On the first story, the first seven rooms on the right are devoted to the Italian and Spanish schools; the left seven rooms, and two cabinets, are

devoted to the Dutch and Flemish schools. On the second story, the four rooms on the right are devoted to the ancient German, Flemish, and Dutch masters; on the left of the same story, the apartments contain entirely modern German pictures. The general catalogue does not describe these, as they are daily increasing; they are described in a separate catalogue. On the ground floor, four chambers on the right contain pictures of the Italian school; the fifth chamber is devoted to the library, and the five chambers on the left to pictures of the Flemish school, and to copies. In the pavilion attached are exposed the sculptures in marble of modern artists.

In the first chamber the principal pictures are, No. 1, the Saviour at the house of Simon the Leper, with Mary Magdalen at his feet—school of Paul Veronese; 12, Mars and Venus—school of Titian; 22, the Annunciation of St. Mary, by Paul Veronese; 24, Judith with the head of Holofernes, by the same; 42, Apollo and the Muses, by Tintoretto; 50, a Holy Family, with Saints Catharine and Barbara, by Paul Veronese; 54, Venus and Adonis, of the school of Titian.

In the second chamber the principal pictures are, 2, Visitation of Mary, by Palma the elder; 17, Diana and Callisto, with the Nymphs, by Titian; 19, the celebrated Ecce Homo: in this picture, which was formerly in the collection of Charles I. of England, and sold by Cromwell, the artist, in addition to his own portrait, has given those of several celebrated personages of his time—that of the Emperor Charles V., as a chevalier in armor; the Sultan Seliman as a Turkish chevalier; Pitagore is represented by a friend of Titian's, Peter Arntino; the date 1549, with Titian's name, is on the picture; 26, Danaë reclining on a Couch, by Titian. From 25 to 42, with one exception, are all of Titian; 46 is a fine portrait of John Frederick, elector of Saxony, by Titian; 52, a young Girl embraced by a Warrior in armor, both of whom are being crowned by Victory: before them stands the God of Love, by Paolo Bordone; 53, the Women taken in Adultery and conducted before Christ, by Titian; 55, an Allegory: the old man on the right supposed to be the celebrated general of Charles V., the Marquis del Vasto, and the young girl before him his sweetheart.

In the third chamber we see two Roman battle-pieces, Nos. 56 and 57, by Salvator Rosa. This room contains Raphael's *Madonna of the Meadow*—the Virgin, Child, and St. John in a meadow. The edge of the Virgin's robe bears the date MDVI. It is painted on wood, half life size, and is numbered 55. In the Golden Cabinet is Henri Fager's celebrated allegorical picture of the Peace of 1814, a magnificent composition.

In the fourth room are several fine pictures by Carlo Dolce, an exquisite painter. These are, 3, *St. Mary with the Infant*; 16, *Christ with the Cross*; and 81, the *Virgin in Grief*; 23, the *Presentation in the Temple*, *Shimon* holding the *Infant Jesus*, and at his sides *St. Joseph*, *St. Anne*, and *St. Elizabeth*, by Fra Bartolomeo. Rubens formed his style of painting from this picture.

In the fifth room are a large number of paintings by the celebrated master, Guido Reni, born 1675, died 1642. Chief among these are, 1, the *Baptism of Christ*; 15, an allegorical picture of the *Four Seasons*; 24, a *Magdalen at Prayer*; 27, the *Presentation in the Temple*; 18, *Adonis* surprises *Venus* by the side of *Love*, by Annibale Caracci; 30, the *Return of the Prodigal Son*, and 32, the *Prodigal Son* receiving new Garments from his Father, both by Guercino; 33, two *Females at the Toilet*, by Elizabeth Strani.

In the sixth room, 2, *Venus* playing with *Love*, in the background a *Satyr*, by Ludovico Caracci; 4, the *Incredulity of St. Thomas*, by Preti; 5, *Death of Cleopatra*, by Guido Cagnacci; 12, *Christ and the woman of Samaria at the Fountain*, by Annibale Caracci; 17, *Roman Charity*, by Franceschini; 19, *Jupiter*, hidden in a cloud, embraces *Io*, by Correggio; 27, *St. John as a Child*, with a lamb, by Murillo; 42, 43, 44, 45, and 47, 48, 49, 50, the *Triumph of Julius Cæsar*, by Andrea Mantegna.

In the seventh room, 14, *Picture of a family*, by Velasquez—excellent; 13 and 15 by the same master; 44, the *Archangel Michael* fighting the rebellious *Angela*, by Luca Giordano; 59, a figure of a female and *Love*, by Andrea Schiavone; 60, the *Dead Christ*, supported on the top of the tomb by *Angela*, by Antonello da Messina.

The first room on the left of the hall

contains numerous portraits by Rembrandt, Fyt, Van Es, and other painters; 14 and 15 are *Fish-markets*—the figures are by Jordans; the rest of the pictures by Van Es.

In the second room are several fine landscapes by Ruysdael; 29 and 30, *Teniers the elder*, and *Backhuysen*. The view of *Amsterdam* by the last is his best picture here; the port is filled with vessels.

The third room is mostly filled with portraits by Vandyke: 2 is one of his masterpieces—*St. Mary with the Infant on the Throne*: the child is crowning *St. Romilia* with flowers, an angel with flowers is standing by her side, with the apostles *Peter* and *Paul* on either side of the throne; 4, portrait of *Prince Rupert*, son of the *Electeur Frederick V.*, is excellent, by Vandyke; 9, portrait of a lady in a black robe, by Kneller; 17 and 29, by De Crayn—very fine.

The fourth chamber is entirely filled with Rubens' paintings. The principal pictures are, 1, *St. Ignatius Loyola* casting out Devils; 2, the *Assumption of the Holy Virgin*; 3, *St. Francis Xavier* preaching and doing miracles among the Indians; 8, *St. Ambrose* refusing the *Emperor Theodosius* admission into the church at Milan, touched up by Vandyke—Sir Joshua Reynolds says, "The better for every touch;" 9, the *Alliance of Frederick III., king of Hungary*, afterward emperor of Germany, with *Charles Ferdinand of Spain*; 16, a scene from the *Decameron* of Boccaccio—*Cimon* finding *Iphigenie* and her two companions asleep; near a basin is a dog, a monkey, and a bird, with vases of fruits and flowers.

In the White Cabinet are some elegant specimens of fruits and flowers. The Green Chamber contains three very magnificent pieces: 30, the *Water Doctor*, by Gerard Dow; and 103 and 104, by Balthazar Donner: they are the heads of an old man and old woman, and are most remarkable for the manner in which the hair and wrinkles are painted.

The fifth room is nearly filled with Rubens' work. The principal are 1, 6, 7, 11, 21, 22, 23. No. 6, the penitent *Magdalen* and her sister *Martha*; 7, the *Feast of Venus*—a statue of the goddess surrounded by dancing satyrs, nymphs, and little cupids: the sacrifice is burning before the statue; 11, a portrait of *Helena Forman*,

Rubens' second wife, entering a bath, partially covered with a wrapper.

The sixth room is mostly filled with works of that celebrated artist, David Teniers the younger; also some of David Teniers the elder. No. 11, a cabinet of art, with pictures and a variety of objects in nature and art, with visitors examining the same, by Jordens; 17, a Sorcerer chasing Phantoms, by David Ryckaert; 28, Venus and Adonis, by Jansens; 31, Pan, with nymphs and satyrs, by Teniers the elder; 34, the interior of the picture-gallery at Brussels, with portrait of the painter, Teniers the younger, in the foreground; 51, the Archduke Leopold William, governor general of the Low Countries, receiving a deputation from the cross-bowmen of Brussels—the painter Teniers, with his family, in the foreground. Nos. 43, 44, and 54, by the same artist, are very fine.

In the seventh room are some fine portraits by masters of the Spanish school, with a number of pictures by Rubens. Nos. 27 and 47, by Jordens, are very excellent; 34, an Attack of Cavalry, by Palamedes, good.

In the first room on the second floor a number of the masterpieces of Albert Dürer are to be found, his best works being preserved in this collection: they are Nos. 14, 15, 16, 26, 28, and 30. No. 18, the Holy Trinity, is considered his best. There are also a number of portraits by Holbein the younger. No. 31, an altar-piece, the Crucifixion, by Schongauer—a magnificent composition.

In the second room we find a number of pictures by Quintin Matsys: 29, 32, and 37. No. 35 is a very fine picture.

In the third chamber we find the Tower of Babel, by Pierre Brueghel; 17, Adam and Eve driven from Paradise, by F. Floris; a number of fine portraits by Pierre Forbus the elder, and a number of very excellent pieces by Roland Savary.

In the fourth room stand prominent, 1, David and Bathsheba; 4, Mercury surprises Venus in the arms of Mars; 5, the Reunion of Bacchus and Ceres, by Van Achen; 11, Venus reposing on a Couch, by Joseph Heinz; 19, by the same artist; 24, Marriage of St. Catharine; 28, Bacchus and Venus, by Van Achen.

The four rooms corresponding to the

last described have no catalogue of pictures. They are all of the modern school of Germany. There is one landscape deserving of especial notice. It is by Hanschofer. In the vestibule of the ground floor the visitor will find a magnificent marble statue of the Emperor Charles VI. in the antique costume of the Roman emperors. It was executed by George Raphael Donner in 1784. The nine rooms on the ground floor are devoted to copies, and Italian, Flemish, and Dutch masters, and in the adjoining pavilion may be seen some sculpture.

The Lower Belvedere, at the lower end of the garden, contains the celebrated Arms Collection of armor, so called from having been brought from the castle of Ambras, in Tyrol, where it was collected by the Archduke Ferdinand, count of Tyrol, and son of the Emperor Ferdinand I. It is considered the most authentic historical collection in Europe, the prince having himself written to all the contemporary sovereigns for the purpose of obtaining suits of armor of the most distinguished persons attached to the different courts in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. There are three apartments filled with armor. In the first room are kept all the armor belonging to members or connections of the imperial family; in the second, those of celebrated German princes and nobles; in the third, those of Spanish and Italian princes and nobles. The most noteworthy is the collection of suits of Don John of Austria and Philip II. of Spain; the armor of the Emperor Maximilian; that of Maurice of Saxony, and Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma; the steel suit of Albert the Bear, elector of Brandenburg.

There are numerous other apartments in this palace, filled with portraits of all the principal European sovereigns and distinguished persons, Roman antiquities, weapons of sport, and musical instruments, collections of precious stones, valuable jewelry, collections of dresses brought from the South Sea by Captain Cook, etc., etc. The gallery is open to the public Tuesdays and Fridays; at other times a small fee will obtain an admission. A catalogue may be obtained at the door.

There are quite a number of very valuable private galleries in Vienna, which may be visited by paying a small fee to

the custodian—any one franc. One of the best picture-galleries, the *Estimany Gallery*, which contained several Murillos, Raphaels, Paul Potters, Rubenses, Tintoretos, Leonardo da Vinci, Domenichinos, Rembrandts, and other great masters, was transferred to Pesth some years ago. The picture-gallery in the summer palace of Prince *Lichtenstein* may be visited any day in the week from 9 to 12, or 3 to 6. Among the most valuable of this collection are Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Guido, Domenichino, and Giorgione, also several portraits by Vandyke and Gerard Dow. The grounds about this palace are beautifully laid out, and kept in excellent order. The picture-gallery of Count *Cervin* contains a small collection; the pictures are, however, very choice. The Counts of *Schöberrn*, *Harrach*, *Lemberg*, and many other noblemen, have collections of choice paintings.

One of the most important places which the traveler should see in Vienna is the *Imperial Arsenal*, within the walls of which are fortified barracks capable of holding 10,000 men. It was erected in 1689, and is a large and massive structure. Within its walls it contains every thing necessary for the maintenance of a large army. It has manufactories of all kinds of weapons, from the largest cannon to the smallest dirk. It also has a hospital, a church, and an officers' barrack. It contains 200,000 stands of arms always ready for use. Its collection of arms and armor is one of the largest and best in Europe. It may be visited any day by a ticket obtained from the Minister of War, and is open to the public on Thursdays from 9 till 6. Around the court-yard is hung the monster chain which the Turks threw across the Danube in 1683. It is composed of 8000 links. The upper rooms contain a great many interesting historical relics, among which are Marlborough's arms, the armor of John Sobieski, Mohammed's green standard, which Sobieski captured at the siege of Vienna, the elk-skin coat worn by Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, an immense number of standards captured in battle, and other relics.

In the *Town Arsenal* is a large quantity of arms, the same that were stolen by the mob in the late revolution. Here is kept the head of the Grand Vizier Kara

Mustapha, commander of the Turkish forces at the siege of Vienna in 1683. He was strangled by order of the Sultan, on account of having failed to take the city. When Belgrade was taken, his body was disinterred, the head cut off and brought to Vienna, as well as the cord with which he was strangled.

The public institutions of Vienna are many and liberally endowed. Few capitals can compare with it in the number of its colleges, schools, and hospitals. Its *University*, which was founded in 1257, is celebrated on the Continent as a school of medicine, and is probably attended by a greater number of students than any other German University except that of Berlin. There are between 80 and 90 professors, who are paid by the government, and are neither permitted to receive fees on their own account nor to give private lessons. The theological, surgical, and veterinary courses are delivered free, but the student has to pay about \$2 for attendance on lectures on philosophy, and \$12 for those of medicine and jurisprudence. This amount is appropriated to the use of indigent students. The *Normal School* of Vienna was founded by Maria Theresa, and is a copy for all others in the Austrian dominions. Soldiers' children, and children of parents too poor to pay for their schooling, are taught gratuitously.

The *General Hospital* of Vienna is an immense building, capable of holding 2000 patients. It is ranged round numerous quadrangles, and receives annually 20,000 patients. Connected with this hospital is the *Lying-in Hospital*, to enter which not even the name of the applicant is demanded. She may enter veiled or masked, and remain incognito the whole time she continues in the house. She receives every attention. None are permitted to see her but her physician and nurse, and when her confinement is over, she may leave the hospital without any person having the slightest knowledge of who she is. She has only to inclose her name in a sealed envelope and deposit it with the superintendent, that, in case of death, her relatives may be apprised of the event. The cases are so carefully guarded by the government that neither parents, friends, nor even the officers of justice can approach them, and it is contrary to law to prove

their presence in this establishment in a court of justice. According to their circumstances, they pay for their maintenance; the best accommodations are about 50 cents per day, 30 c. and 12½ c. for inferior. Persons not able to pay any thing are obliged to act as nurses for two months. Nearly 20,000 children are supported in this institution at one time. The mother may either take or leave the child in the hospital; if the latter, she receives a ticket, by presenting which the child may be reclaimed at any time. If he be not taken away at a suitable age, he is brought up to some trade, or made a soldier; if a girl, a nurse in a hospital. The mortality among the children is very great. The object of this institution is to prevent the many cases of infanticide which would otherwise occur, but there can be no doubt that the secrecy it guarantees acts as a powerful incentive to the immorality of the Viennese.

Vienna has six theatres, three in the city proper and three in the suburbs; the last are the minor theatres. The Opera-house, one of the most splendid theatres in Europe, is very large, and is devoted to the opera and ballet. The pieces are magnificently put upon the stage, and only the best performers are engaged. The house has three rows of boxes, and half a row next the pit. The *Hofburg Theater* is attached to the palace, and, as well as the Opera, is supported by the government. It is devoted solely to the performance of the best classic and modern dramas and comedies. The performers, after ten years' service, have a pension settled upon them for life by the government, with an annuity after death for their widows.

The *Stadtheater* gives the same kind of performances, but the actors are much inferior to those of the *Hofburg*. The theatre at the *Wieden*—a very spacious room—and the *Carltheater* in the *Leopoldstadt* are devoted to modern operettas, farces, and sensational dramas of German or French origin. The theatre in the *Josephstadt*, opened only during the winter, can scarcely offer any attraction to a stranger. During the summer time a seventh theatre is opened in the *Prater*. It is called *Festtheater*; appropriated to farces, and patronized by the middle and lower classes. It is the arena on which the national character is painted in the most lively colors and

broadest manner. The best seats in all these theatres are the orchestra-stalls—prices from 1 to 2½ dollars.

The City Park has been lately much improved, and large additions made to it. It is now one of the most beautiful in Europe. At one end a splendid building called the *Cure-hall* has been erected; in it are a handsomely decorated concert-room, a café saloon, and a drink-hall. At the last may be obtained the genuine waters from all the celebrated springs of Europe; the city authorities exercise a supervision over this establishment, to see that all the waters sold are genuine. A portion of the park is exclusively reserved for children as a play-ground; here pure milk only is sold. A "horse-railway" has been laid around the old city in the elegant street called the "Ring," from which radiate railways to all the different parts of the suburbs. The magnificent structures recently erected on the "Ring" put the finest buildings in Paris to shame; notwithstanding the rapid improvement one sees in Paris, Vienna is rapidly gaining upon it.

One of the most important products of Vienna is articles in Russian leather, the prices being much cheaper here than in any other part of the world. The principal house is that of August Klein, No. 20 am Graben, who has branch houses in Paris and London. His collection of bronzes is immense. The reputation of this house is such that, like *Jean Maria Farici* at Cologne, it has been imitated by unscrupulous dealers, who counterfeited his goods and address, like "Klein Specialties," etc. Chevallier Klein received the first prize at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, and was raised to the rank of a noble by the emperor. The house in Paris is 6 and 8 Boulevard des Capucines. Among the other principal manufactures of Vienna are velvet, silk, and cotton cloths. Its porcelain manufacture is among the principal on the Continent, with numerous factories for the manufacture of cutlery, bronzes, and meerschaum pipes; this last is carried on to a very large extent. The meerschaum is a kind of clay, consisting of hydrate of magnesia and silica. It occurs in beds in various parts of Europe, but particularly in Asia Minor, and when first taken out is soft, and makes lather like soap. When manufactured, it is boiled in oil or wax, and

baked. Pipes may be bought here much cheaper than at any other place in Europe.

Carriages.—There are three classes of carriages for hire in Vienna; the first class is the *Stadtschwägen*: these are the same as private carriages, and have the privilege to enter into the court-yard of private houses; all other kinds must set you down in the street; they may be hired by the day, week, or month, at from \$4 to \$6 per day, with 50 cents to the coachman. The next best class is the *fiacres*, which has no fixed price, and for which a bargain should invariably be made; the ordinary price is 50 cents per hour.

The great restaurant in Vienna is *Sacher's*, opposite the Opera House, where every thing is prepared and served up in first-class style; it is the favorite supper resort after the opera. Mr. Sacher is also proprietor of the first-class hotel *Teydehof*.

A visit should be paid to the photographic establishment of Mr. Oscar Kramor, No. 7 Gralen, without doubt one of the finest, most interesting, and most complete of Europe. Every imaginable feature of the photographic art is here fully represented.

Trunks, portmanteaus, and travelling articles and necessaries of every description are to be obtained from Kl. Schittenhelm's Son, Furnisher to the Emperor and Austrian Court, I. Kärthnerstrasse, 25; this house will be represented at the Paris Exhibition, 1873, and its articles can be depended on as being of the very best quality.

No American traveler should leave Vienna without making an excursion to Presburg, Pesth, etc., on the Danube (for description of tours, see Index); and all travelers to the East should adopt the Danube route to Constantinople and the Holy Land, it being the quickest and most reasonable. The "Danube Steamship Company" have a large fleet of splendid passenger boats, and by a direct accelerated service between Vienna and Constantinople passengers can reach the latter city in the short space of 60 hours. Steamers to Rastchuk, rail to Varna, and steamer to Constantinople. The fares, including coffee, luncheon, dinner, and tea, are only, first class, 121 fl. 80 kr.; second class, 85 fl. 80 kr.

The *Excursions of Vienna* are worthy of notice, and much frequented by pleasure-parties from the metropolis. The principal place is *Schönbrunn*, the favorite summer

residence of the emperor. This palace was begun by Matthias, and finished by Maria Theresa. It possesses a melancholy historical interest on account of Napoleon II., duke of Reichstadt, having died here, and in the same bed that his imperial father occupied in 1809. This occurred in 1802. An impression is prevalent in our country that this prince was detained in Austria as a state prisoner. It is a mistake. He was universally beloved for his goodness of heart and mild disposition, and was a favorite with his grandfather, the late emperor, who kept a watchful eye on him, that he might not become the victim of designing men who wished to carry him to France; but there was not the slightest restriction on his personal liberty. Some fine pictures and portraits adorn the palace, and the furniture is very rich. The gardens behind the palace were made memorable by the attempted assassination of Napoleon by the German student Stappa, who was convicted and shot a few hours afterward. The gardens are beautifully laid out in the French style, with long avenues bordered with hedges, rising to a great height. At the extremity of one of the avenues is the *Beautiful Fountain*, or *Schöne-Brünnen*, from which the palace derives its name. From the *Gloriette Temple*, in the rear of the garden, a beautiful view of the grounds, and Vienna in the distance, may be obtained. There is a fine Botanical Garden and Menagerie attached to the grounds.

Near *Hofburg* is the emperor's deer-park, at which place may be seen 3000 wild boars, rather an unusual sight.

A short distance from *Schönbrunn* is the beautiful village of *Hedding*. In the church-yard there is an exquisite monument, by Canova, erected to the memory of the Baroness Pillerdorf. The Casino of *Dommeier* contains a café, restaurant, billiard-room, and dancing-saloon. It is beautifully fitted up, and the music is superb. Parties from Vienna generally visit it for the purpose of obtaining supper, which are finely got up.

The "Neue Welt," fine park and restaurant; theatre and concerts every day during summer; more frequented than any similar establishment in Vienna. At the end of this little town begins a very romantic valley called the "Brühl," where woods and green meadows, ruins of old

castles and modern country-houses, together with a magnificent aqueduct, present to the eyes of the tourist a most varying and delightful scenery.

Lamberg, to which you can proceed by railroad, forms one of the most agreeable excursions from Vienna. It was the favorite summer residence of Maria Theresia and of the late emperor. There is a beautiful avenue of trees which connects it with the palace of Schönbrunn. The palace in itself is not worth the visit, but the gardens and park are exquisitely laid out. The winding avenues and walks are so densely homed in with shrubbery that you are obliged to take a guide at the entrance to prevent your missing your way. The "lion" of Saxenburg, however, is the *Franzenburg*, or *Rittschlacka*, an antique castle situated in the centre of a small lake. It will occupy several hours to examine all its antique furniture, its carvings in wood and stone. Its collection of armor is rich and varied; in fact, it is a perfect museum of antiquities and curiosities. Among the collection of armor are numerous suits made for females and children. In one of the rooms there is a procession of knights proceeding to a tournament, and another is surrounded with statues of celebrated German emperors. In another room there is a fac-simile of a chamber of torture, and in the miniature dungeon a wooden prisoner. The whole castle is a very correct imitation of a feudal fortress of the Middle Ages, filled with authentic relics. Near to this castle is the *Turnierplatz*, where tournaments formerly took place by members of the imperial family and young nobles. There is also here a Temple of Diana, a *Prater*, and artificial waterfall.

A very interesting excursion may be made to *Mödling* to see the castle and park of Prince Lichtenstein and the Knight Templars' Church of Holy Otmar. At your left on the way to Mödling you pass the *Spinnerrin am Kreuz* (the spinner at the cross), a Gothic cross erected in 1548 by Crispinus, adorned with a statue of Crispinus and Crispiniana. It received its name from a tradition, which is generally believed among the natives, that a maiden during the Holy Wars made a vow, when her lover set out for Palestine, to sit here and spin until his return. We could neither find out whether she

kept her vow, or whether he ever came back.

An excursion to the warm springs of *Baden* (one hour by railway), if in the season, to see the manner of bathing in company, will to some be found very amusing. Some of the baths will accommodate 200 persons at once. Male and female, attired in long dressing-gowns, enter the bath promiscuously, and stand or move around up to their necks in steaming water. The ladies enter from one side and the gentlemen from the other, but in the bath there is no separation. Every body is talking, every body joking, and every body trying to make himself or herself agreeable. Many who are in perfect health take great delight in mixing in this motley crowd. The balconies around the bath are filled with the friends of the bathers, but they are often compelled to retire, as it is almost impossible to withstand the heat of the steam.

The Archduke Albert and many of the nobility have palaces here, and often during the season, the town, which contains 6000 inhabitants, has a population of 16,000. The walks about the town are charming, and the valley of *Halenenthal*, where every body repairs after dinner, is really charming. The valley is surrounded by heights on all sides, covered in many places with ruined castles, to reach which are paths running up the woody sides of the valley in all directions. On the left is the beautiful palace of the Archduke Albert, surrounded by groves and flower-gardens; on the heights are the ruined castles of *Rauhenstein*, *Rauhenock*, and *Scharfenock*. The owners of *Rauhenstein* were robber-knights, and, during the reign of Maximilian I. they stopped the emperors on the high-road and robbed her. This act was the cause of their downfall.

Another excursion may be made to *Leopoldsdorf*, *Kahlenberg*, and *Kesternburg*. The building on the summit of *Kahlenberg* was formerly a convent, but was suppressed by Joseph II. It afterward came into possession of the Prince de Ligne, who died here. It is now the property of a company, which has built there a fine hotel and several country-houses.

The view from the *Kahlenberg* and *Leopoldsdorf* is a most magnificent one, as you see before you the city of Vienna in

all its grandeur, the superb river the Danube and the mountains of the Wienerwald, covered with well-cultivated vineyards or superb forests. Since 1873 a railway brings you to the summit of these mountains. It is constructed in the same way as that on the Rigi in Switzerland. It is in connection with the small steamers leaving Vienna from the pier near the Metropolitan Hotel, it is a very pleasant, attractive, and easy excursion, which nobody should omit to make.

Klosterneuburg contains one of the largest and oldest monasteries in Austria; it is also one of the wealthiest. The vineyards of Klosterneuburg belong exclusively to this monastery. It has a library of 20,000 volumes. The monastery was founded during the early part of the 12th century by St. Agnes, wife of St. Leopold, Margrave of Babenberg, who was canonized by Pope Innocent VIII. in the 15th century. Of course there is a legend attached to its foundation—there always is. It is said that Agnes, having determined to erect a convent, in looking for a site, had her veil blown away. It was not found until nine years afterward, at which time her husband, while out hunting, discovered it on a tree perfectly preserved, which clearly proved that was the site for the projected convent. The veil and part of the tree are both shown to convince the unbeliever! (We were once told by a traveler that he had caught a brook trout *ten feet long*! and on our venturing to suggest a few inches off as a compromise, he offered to show us the brook where he caught it, as conclusive proof!) The Emperor Maximilian II. placed the ducal coronet on the shrine of St. Leopold, praying the saint to take charge of the same. Joseph II., whose name should have been Thomas, thought the keeper of the crown jewels at Vienna the better custodian of the two, and removed it accordingly. Leopold II. thought he would give his namesake another trial, and sent it back to the saint, where it still remains.

ROUTE No. 133.

Vienna to Dresden, via Brünn, Pardubitz, and Prague. Time, 18 h. 52 m.; fare, first class, 27 fl. 65 kr.; second class, 20 fl. 65 kr. Vienna to Prague direct by the Franz-Joseph railway, first class, 16 fl. 84 kr.; and by the Northwest, 14 fl. 00 kr.

Half an hour from Vienna the station of Wagram is passed. It was at this point that the celebrated battle of Wagram was fought between the French and Austrians on July 5th and 6th, 1809, under the command of Napoleon and the Archduke Charles. The French were the victors. Napoleon rewarded General Berthier with the title of Prince of Wagram.

At the station of Gerasdorf the line to Presburg diverges to the right.

At Seitz the Oriental tower in the park of the Prince Liechtenstein may be seen in passing. At Nikolsburg the armistice between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded July 26, 1866. Above the town are situated the Palace Mountains, crowned by a ruined castle.

Brünn, the capital of Moravia, is situated near the junction of the Schwarza and Zvitawa, two small affluents of the River Morava, which carries its waters to the Danube. It contains a population of 50,000 inhabitants. Its principal hotels are Drei Fürsten and Kaiser von Oesterreich. Terms moderate; dinner à la carte. The city is distinguished as a great seat of the woolen manufacture, as well as for its silk, soap, glass, tobacco, and cotton works. It contains nothing to detain the traveler, unless he wishes to visit the village of Austerlitz, the scene of one of Napoleon's greatest victories, which lies thirteen miles to the east. On a hill to the west rises the Spielberg, the citadel of Brünn, formerly a state prison. This was the place of captivity for eight years of the Italian poet, Count Silvio Pellico. The Museum—open Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday—contains a collection of Antiquities and Natural History.

The Cathedral presents a fine aspect, situated on an eminence.

The church of St. James is a Gothic edifice founded in 1514, noted for its elegant proportions. In the choir there is a monument to Marshal Souvarov, the defender of the town against the Swedes.

To the west rises the *Fronzenberg*, on which an obelisk has been erected to the Emperor Francis I. It is surrounded by fine promenades.

[On the branch line from Brünn to Píseň thirty minutes from Brünn, is the station *Austerlitz*, close to which was fought, December 2, 1805, the celebrated battle of the *Drei Kaiser-Schlacht*, or the "Three Emperors," generally known as the battle of *Austerlitz*, where the Emperor Napoleon gained the greatest of all his victories. The Russian forces were 100,000 men, commanded by the Emperor Alexander I. in person. The Grand-Duke Constantine was also in command. The Austrians numbered 200,000, commanded by the Emperor Francis I. in person. The French forces were considerably outnumbered, but they were commanded by Napoleon in person, with Bernadotte, Oudinot, and Bessières, and other of his most famous generals.]

During the time a part of the Russian forces were crossing a small frozen lake, Napoleon brought his cannon to bear on the ice, when the entire force was sent to destruction. The French took 20,000 prisoners, 50 pieces of cannon, and large quantities of other spoils.]

Passing the station of *Rábitz*, the summer residence of Prince Salm, and the extensive ruins of *Beskowitz*, the town of *Letowitz* is reached, noted for its ancient abbey and castle of Count Ráskokey.

Pardubitz, a small, pleasant town, surmounted by the extensive ruins of a magnificent castle.

[A branch line leads to *Zítava* in 7 hours. Near the station *Königgrätz*, the great battle between the Prussians and Austrians was fought, July 3, 1866, when the latter were defeated.]

Poděbrad station, near which the great battle that terminated the Hussite war took place in 1434, and also where on June 18, 1757, the Austrians under Marshal Daun gained a great victory over Frederick the Great, and drove the Prussians out of Bohemia.

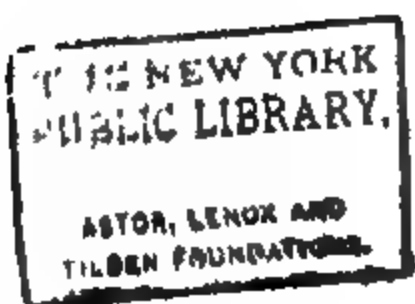
Prague.—This city, the capital of Bohemia, stands in a basin surrounded on all sides by rocks and eminences, upon the slopes of which the buildings rise tier after tier as they recede from the water's brink. It contains 180,004 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom are Jews, and, next to

Vienno, is the most important place in the German provinces of Austria, and ranks next to the capital in point of size and population. The principal hotel is the *H. d'Angleterre*.

Prague stands on both sides of the *Moldau* (the chief tributary of the *Elbe*), in the centre of the province, and in the midst of a fertile and beautiful region. It is the chief seat of the manufacturing industry of Bohemia, and a place of great inland trade. This is facilitated by its extensive railway communication, which gives its citizens immediate intercourse with Vienna on one side, and with all the great cities of northern and western Germany in another direction.

The principal quarters of the city are the *Neustadt*, the *Kleinseite*, and the *Hradschin*. The *Altstadt*, or old town, is gloomy, and the *Judenstadt*, or Jews' town, filthy. The *Moldau*, which flows north through the city, is crossed near the middle by the celebrated stone bridge, begun in the 14th and finished in the 16th century: it is 1830 feet in length, and is ornamented on each side with 26 statues of saints, and has a lofty tower at each end. Near the centre of the bridge stands the bronze statue of St. John Nepomuk, who was drowned in the river by King Wenceslaus, because he would not betray the secrets which the queen had intrusted to him in the holy rite of confession. The place where his body was found is still marked by a cross and five stars. There is a legend in existence here that flames were seen issuing from the water at this place until his body was searched for and found. There is a gorgeous silver shrine, weighing nearly 4000 pounds, placed in the Cathedral of St. Vitus. In this shrine, incased in a silver and crystal coffin, is the body of St. John; around the shrine are silver lamps continually burning. From the circumstance of his death, St. John has become the patron saint of all bridges in Catholic countries. He was not canonized until the early part of the 18th century.

The peculiar architecture of Prague, and its numerous domes, spires, and turrets, give it quite an Oriental appearance. The first object that strikes the eye on entering Prague is the *Hradschin*, or palace of the hill, the former residence of Bohemia's kings: it is an immense pile of build-



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TILDEN FOUNDATION.

ings, more remarkable for extent than beauty. Immediately behind the Hradschin are the heights of Laurenziberg, where in ancient times the native pagans celebrated the rites of fire-worship. On a terrace immediately below the palace are two obelisks, which mark the spot where the imperial commissioners and their secretary, sent thither with the most intolerant edicts against the Bohemian Protestants, were indignantly thrown out of the windows of the palace by the deputies of the kingdom: this was in 1618, and was the commencement of the Thirty-years' War, which secured the liberties of Germany, and ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Within the precincts of the Hradschin stands the *Cathedral of St. Vitus*: open from 6 to 12 and 2 to 6, it was begun in 1340, and finished in 1406. It is a most interesting edifice, and a complete museum of curiosities. Its choir was built by Charles IV., and the chapels that surround it are much admired. In the Cathedral is the monument erected by Rudolph II. as a tomb for himself and other Bohemian kings. It is of white marble, and most beautifully executed. Over the high-altar is an excellent picture of St. Luke painting the Virgin. It is in front of this altar the Emperors of Austria are crowned Kings of Bohemia. At the back is the tomb of Ottocar, who was killed in battle by Roderich of Hapsburg, the founder of the present house of Hapsburg. In addition to the chapel of St. John Nepomuk, already described, is that of St. Wenzel, patron saint of Bohemia, who was murdered by his brother in the 10th century: his statue, armor, and sword are here. In the *Schatzkammer* of the Cathedral are kept some very curious relics, among which are some of the bones of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, a piece of the true cross, two thorns from the dying Saviour's crown, one of the palm-branches over which he rode, the pocket-handkerchief of the Virgin Mary, the bridal robe of Maria Theresa, worked by herself into a mass-robe, with numerous relics used at the coronation of the kings. Near the Hradschin is the palace of the counts of Czernin, which was one of the finest in Bohemia; it is now turned into a barrack. There are also many other fine palaces in this neighborhood, among which is that of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

The *Carolinum* is remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany. This university was founded by Charles IV. in 1359, and contained at one time 40,000 students, who were composed of Bohemians, Austrians, Poles, Saxons, and Bavarians. A measure proposed by John Huss, the celebrated reformer, abridging the privileges of foreigners, caused the secession of 25,000, who founded the Universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Cracow. The Carolinum is now exclusively devoted to instruction in medicine, law, and the sciences, while theology is conducted in the Clementinum.

Among the numerous churches is that of the *Tizen-Kirche*, noted for containing the grave of Tycho Brahe, the great astronomer, as well as the place where the heads and hands of the Protestant leaders were buried after being taken down from the gate tower of the bridge after the battle of White Hill, where they were stuck up to appease the anger of Ferdinand.

The *Rathhaus*, and the square in which it stands, are historically interesting from the many remarkable events that have here occurred. Here, during the Hussite troubles, the mob entered into the council-chamber, and threw the German councillors out of the windows on the pikes and spears of the rabble below. Sixty years later the mob again entered the *Rathhaus*, and threw the magistrates out in the same style. John of Luxembourg, king of Poland and Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crecy, was severely wounded in a tournament in this square. This warrior, commonly known as the "Blind King of Bohemia," was son of the Emperor Henry VII. After the defeat of the Lithuanians, when he lost an eye, and was on his way to Montpellier to consult a physician, he fell into the hands of a Jew, who caused him to lose the other. This diminished not in the least his taste for war. At the battle of Crecy, whither he went to render assistance to his ally, Philip of Valois, his horse was led on either side by a brave warrior. He here lost his life, and the Black Prince gained his spurs and the motto which the princes of Wales bear to this day, which were originally possessed by the "Blind King of Bohemia."

On the *Kolowratstrasse*, in the anno

quarter with the Rathhaus Altstadt, is situated the Bohemian or National Museum, containing some fine antiquities found near Prague. There is also a Museum of Natural History and library. Open to the public Tuesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 12; at other times a fee of 25 kr. Prominent in the latter is the autograph challenge of John Huss, which was affixed to the gate of the University of Prague, challenging all comers to dispute with him on the articles of his belief. This celebrated Reformer was born at Huss, in Bohemia, in 1373; he was educated at Prague, and became rector of the University, and confessor of Sophia of Bavaria, queen of Bohemia. Having become strongly imbued with the doctrines of the English reformer Wycliffe, he set out to reform the Church. He declared boldly that the worship of the Virgin and saints was idolatry. The Pope condemned him for a heretic; but, protected by Wencislaus, king of Bohemia, he pursued his plan of reform with energy and boldness. He was summoned to Constance to render an account of his doctrine. Under the assurance of safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund, he went. Hardly had he arrived before he was thrown into prison, tried, and condemned to be burned. He suffered martyrdom with heroic courage. A portion of his ashes were thrown into the Rhine; the residue were retained by his disciples, who distributed them to their masters, crying for vengeance. Thus commenced the famous Hussite war.

The Hussites put at their head John Trosnow (nicknamed Ziska, from having lost an eye in battle), to avenge the death of Huss on the Catholics. He was descended from a noble family of Bohemia; was very successful; took the city of Prague, and refused to recognize Sigismund as King of Bohemia. He attacked and vanquished the emperor at the siege of Raby, where he lost his second eye. After several victories over Sigismund, he forced him to accord to himself the title of Viceroy of Bohemia; but, taking the plague, he died suddenly in 1424. It is said he gave orders to have a drum made out of his skin to frighten his enemies again after his death.

This was the first of the reformed religion, which, after flickering for nearly a cen-

tury, the flame suddenly burst forth in the Reformation of Luther. The Hussites carried their blind zeal to too great an extent: they destroyed nearly all the sculpture and ornaments of the different churches, defacing the frescoes, and breaking the beautiful painted glass; this accounts for the uninteresting state of the ancient churches of Prague.

Among the different places worthy of a visit in the Neustadt are the Military Hospital, House of Correction, Mad-house, Custom-house, General Hospital, and Monument to the Swedes.

On the same side of the river, above the suspension bridge, is the Winerus, or Acropolis. These precipices are famous in history. It is said that Queen Libussa, the founder of Prague, who was a notorious wanton, used to pitch her lovers from this giddy height into the river as soon as she got tired of them, and wished a new one. A country clown, who was more successful than the rest in retaining her passion, was the ancestor of the long line of Bohemian kings.

Near the Czerna Palace, in the Hradschia, is situated the *Loretto Chapel*, which is an exact copy of the wandering house of Loretto in Italy (neither of which are any thing like the house at Nazareth). This is considered the holiest place in Prague, and pilgrimages are made to it from all parts of Germany. Here you will be shown the leg-bone of Mary Magdalen and the skull of one of the wise virgins! The building was erected by the Princess of Lobkowitz, and contains a large quantity of Church plate. A fee of one franc is expected.

In the palace of Count Sternberg there is quite a large picture-gallery, but the paintings are very indifferent on the whole.

One of the most important palaces in Prague is that of *Wallenstein*, built by the hero and generalissimo of the Thirty-Years' War, Albert, duke of Friedland and Mecklenburg, prince of Sagan and Glogau. In addition to these estates he owned lordships in Bohemia and Moravia, and, at the time he was dismissed from the imperial service, lived in state equal to the Emperor. It was found necessary, when this palace was built, to pull down one hundred houses to make room for it. The most skillful workmen on the Continent were employed

in beautifying and adorning it. His stables, in which he kept three hundred carriages, were profusely ornamented with marble. He had sixty pages of noble blood to wait on him, and in his ante-chamber were always to be found an abundance of barons and knights in waiting. When he traveled from home a hundred carriages and wagons were necessary for his escort and baggage, with fifty of the finest saddle-horses led in his train. Although his income was over five million dollars yearly, he was often troubled for the want of a few hundred dollars during the war. It is said you can travel from Prague to Vienna, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, without quitting his estate.

The principal places of resort for promenade and amusement are the bastions which surround the Kleinseite and the two islands in the river. The *Sopienka* fairs is frequented by the higher classes. It contains a ball-room, bathing establishment, and numerous cafés. The *Grass* *Venedig* island is the favorite place of resort for the lower classes.

About 15 miles east of the city is the scene of the battle of Prague. A monument is there to the memory of Schwerin, Frederick the Great's favorite general, who was killed in this battle.

Prague has manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, and woollen stuffs, hats, earthenware, and sugar refineries, and is the centre of an extensive and rapidly increasing transit trade. It is also noted for its beautiful Bohemian glass-ware, which is manufactured here very extensively.

The old Jewish burial-ground is rather a singular place, and well worth a visit. It is no longer used, not being capable of holding more. There are some tombs which date back 1300 years!

Prague was taken by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1741, but they were soon compelled to evacuate the city, since which time it has been held by the Austrians.

Drosky from the station, 30 kr.; two-horse sledge, 50 kr. Half a day in the town, 4 fl.; whole day, 6 fl.; 1 fl. fee.

Prague to Paris. Time, 38 hours; fare, first class, 60 fl. 40 kr.

Prague to Dresden. Time, 6 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 9 fl. 50 kr.

Prague to Vienna. Time, 9 h. 10 m.; fare, first class, 18 fl.

The line to Dresden now crosses several arms of the *Moldau*, on a bridge of eighty-seven arches, over three quarters of a mile long, which cost \$1,700,000.

Krusup, a junction of two lines leading to *Kladsko*, in the midst of a large coal district.

Wettraw, a small village, with a château and park belonging to Count Chotak.

Three miles from this station is the town of *Meinik*, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, and further on is the station *Randauitz*, situated on the Elbe: here is the castle of Prince Lobkowitz, which contains a fine armory, picture-gallery, and a library of 46,000 volumes. It was in this castle that *Bismarck*, the "last of the Tribunes," was confined in 1860, by the Emperor Charles IV.

Lobowitz station is remarkable as the spot where the first battle of the Seven-years' War took place, when Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brann.

At *Salsk* station notice on the opposite bank of the river the extensive ruins of *Schreckenstein*, the property of Prince Lobkowitz. It was destroyed by the Hussites in 1426.

Ausig.—Travelers here from *Tuplitx* or *Carlsbad* change cars. This town does considerable traffic in the coal trade, but otherwise is of no importance. It was the birthplace of the celebrated painter *Raphael Mengs*.

Bodenbuck station. This is the frontier station between Prussia and Austria, and travelers descend in whatever direction they are traveling. Baggage is examined, and the proprietor of the restaurant changes Austrian money into German, or vice versa. A stop of nearly an hour takes place.

As the line approaches Dresden it proceeds through the interesting scenery of the "Saxon Switzerland," passing

Königstein, a celebrated fortress rising 760 feet above the River Elbe, and commanding a splendid prospect. It has been garrisoned by Prussian troops since 1813.

Bastel, a high rock on the opposite bank,

from whence there is a magnificent view of the whole of "Saxon Switzerland."

Dresden. For description, see Index.

ROUTE No. 186.

Vienna to Dresden, via Pardubitz and Josephstadt, through the *Riesengebirge*, or Giant Mountains, which separate Silesia from Bohemia. Time, 28 hours; fare, first class, 37 fl. 80 kr.; second class, 30 fl. 14 kr. (Nothing of importance in this route, except the handsome scenery of the *Riesengebirge*.)

The route to Pardubitz is described in Route No. 185.

Josephstadt, a small fortress on the bank of the Elbe, and the junction of the line to Zittau and Pardubitz.

Truttschau.—Population, 2600. Hotel, *Blauer Stern*. This is the principal linen-manufacturing place in the *Riesengebirge*.

Some fighting took place here in 1866 between the Austrians and Prussians.

Hirschberg.—Hotel, *Deutsches Haus*. This town is finely situated at the junction of the *Boder* and *Zacken*, and contains 10,600 inhabitants. It is still surrounded by walls. The leading industry is the linen manufacture. The principal building is the *Gothic Reformed Church*, with a cemetery containing some fine monuments.

To enjoy two beautiful views, make the ascent of the *Kavalierberg* and *Mount Helicon* in the vicinity.

An excursion should be made to *Warmbrunn*, beautifully situated in the *Riesengebirge*, four miles from Hirschberg. Hotels, *de Prusse* and *Schwarzer Adler*. The town contains 8100 inhabitants, with about the same number of visitors each year, the place having some good sulphurous springs, efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases.

The Baths are the property of Count

Schaffgotsch, who has a castle here, which is the principal building in the place.

About one hour's distance above the town rise the ruins of the castle of *Kynast*, burned down in 1657. In reaching this point the village of

Hermendorf is passed. Hotel, *Tietze*. Here is the castle of *Count Schaffgotsch*, and here guides may be found to make the different excursions to the *Schneekoppe*, etc. The custodian at the ruins entertains the visitor with the following legend, which the German author *Körner* has put in verse.

In olden times the castle was inhabited by a great beauty, named *Kunigunde*, the only daughter of its lord, who had made a vow that she would never wed unless the claimant for her hand should first ride around the castle on the top of the outer wall, a fearful depth to the frightful abyss below. Being rich and beautiful, she had numerous suitors, most of whom retired when they heard the conditions of success; but many made the attempt, and horses and riders were dashed to pieces. As she wished to remain single, this was the cruel price she put upon her hand. Finally a knight arrived whose manly beauty and daring zeal awakened a real interest in the hard-hearted *Kunigunde*, and for the first time she hoped the suitor would be successful, and watched with fear and trembling the horse and rider make the dreadful circuit; when he had dismounted, she advanced toward him with open arms, but, instead of the expected embrace, she received a box on the ear, and, before she had time to recover from her indignation and amazement, the horse and rider had departed. It seems to have been the Landgrave of Thuringia, a married man, who, to avenge his brother's death, had practiced his horse to accomplish the daring feat.

Excursions are made to the top of the *Schneekoppe*, in five hours from *Hermendorf*. This is the highest summit of the *Riesengebirge*, being 5100 feet above the level of the sea. There was a chapel erected on the summit in 1681, and two inns—one on the Bohemian, and the other on the Prussian side of the peak.

Görlitz, described in Route No. 172.

Reichenbach.—Hotel, *Sonne*. It was to this town that the Russians and Prussians

returned after their defeat by Napoleon at Bautzen, May 20, 1813; and the Russian ball which mortally wounded Duroc, Napoleon's favorite, was fired from this village. Two miles from the town a simple block of sandstone marks the spot where Duroc and Kirchner fell. A sum of money was bequeathed by Napoleon for that purpose, and the monument was erected in 1840.

Leben, an ancient Saxon town. *Railway Hotel*. The *Rathhaus* is of great antiquity, and here for five centuries the deputies of the six towns of Lusatia were in the habit of meeting. These towns are occupied by Wends, a Slavonic race, with distinct and separate manners, dress, and language.

There is an iron tower on an adjoining hill, from whence there is a fine prospect. Near the station *Pommritz* is the town of *Hochkirch*, noted for the memorable and disastrous battle fought here by Frederick the Great, October 14th, 1758. Marshal Keith, a Scotch nobleman, son of Lord Keith, and favorite of Frederick the Great, was mortally wounded here. A monument has been erected to his memory in the village church.

Excursions are made from Hochkirch to *Corvesch*, or "Devil's Mountain," in one and a half hours. The prospect is very fine.

Bautzen, the capital of Upper Lusatia, a Saxon province, is finely situated on a height above the Spree, and contains 12,600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls and watch-towers.

Crossing the valley of the Spree by a long bridge, Dresden is reached.

ROUTE No. 187.

Vienna to Carlsbad, via Eger, Pilsen, and Regensburg. Time, 14 h. 48 m.; fare, first class, 25 fl. 98 kr.; second class, 17 fl. 48 kr. The most direct route to Carlsbad, but otherwise unimportant.

Budweis (hotel, *Seane*), situated on the River *Moldau*, contains 14,250 inhabitants. Nearly the entire district is the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, who has erected here a modern Gothic castle by the side of the old feudal fortress. Attached to the palace is a park containing nearly one thousand wild swine.

Marienthal. *Hôtel Kluge* the best

house here, finely situated in front of the *Kurpark*, the Baths, and principal springs, well conducted, and prices moderate. *Marienthal* is most beautifully situated in a high and dry locality, surrounded by handsome walks, and kept in fine order by the monks of Tepl, to whom the property belongs. The springs are of two kinds, saline (purgative) and chalybeate, and are considered the finest waters in Europe for the cure of bilious complaints. Three of the principal buildings are the *Kurpark*, Assembly-room, and Pump-room. There is also the fine covered portico of the *Kreuzbrunnen*. Lower down the valley, in the midst of beautiful pleasure-grounds, are the different mineral springs, covered with elegant temples. The *Kreuzbrunnen* and *Ferdinandbrunnen* are the saline (purgative) waters: immense quantities of the former are yearly exported. Gas-baths are given in the New Bath-house. Mud-baths are also given. *Marienthal* has a theatre, and balls and concerts are often given. The excursions are numerous: those to the Convent of Tepl, six miles distant, and to Prince Metternich's chateau, five miles distant, are the most interesting.

ROUTE No. 188.

Vienna to Prague, via Tabor. Time, 10 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 18 fl.; second class, 10 fl. 50 kr. Railway completed.

At Gmünd the line branches off to the left, and nearly follows the old post-road. About midway between Vienna and Prague is the town of

Tabor, the only place of particular interest on the route. It contains 4500 inhabitants. It is situated on the side of a hill, and is nearly surrounded by the windings of the River *Laschnitz*. The town was founded in 1419 by the Hussites.

The adherents of John Huss (who was born in Bohemia), after his martyrdom at Constance in 1415, profiting by the weakness of the Emperor Wenceslaus, took to arms under the leadership of John Ziska and Nicholas de Hussinets. They founded this town for a fortress, and gave it the Scriptural name of Tabor. They vanquished the imperial forces in several battles; but they soon became enfeebled by contentions in their own deliberations, and by the death of their two chiefs. However, the Grand-Duke of Lithuania, who had

been elected emperor by their assistance, revived their sinking spirits, and they were again victorious over the Imperial Catholic forces at Aunsig in 1426; and again at Mies in 1427, and at Sachau in 1431. Austria, Saxony, and Bohemia were soon overrun and ravaged, and the most unheard of cruelties committed by them. An unsuccessful attempt at reconciliation was made at Prague in 1433. The great victory of the Catholics, united with the moderate Hussites, at *Böhmischbrod* in 1434, put an end to the war.

The Hussites were too feeble afterward to take up arms, and were contented in defending themselves in the Diets. They soon entirely disappeared, and became incorporated with the new sect, the Moravian Brothers.

Some portions of the walls and towers still exist. In the market-place an old balcony is shown called *Ziska's pulpit*. The *Rathhaus* contains a suit of his chain armor. The Gothic *Dechantenkirche* is situated on the opposite side of the river, and presents a very picturesque appearance with its numerous cupolas. There is a hill near called *Horeb*, and a pond called *Jordan*.

Prague. See Route No. 185.

ROUTE No. 189.

Vienna to Munich, via Linz (excursion to *Jachl*), *Salzburg*, and *Rosenheim* (route over the Brenner Pass), to *Innsbruck*, *Boden*, and *Verona* (from *Linz* to *Ratisbon*, via *Passau*). Time, 13 h. 46 m.; fare, first class, 22 fl. 28 kr.; second class, 16 fl. 63 kr.

Passing numerous stations of no special importance, *St. Pölten* is reached; this town contains 4600 inhabitants, is the seat of a bishop, and possesses some fine buildings, among which is the *Cathedral*, founded in the 11th century; rebuilt after being burned in the 18th, and restored at the commencement of the last century.

Mölk, a small town finely situated at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, and presenting a splendid spectacle. Its church is built of red marble, finely gilded, and is celebrated for its fine organ. The library is a most valuable one, containing 80,000 volumes and 1500 MSS. Its magnificent saloon contains some fine pictures.

The *Treasury* contains some valuable relics; among others, a crucifix containing a piece of the true cross, presented by the Margrave Albert in 1005. The view from the monastery is most superb.

Enns, a small town containing 4100 inhabitants, situated in a most picturesque position on the left bank of the River Enns. The walls of the town were built with the ransom-money paid for *Richard Cœur de Lion*. Enns was the scene of martyrdom of the Christians by *Galerius* in 304; many were thrown into the river with millstones around their necks. One of them, named *Flerian*, floated long enough to preach a sermon to his persecutors!

On a height above the town stands the *Château Ennsack*, belonging to Prince *Auersperg*, who owns the town. It has a fine collection of Roman antiquities.

Three miles southwest of *Asten* station lies the abbey of *St. Florian*, one of the oldest and best-known in the empire. The present building dates from the 18th century, but the crypt owes its origin to the 12th. The *Kaisersaal* is a very handsome apartment. The library contains 40,000 volumes and many valuable MSS., with a fine collection of coins and medals. The picture-gallery is large in number, but the copies are numerous.

The line here crosses the River Traun, near which is the village of *Ebelsberg*, celebrated for the battle between the Austrians, under *Hiller*, and the French under *Masséna*; the battle took place May 8d, 1809. The passage of the bridge was contested by the Austrians a long time, but *Masséna* finally forced it; 12,000 men fell in the conflict.

Linz is situated on the Danube, and contains 81,000 inhabitants. It is the principal town of Upper Austria. Hotels, *Erzherzog Carl* and *Röther Krebs*. The town is connected with its suburb, *Urfahr*, by a fine iron bridge, erected in 1872.

In the *Great Market-place* stands "Trinity Column," erected by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1718, to commemorate the deliverance of the country from pestilential diseases and the invasion of enemies.

The *Landhaus*, formerly a convent, is used as the parliament for the meeting of the Estates of Upper Austria.

The old *Schloss*, erected at the beginning of the present century, has been converted into a barrack.

The *Landes-Museum*, open every day, contains numerous objects of curiosity belonging to the district.

Adjoining the Museum is the *Theater*; performances every evening.

The church of the Capucines contains the tomb of *Montecuccoli*, the celebrated general of the Thirty-years' War.

One and a half miles from the town stands the tower of *Freinsberg*, built by the Archduke Maximilian, who fortified the town by an isolated chain of forts, thirty-two in number (useless against modern artillery). There is a splendid view from the tower, open until 7 P.M. *Ladies not admitted!*

Jägermayr's Garden, on the top of the hill behind the town, is a place of general resort for the citizens; the view is delightful. But better still is that from *Pfaffingberg*, situated on the left side of the river, distant two miles from the town.

To the church of *St. Madelaine*, three quarters of an hour's time, is also a fine excursion.

Steamers run daily between Linz and Passau.

Line of railway direct from Linz to Prague, passing through *Freistadt*, *Kapitz*, and *Budweis*. See Route No. 187.

Wals junction (hotel, *Der Graf*) contains 4800 inhabitants. Nothing of importance to be seen. There is an old castle here, in which the Emperor Maximilian I. died (1519); also Charles of Lorraine, who, with John Sobieski, freed Vienna from the Turks.

Three and a half hours from Wels stands the famous Benedictine abbey of *Kremsmünster*, founded in 773 by the Duke of Bavaria, he having received the lake and adjoining lands as a gift from the Emperor Charlemagne. The modern building, which contains an observatory and fine library, dates from the 18th century.

[From Wels one line proceeds to the right, through *Passau*, to *Ratisbon* and *Nuremberg*.

Passau contains 12,500 inhabitants. Hotel, *Waldmanna*. The town is finely situated on a tongue of land formed by the junction of the Inn, Ilz, and Danube. It was the *Castra Batava* of the Romans, and the seat of an independent bishop up to 1808.

The Cathedral was founded in 1284, and rebuilt in 1662. It was much changed and improved in 1865. The place in front is decorated with a bronze statue of Maximilian II.

Crossing the Inn on a wooden bridge resting on granite piers, 370 yards in length, is the suburb of *Insstadt*, fifteen minutes above which is the *Mariabühl* church, which attracts a great number of pilgrims. The view from this spot is charming.

On the opposite side is the fortress of *Oberhaus*. Admittance easily obtained; a small fee to the soldier who conducts the visitor.

Strunking (hotel, *Weyer*), containing 12,000 inhabitants, and situated in the midst of a vast fertile plain, the best grain district of the kingdom of Bavaria.

The principal churches are *St. James* and the *Church of the Carmelites*. The last contains a fine monument of Duke Albert II.

The *Castle* was the residence of Duke Albert III. and his wife, Agnes Bernauer, daughter of a citizen of Augsburg, who was condemned to death by the intrigues of her stepfather, the Duke Ernest, and thrown from the bridge into the Danube. Her remains were interred in the cemetery of *St. Peter*. See the inscription in the chapel.]

[The direct mail line to Munich passes through *Braunau* and *Simpach*.

Braunau, containing 2100 inhabitants, is partly surrounded by ancient walls. If going from Munich to Vienna, baggage is examined by the Austrian custom officers. In the parish church there is a picture of a citizen whose death was caused by his beard, which was so long that it tripped him up.

On the left bank of the Inn is the village of *Simpach*, where baggage is examined by Bavarian officers, when going to Munich.

At *Neustötting*, the village is twenty min-

time from the station. A half-hour east is the village of *Altötting*, celebrated throughout Germany for the pilgrimages which have taken place to the church of the *Black Virgin*, which stands in the centre of the great square. Over the high-altar stand the Virgin and Child in a recess, covered with gold brocade and precious stones, the votive offerings of numerous wealthy pilgrims for the last twelve centuries, among whom were Charlemagne, Pope Pius VI., etc. Quantities of glass cases are filled with valuable offerings, in return for miraculous cures effected by the *Black Virgin*. The hearts of numerous Bavarian princes are deposited here.

Mühldorf, a small industrious town of 2000 inhabitants.

Munich. See [Index.]

Continuing the route from *Weis*, via *Salzburg*. At *Lambach* there is a branch line to the left, which leads to *Gmünd*, situated on the *Trann Lake*.

Seven miles from *Lambach* are the *Falls of Trann*, which are very magnificent when the water is high, and rank second at such times to hardly any in Europe. The miller at the falls, for a florin, will shut off the water from the canal and send it all over the rocks. To visit the falls a private carriage had better be taken from *Lambach* to *Gmünd*. Time, 3 hours; fare, 3 florins. The railway company sell tickets with the privilege of stopping.

Gmünd is a handsomely situated, interesting town, containing 6200 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Goldener Brunnen*, *Bellevue*, and *Goldenes Schiff*; the last two are situated on the esplanade, with baths. The *Casino* is also situated on the margin of the lake; it contains a restaurant, reading-room, and handsome terrace, from whence there is a beautiful view. The town is much frequented as a summer residence; also for its valuable baths.

The parish church possesses a handsome wooden altar, sculptured by *Schwanthaler*.

There is music on the esplanade every morning during the season from 6.30.

The excursions in the vicinity are numerous, and the villas very handsome. Among others, those of the Archduchess *Elizabeth* and the Princess *Louise of Prussia* are conspicuous.

There are also numerous excursions into the mountains. In making nearly all the

excursions, places of refreshment will be found.

The *Lake of Trann* is nearly nine miles long and one and a half broad. A steamer makes the tour of the lake in 1 h. 30 m. 45 minutes from *Gmünd* to *Lambach*. Fare, 1 florin; go and return, 1 fl. 50 c.

The scenery increases in beauty as the southern extremity is approached. On the border of the lake *Edenstee* may be seen. This was the favorite residence of the Archduke *Maximilian*, and is now the property of the Comte de *Chambord* (*Henry V.*).

Edenstee and *Lambach* are the same village, situated at the head of the lake. The distance thence to

Ischl is only eight miles, through the valley of the *Trann*. This town, a few years since almost unknown, has become a famous and fashionable watering-place. It is the favorite summer residence of the Emperor of Austria; and the empress, having been betrothed here, is especially attached to it. *Ischl* contains 4500 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Bauer* and *Kaiserin Elisabeth*; there are numerous others, and all the houses are lodging-houses. They are nearly all white, and prettily situated on a green plain on the banks of the *Trann* and *Ischl*, surrounded by an amphitheatre of green mountains. During the height of the season it is almost impossible to find lodging. Travelers should ascertain by telegraph, before leaving, that they will be accommodated.

The *Casino* contains bill, billiard, and reading rooms. One can also breakfast there.

The *Theatre* is open during the season.

The visitor is taxed immensely here. For the *Casino*, 7 florins per month; two weeks, 1 fl. 80 c. *Kuriosa*, if stopping over eight days, 6 florins for the head of the family; other members, 1 florin; servants, $\frac{1}{2}$ florin. Music tax for eight days.

The baths and *Tränkhalle* form one handsome building. Here the whey of goats and cows is deliciously prepared and drunk in the morning while the band plays. Brine baths are also given in this establishment; also salt vapor baths, which are only administered under authority of a physician. Mud baths are also given.

The *Gardens*, back of the imperial residence, are open to the public, and command a most glorious view.

Ischl is situated in the centre of the *Salzkammergut*, which contains the salt-works of Austria. They are a government monopoly, and produce about ninety-five million dollars annually, the net profit from which is about twelve millions.

Among the numerous excursions is that to *Amer*, a great salt-producing town, with baths, etc.; time, 3 h. 30 m.; fare (two horses), 10 florins. To *Wolfgang*; time, 2 hours; fare, 8 florins. To *Weissbach*, on the *Amer*. To the lake and town of *Halstadt*, one day. To the *Green Lakes*, one long day.

Numerous longer excursions are made from *Halstadt*. The ascent of the *Pinz*, 7800 feet above the level of the sea; also that of the *Dachstein* mountain and glaciers.

From *Ischl* to *Salzburg*, via the *Lake of St. Wolfgang* (making the ascent of the *Schafberg* from *St. Gilgen*, which is situated at the head of *Lake St. Wolfgang*). Time, 7 h. 30 m.; fare by diligence, 4 fl. 6 kr.; from June 15th to September 15th, 8 fl. 15 kr.

Salzburg, the capital of the Austrian province of that name, and formerly the seat of a sovereign archbishopric, is finely situated on the River *Salza*, which flows into the *Ran*. Population, 19,000. Hotel and Pension, *Nelbock*, a first-class house at moderate charges, not far from the railway station, and most agreeably situated for a summer residence.

The Cathedral is an imposing structure, built in the Italian style of architecture during the early part of the 17th century. On the right, as you enter, notice a fine bronze font of the 18th century; also, in front of the entrance, a statue of the Virgin.

The castle, or *Hohen Salzburg*, which crowns the heights on the left bank of the river, was built in the 11th century, and served, during the Middle Ages, both as a residence and stronghold for its warlike bishops. It is now used as a barrack. Some of the rooms, however, have been restored to their original splendor. Notice the torture-chamber, where thousands of Protestants suffered on account of their reformed religion. The view from *Mönchsberg*, the name of the ridge of rock on which the castle is built, is a most glorious one. It was tunneled by the Archbishop *Sigismund* in 1767. The archbishop had

formerly another palace on the opposite side of the river, called *Mirabel*; being destroyed by fire, the emperor erected a modern building on the site, and the grounds have been thrown open for a public promenade.

Visit the collegiate church of *St. Peter* and its cemetery. Under the arcades, notice the monument, by *Schwanthaler*, erected to the Polish Countess *Lauckoronska*. Here, also, is the tomb of *Michael Haydn*, brother of the great composer. Near the *Hofbrunn* (a very beautiful fountain), notice the bronze statue of *Mozart*, who was born here in 1756; the statue is by *Schwanthaler*. In erecting this monument numerous Roman mosaics and antiquities were found, which may be seen in the *Museum*.

The excursions in the vicinity of *Salzburg* are very numerous. One of the principal is the palace of *Hofbrunn*, with handsome gardens, in which the fountains play every Sunday afternoon; to make them play at other times, 1 florin fee. The water-works are most curious. The salt-mines of *Hal* are exceedingly curious to visit; both lady and gentlemen visitors must don a male attire to visit them; fee, 1 florin each person. Also that most lovely of all excursions, to *Berchtesgaden* and the *Königssee*; this last excursion will require a whole day. The scenery of this lake is wonderfully grand and magnificent, surrounded as it is by a wall of mountains rising nearly eight thousand feet on every side; the water is green, deep, and limpid. Excursionists generally take a boat, which is rowed by women, and go as far as *St. Bartholomew*, a hunting-seat belonging to the King of Bavaria, in whose territory the lake lies, where travelers are furnished with refreshments. Time, 1½ hours; each rower 36 kr., and boat 16 kr.

There is a fine view from the *Cupsternberg*, a convent which stands on a height.

[From *Salzburg* to *Gastein*, or *Wildbad-Gastein*. Time, 15 h. 30 m. by the regular diligence; fare, 9 fl. 75 kr. During the season the diligence leaves at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.; a private carriage, however, will go the distance in 10 hours. The principal hotel is *Strubinger's*. There are not over forty houses in the place, but the water is

highly recommended in cases of gout, rheumatism, and paralysis. There are numerous excursions in the vicinity.]

From Salzburg to Munich. Time, 8 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 6 fl. 9 kr.

At *Freilassing* station a branch line leads in 35 minutes to the small watering-place of

Reichenhall, situated on the *Salz*, and the centre of the Bavarian salt-works. Hotel, *Kerkens Aachselmannstein*. The principal edifice is the *Brunnenhaus*, which contains the forcing-pumps for raising the brine.

Trumstein (hotel, *Hirsch*), a small modern town, nearly all built up since its destruction by fire in 1851. It contains 3000 inhabitants. Its salt-works are supplied with brine from *Reichenhall*, and wood for the boiling-house is here found in abundance.

Munich. For description, see Index.

ROUTE No. 190.

Vienna to Trieste and Venice, via Brück, Gratz, Laibach, and Adelsberg. Time to Trieste (express), 14 h. 40 m.; fare, first-class, 28 fl. 36 kr.; second class, 21 fl. 20 kr. The fare by express trains is augmented twenty per cent. There are sleeping-cars on the train.

The road runs through a very beautiful country, and passes the Austrian Alps. This passage is a very interesting one, as during a distance of about fifteen miles numerous tunnels and viaducts lead the train through a wild and romantic landscape. The highest point of the railway is *Semmering*, 2788 feet above the sea. Although the distance is long, few persons stop until they arrive at Trieste or Venice. If in a first-class car, one can enjoy a night on the road very well.

Glocknitz, at the base of the *Semmering*, to the left of which, on the heights, is the castle of *Wartenstein*.

Bruck, situated at the confluence of the *Mur* and *Mürz*, with a fine old castle belonging to the princes of *Bruck*. Railways to *Linx* and to *Salzburg* by *Radstadt*.

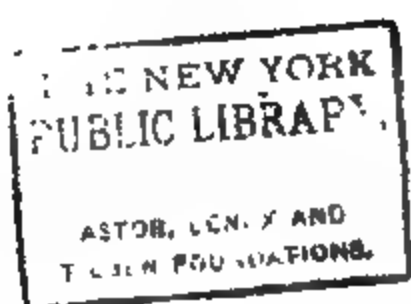
Gratz, distant 140 miles from Vienna, contains a population of 87,119. Hotels, *Ephont*, *Archduke John*, and *Stadt Trieste*. The trains stop here thirty minutes. *Gratz* is the capital and chief city of Styria, one of the provinces of Austria. It is situated on the banks of the River *Mur*, and is dominated by the *Schloesberg*, whence you enjoy a magnificent view of the town, the valley of the *Mur*, and the Alps of Styria. *Gratz* has a large number of churches, and a fine Gothic cathedral containing many handsome marble monuments. Contiguous to the cathedral is the chapel containing the mausoleum of *Ferdinand II.*, who was a native of *Gratz*. The University, founded by *Charles Francis*, is attended by upward of 800 students; it contains a library of 45,000 volumes and 2000 MSS. One of the most interesting institutions in *Gratz* or in Austria is the *Johanninum*, of which every native of the city is proud. It was founded in 1811 by the *Archduke John*, hence its name. Its object is the encouragement of the arts and manufactures in Styria by means of collections, lectures, and a public library. It contains a magnificent museum, and the various appurtenances of a great educational establishment. *Gratz* is well supplied with all kinds of provisions, and is considered the cheapest town in Austria to live in. A great proportion of the inhabitants are persons of rank, army officers, and others, who reside here on account of the cheapness and quality of the market. The female population are distinguished for their remarkable beauty. *Gratz* was taken by the French in 1809, after a siege of seven days. *Charles X.* of France and his family resided here after the Revolution of 1830.

Excursions to be made: To the *Hilmerstein*, *Mariastrat*, and *Tollbad*.

From the station *Spisfeld* a drive of 4 hours (carriage, 8 florins) leads to the baths of *Gleichenberg*.

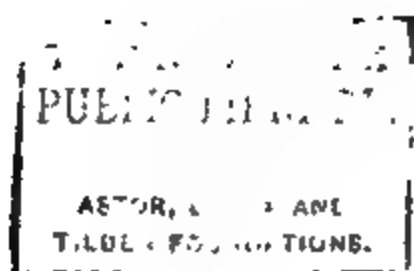
Marburg, one of the principal towns in Styria, containing 6500 inhabitants. Hotel, *Stadt Wien*. It is most picturesquely situated, surrounded by vineyards and forests.

Pragerhof.—From this station a line of railway leads to *Pesth* in 10½ hours (see Route No. 195), of which travelers should avail themselves, if intending to visit *Pesth* from Vienna.



I S T E

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At the station *Föltschach*, 12 miles distant, are situated the baths of *Raditzsch*. A million bottles of this water are annually exported.

Obditz, an ancient town founded by the Romans. It is commanded by the castle of *Oberditz*.

Laibach is situated on the River *Laibach*, and contains 21,100 inhabitants. Hotel, *Stark Wien*. It is the capital of *Carnioli*. Its old castle presents a fine appearance, situated on a prominence above the town. *Laibach* is principally indebted for its notoriety to the congress which assembled here in 1811.

Fifty miles from Trieste is *Adelsberg*, celebrated for its grotto, which is considered the most magnificent in Europe. Hotel, *Grand Hôtel et Pension d'Adelsberg*, kept by M. Proglar, also proprietor of the *Hôtel de la Ville*, Trieste. Arrangements on pensions are made by the week and month. The salubrity of the climate, the variety of excursions, and its proximity to the grotto, of which daily illuminations take place, tend to make it most delightful as a summer residence. The grotto is well worth a visit; it will occupy about three hours, and cost two visitors about 12 florins; three guides, 4 florins; grand illumination, 5 fl. 50 kr., and stearine candles for lighting the candelabrum at the *Belvidger*. Lady visitors should wrap themselves up carefully, and wear thick shoes. The entrance to this grotto is by two large apertures, into one of which a river flows, and accompanies the visitor in his progress through the subterranean passage. At length it reaches an extensive natural cavern, and, having penetrated a ledge of rock, plunges under ground and is seen no more. It is supposed to be the River *Una*, which bursts forth at *Planina*. Now a precipitous wall of rock seemingly arrests all further progress; but some years since, upon scaling this, a passage was found leading to a double range of most magnificent caverns, supported by pillars, and fretted with ornaments of the purest stalactite. These columns of Nature's work are in some places so nicely clustered together, and so regularly arranged, as to resemble the nave of a Gothic cathedral. The roof is, in part, so lofty as not to be discernible from beneath. Not a sound but the dropping of the water is heard within this deep recess,

save when, once a year, on *Whit-Monday*, a ball is given by the peasantry in one of the most spacious of the caves. Here, many hundred feet beneath the surface of the earth, and a mile distant from the light of day, the simple music of the *Carniolan* peasant resounds through halls more magnificent than were ever built for monarchs.

Not far distant, and within the same district, may be seen the *Lake of Zerknitz*, four miles long and two wide: it is remarkable for the periodical ebb and flow of its waters, which, at intervals of four or five weeks, wholly disappear; it generally takes thirty days to empty, but fills in as many hours.

The line now passes through a desolate tract of country, and arrives at *Nabresina*, where the line to *Venice* diverges to the right, and that to Trieste to the left.

Trieste, commercial capital of the Austrian Empire, is situated on the Adriatic, near its northeast extremity: 109,324 inhabitants. It is the capital of *Illyria*, and was declared a free harbor in the reign of the Emperor *Charles VI.* All the principal European nations are represented by consuls here. *Hôtel de la Ville*, a first-class house, admirably managed; its proprietor is building a splendid hotel at *Adelsberg*, to be reached by mail-coach from Trieste in 2½ hours. Trieste is a free port; it has supplanted *Venice*, and monopolized nearly the whole of the Adriatic trade. Ship-building is carried on, and there are manufactories of various kinds. Trieste has no natural harbor, but a canal enables vessels of considerable tonnage to penetrate the town, and load or unload at the doors of the inhabitants. It has also a large mole, constructed of regular masonry, which serves as a protection for the shipping. The city is divided into old and new town by the *Corso*, which is the principal street, and on which are situated the principal stores and coffee-houses. It communicates with two public squares, the *Piazza Grande* and *S. Raimondo*, in the former of which is a fine public fountain, with the column and statue of *Charles VI.*, to whom, and *Maria Theresa*, Trieste is principally indebted for its importance.

The cathedral of *San Giusto*, in the old town, is situated on the hill near the castle. It is supposed to occupy the site of a temple

of Jupiter. It is in the Byzantine style, and dates back to the fourth century. It contains the tomb of Winckelmann the antiquary, who was murdered in an inn here by an Italian to whom he had shown a gold medal which had been awarded to him by the government at Vienna. In the southern aisle may be seen the tombstone of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, who died here in 1855. Fouché, duke of Otranto, minister of police for Napoleon, died here in 1820, and was buried under the terrace before the cathedral.

The *Exchange*, standing in the Exchange Place, is a very beautiful building. The Casino club is situated here, to which gentlemen can easily be introduced. The finest church in the city is that situated at the head of the great canal. It contains a magnificent altar, and its organ is considered one of the best on the Continent. The church of the Jesuits is a noble building, and contains some fine paintings. The traveler should by no means neglect to drop in at the *Yergesteum*. It contains the rooms of the *Austrian Lloyd's*, a bazar, concert and ball room, reading-rooms and conversation-rooms, all fitted up in the most magnificent style. The *Piazzetta de Ricardo* received its name from its having been the place where Richard Cœur de Lion was confined on his return from the Holy Land.

The population of Trieste is very Oriental in its appearance, derived as it is from all the commercial nations of the Mediterranean—Greeks, Italians, Jews, Armenians, Germans, and Americans.

The *Austrian Lloyd's* are a very numerous line of steamers running to all parts of the Mediterranean, starting daily, weekly, and semi-weekly. Boats leave every other day for Venice. Fare, \$4. In the summer season this is much preferable to going by rail. The view on entering Venice by sunrise from the sea is most charming. They leave every Saturday for Constantinople; once a week for Alexandria; every Saturday to the Danube; every alternate Friday to Syria, by Rhodes and Cyprus, to Beyrout and Jaffa; thrice a week to Dalmatia and Croatia; thrice a week to Istria; and once a week to the Ionian Islands and Greece. For particulars of days of sailing, see advertisement.

A visit should be made to the *Castle of*

Miramar, the former summer residence of the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian. It has a beautiful park, with a Museum of Greek and Egyptian Antiquities, and is open to the public on Sundays and festivals; other days a fee of 50 kr. It is a very pretty excursion from Trieste. Carriage, 8 fl.

There are three public gardens in Trieste, and three theatres.

Should travelers wish to go direct to Venice from Vienna by rail, they must change cars at Nebresina, a distance of 12 miles from Trieste.

For description of route from Trieste to Venice, see Route No. 196.

ROUTE No. 191.

Villach to Brizen by the Pusterthal, and Villach to Bruck. Time, 7 h. 42 m.; fare, first class, 10 fl. 8 kr.; second class, 7 fl. 56 kr. The railway was opened in 1871 through the Pusterthal, one of the long valleys of the Tyrol. There is nothing special but the scenery to be seen on this route.

Sachsenburg, a village with numerous iron-works, situated in a narrow valley; near it stand three ruined castles. Carriages for *Obervillach* and *Heiligenblut*.

Passing through the valley of the *Drave* the town of *Lienz* is reached. This is the first place of importance in Austrian Tyrol. Hotels, *Goldenes Rössl* and *Weisses Lamm*. The town contains 2200 inhabitants, is beautifully situated on the River Isel, in the centre of numerous excursions. It contains two convents. The more modern of two castles, residences of the ancient lords of the district, the counts von Görz, is now used as a brewery.

Niederndorf, a pretty village as regards situation, contains 1200 inhabitants. Hotel, Post. Diligences to *Cortina* daily in 8 h. 30 m.

Brunick.—Hotel, Post. The principal place in the valley. It contains 2000 in-

habitantz, and stands at the base of a castellated eminence, which is crowned by the ancient castle of the bishops of Brizen, now used as a prison.

From Bruneck there is a foot-path which leads over the high Alps by the pass of *Krimmlerthauern* into the valley of *Sa'sa*. Distance 35 miles.

Franzenfeste junction and *Brizen*. See Index.

Villach to Bruck. Time, 8 h. 8 m.; fare, first class, 9 fl. 63 kr.; second class, 7 fl. 21 kr.

The principal stations are *St. Veit*, *Freischach*, *Newmarkt*, and *Indenburg*.

ROUTE No. 192.

Graz to Linz, via Bruck, Steyer, and Enns. Time, 6 h. 68 m.; fare, first class, 18 fl. 20 kr.; second class, 9 fl. 68 kr.

From Graz to Bruck, see Route No. 190.

Bruck to Leoben junction. Train direct to Villach. Turning to the right the mining town of

Eisenerz is reached. This place contains 2000 inhabitants, and is situated nearly at the base of the *Pfaffenstein*, which is over 6000 feet high. The parish church of *St. Oswald* was founded by Rudolph of Hapsburg in the 13th century. The town was surrounded with ramparts by the Emperor Maximilian.

The route follows the valley of the Enns, passing through *Altenmarkt*, *Loosenstein*, and *Steyer*. This last is a town of some importance, containing 18,000 inhabitants. It is situated at the confluence of the Steyer and Enns, and is noted for its iron-works. It is surmounted by a castle belonging to the Prince of Lemberg. Hotel, *Goldener Löwe*.

From Enns to Linz, see Route No. 189.

ROUTE No. 193.

Trieste to Venice, by Udine and Treviso. Time, 7 h. 55 m.; fare, first class, 26 fl.; second class, 19 fl. 65 kr.

If the evenings are pleasant the steamer to Venice should be taken, as there is nothing to be seen on the route by rail. Steamers every other night.

Nebresine junction, change cars for Venice. The direct line leads to Vienna.

At the station *Monsalcone* the line quits the coast, proceeding in a northwesterly direction.

Seventeen miles north of this station is situated the poor village of *Aquileia*, formerly the great Aquileia of the Romans, with 100,000 inhabitants, and the principal seat of commerce between Italy and the north of Europe. In 452 Attila plundered and destroyed it.

Görz, or *Gorizia* of the Italians. Hotel, *Trois Couronnes*. Beautifully situated on the Isonzo, with 18,000 inhabitants. Its only building of importance is the ruined castle of the counts of Gorizia, now used as a prison.

On a height above the town, which commands a fine view, is situated the monastery of *Castagnovizza*. Charles X. of France died here in 1836, and was interred in the chapel. The preserved fruits of this town are quite celebrated.

At the station of *S. Giovanni Mansano*, the frontier town of Italy, the usual custom-house formalities are necessary. *Cormons* is the Austrian frontier town.

Udine, an Italian town of 26,000 inhabitants, formerly the capital of the Austrian province of Frioul. Hotels, *Europa* and *Stella*. It is surrounded by walls of considerable antiquity. It is commanded by an old castle, and possesses a town-hall somewhat similar to the Doge's palace at Venice; also a campanile with figures to strike the hour, and two columns like those at the entrance of Piazza St. Mark.

The Episcopal Palace contains a ceiling painted by Giovanni, with some other objects of interest.

The Cathedral possesses some good paintings.

The old castle is now used as a prison. The Campo Santo should be visited.

Campo Formio is a small village to the right of the railway, noted as the place

where the treaty between France and Austria was concluded by Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, October, 1797. The house where the plenipotentiaries met is shown.

Conegliano contains 7200 inhabitants. It is commanded by a conspicuous castle.

The *Duomo* contains an altar-piece by the celebrated painter *Cima*, who was born here. The French General Moncey bore the title of Duke of Conegliano, awarded him by Napoleon I.

Diligences leave Conegliano daily for *Belhena*.—Hotel, *Duc Torri*. It contains 14,000 inhabitants. It is finely situated on a hill, near the confluence of the *Ardo* and *Piave*. It has a number of fine churches. The *Duomo* possesses some good paintings. It has a campanile 120 feet high. Outside the gate is a triumphal arch, finished in 1815, too late for the original design—a monument to Napoleon I.

Trevise (hotel, *Posta*), situated on the river *Sile*, contains 22,500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a fertile district. The *Duomo of St. Pietro* (still unfinished) is surmounted by five cupolas. It contains some fine frescoes by *Paris Bordone*, an altar-piece by *Titian*, and numerous specimens of *Belini*.

In the *Monte di Pietà* there is an entombment of Christ, by *Giorgione*, said to be his last work, and finished by *Titian*. The *Theatre* and *Palazzo Pubblico* are fine structures.

Mestre, junction of the lines to Venice and to Milan.

Venice. See Index.

ROUTE No. 194.

Vienna to Constantinople, via Presburg, Pesth, Rutchuk (rail to *Farna*, and steamers to *Constantinople*). Time, via the Danube steamers, 68 hours descending, and 86 ascending; fare, first class (food, which is excellent, included), 121 fl. 80 kr.; second class, 85 fl. 80 kr.

In the summer season there is a steamer daily from Vienna to Pesth at 6.30 A.M., and from Pesth to Vienna at 6 P.M.

From Pesth to Semlin and Belgrade four times a week, and from Pesth to Bucharest and Galatz twice a week.

All particulars in regard to the Danube steamers can be obtained at the office of the company in Vienna, *Weissgerber, Hinter Zollamtsstrasse*.

A few days can be spent in a profitable manner by taking the steamer at Vienna, and making an excursion to the capital of Hungary, *Pesth*, if not going to Constantinople. The distance from Vienna is 140 miles. Time, by rail, 10 hours; by steamer, going down, 12 hours. The better way is to go by steamer and return by rail. The fare by railway is 18 fl. 86 kr., and by steamer 9 fl. The finest part of the excursion by steamer is between *Deutsch-Altenburg* and *Presburg*.

On the right the town of *Hainburg* is noticeable for its picturesque walls and towers; the heights above crowned with the ruins of an old castle. The Imperial Tobacco Manufactory is situated here, occupying the labor of 1500 persons, about one third of the population of the town. Tobacco is a government monopoly, and its growth is prohibited in all parts of the empire except Hungary.

Notice the *Castle of Theben*, built on a summit at the confluence of the rivers *Morava* and *Danube*.

Presburg, the former capital of Hungary, contains 46,740 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Grüner Baum* and *King of Hungary*, prettily situated on the banks of the *Danube*. There is little here to detain the traveler.

The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 18th century. It was restored in 1857. Near it is the *City Museum*, containing objects of antiquity of the Middle Ages, arms, etc. There is also another museum, containing a collection of natural history.

The *Cathedral of St. Martin* was commenced in the 11th century, and was restored in 1867. The kings of Hungary were crowned here.

The *Schloss*, or Royal Palace, is situated at the top of a hill above the town. It was nearly all destroyed by fire in 1811. It was here that the Empress *Maria Theresa* threw herself on the sympathies of the Hungarian nobles, who responded in the most liberal manner by raising money and men for her protection.

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Near the steamboat landing is a mound, called *Königsberg*, which each new king ascends after his coronation, and there makes a sign of the cross with his sword, which he points in turn to the four points of the globe, indicating that he will protect the kingdom from every quarter. This ceremony now takes place in Pesth.

Komorn, an exceedingly strong fortress, situated on the island of Schütt. The town contains 12,860 inhabitants. This fortress may be called the virgin fortress, as it has never been captured. The Emperor Francis deposited here his valuables during the time Vienna was in the hands of the French.

An excursion may be made from Komorn to *Abodiana*, where there is an imperial stud of Arabian horses of the purest breed. They number about one thousand.

Gren, the *Strigolium* of the Romans, contains 5000 inhabitants. It is situated near the confluence of the Gran with the Danube. It is the residence of the prince, chief bishops of Hungary.

The principal building is the Cathedral, which is beautifully situated on the summit of a hill. It is a square building, surmounted by a cupola 260 feet high. It was commenced in 1821, at the expense of the prince primate of Hungary, in the style of St. Peter's at Rome. The interior is lined with polished marble. The altar-piece is by *Heiz*, a Hungarian artist, and represents the Baptism of St. Stephen, the first king of Hungary, who became a Christian, and who founded in 1001 the See of Gran. At the bottom of the hill stands the Bishop's Palace.

Pesth is beautifully situated on the bank of the Danube. It contains with Buda 270,467 inhabitants. Principal hotels are, *Grand Hôtel Hungaria*, *H. de l'Europe*, and *Königin von England*. This city, with Buda, on the opposite side of the Danube, forms the modern capital of Hungary, and the third city, in point of population, in the Austrian Empire. Buda is an ancient place, built chiefly upon the lower slopes of a range of picturesque hills. The town is commanded and overlooked by a castle, a stern, feudal-looking pile. In this was deposited the crown of St. Stephen, king of Hungary, presented by Pope Sylvester, A.D. 1000, and regarded as the palladium of the Hungarian nation. This cherished monument of Hungarian inde-

pendence, removed by Keasuth during the recent struggle, with a view to its preservation by the Magyar nation, fell subsequently into the possession of Austria, but in 1867 it was returned to the Hungarians, who keep it in the chapel of the castle at Buda. Buda, which has 40,000 inhabitants, communicates with Pesth by a handsome suspension bridge. Pesth is a handsomely built town, and is the centre of the inland trade of Hungary. There is a museum and two theatres. There are four annual fairs held in Pesth, at which it is said over 30,000 people are present. The principal trade is in wine and corn; numerous mills producing the best flour known. The noted Tokay wine is much cultivated by the Magyars. The hills around Buda are all covered with vineyards, which produce the Hungarian wine called Turk's blood, Ofner, and others.

The fortifications which crown the heights of Buda are very strong; nevertheless, they were stormed and taken by the Hungarians under Gergel in 1849, after a fearful struggle, in which the brave Austrian general Heintz, with 418 of his companions, fell. There is a monument erected to them in the square of the royal palace. It consists of a Gothic cross, under which lies a wounded soldier, over whom Fame is leaning. At the side of the cross are the names of the 418. At the foot of the hills on which the fortress is built gush copious streams of hot sulphurous water, which were highly appreciated by both possessors of the country, Roman and Turk, and are to the present day. Turkish baths are numerous here, and for all classes. Three of the ancient baths are now in use.

An English writer, describing one of them, says: "The largest and best preserved is situated near the bridge, under the *Blockberg*: its Saracenic architecture and Turkish inscription, still visible outside near the entrance, sufficiently mark its founders. On opening the door, I was met by such a cloud of steam, and so disagreeable an odor of sulphur, that I was in doubt at first whether to enter. The apartment was also so dark that I could not see a foot before me, and as I knew there must be water near, and that a single step might plunge me in the middle of it, my hesitation to advance increased. My

conductor, however, better accustomed to the place, led me to a spot where, in a few minutes, my eyes, becoming accustomed to the gloom, began to discern objects athwart the darkness. I found myself in a spacious circular vault or dome, supported by eight massive columns, surrounded by a basin of water so hot that the vapor arising from it filled the whole interior, and fell in drops from the ceiling. The dim light, partially admitted through one or two very small windows, was barely able to penetrate this dense atmosphere. It was therefore only by degrees that I discovered in the midst of the basin a crowd of bathers, male and female, of the very lowest order, promiscuously intermingled, the former stark naked, except a slight vestment round the loins, the women in not much ampler garb, but partially covered by their long tresses falling about them. Others were squatting on the floor at the water-side, depositing their filthy rags previously to enjoying this cheap luxury; and not a few, stretched at full length upon the stone benches along the wall, were taking a vapor bath. The scene was curious, but very disgusting, and I soon retired with a copious deposit of steam upon my face and clothes."

The *Kaiserbad*, half an hour from the bridge, is frequented by a different class of people. There are good café-gardens, etc., where concerts are given.

The best picture-gallery in Pesth is that formerly belonging to Prince Esterházy, which contains several Murillos, Raphaels, Paul Potters, Rubenses, Tintoretos, Leonardo da Vinci, Domenichinos, Rembrandts, and other great masters. This is the finest collection in Europe of the Spanish masters out of Spain. It is situated in the *Palace of the Academy*. It was purchased from the prince in 1866 by the Austrian government for 1,800,000 florins. It occupies 14 saloons, and numbers 800 pictures. It is open to the public Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from 9 to 1; on other days an order from the director is required.

Four miles distant from Buda is *Alt-Buda*, built on the site of the ancient city of *Aquincum*, where Attila held his court. Upon a hill beside the right bank of the Danube, 18 miles north of Buda, are the ruins of the royal castle of *Wimburg*, long the residence of the native sovereigns of Hungary.

Of the public buildings, the finest and most conspicuous is the *Nagybuda*, a barracks and artillery dépôt—the largest in the world. It was erected by the Emperor Joseph in 1787.

The only *University of Hungary* is that situated in Pesth. It was originally founded by Cardinal Pazman, at Tyrnau, and transferred to Pesth in 1780, and at present has about one thousand students.

The *National Museum*, a fine modern construction, is open free on Mondays; on other days a fee of 50 kr. It contains a good collection of Hungarian antiquities, and a small collection of pictures—open Tuesdays and Saturdays—and a collection of *Natural History*, to be seen from 9 to 1 on Thursdays.

In front of the museum is the *Landhaus*, a fine building, constructed in 1806 for the deliberation of the members of the Diet.

American tramways are in the principal streets. Carriages by the hour, two horses, 2 fl.; one horse, 80 kr.; by the day, 6 fl.

Three miles below Buda is the town of *Frumetorium*, the principal part of which belongs to the Archduke Albert, son of the late Archduke Charles.

Tolna, on the right bank, has a population of 5400 inhabitants. It is the centre of a great tobacco district. The natives are principally Germans. The ambassador of the Sultan Soliman was drowned here by order of King Louis II.

Baja, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the river. It contains a handsome palace, belonging to Prince Grassalkovich.

Mohacs, situated on the right bank of the Danube, contains a population of 8000. This town is celebrated for the famous battle between the Turks and Austrians, fought in 1686; when the best forces of the Magyars were left dead upon the field, two thirds of the entire army, headed by their king, having perished.

From Mohacs there is a branch railway to *Ungvár*, near which is the town of *Fünfkirchen*, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, situated in the centre of a coal district.

On the right is the strong fortress of *Peterswardein*, where Prince Eugene gained a great victory over the Turks in 1716. The fortress is now used as a state prison, and contains a garrison of 4000 men.

On the left bank is the town of *Neusatz*.

It contains a population of 22,000, chiefly Germans, who emigrated from Belgrade when that town was given up to Turkey.

Karlowitz, a town of 6000 inhabitants, well known in history for the celebrated battle gained here by Prince Eugene in 1716. The Turks lost 26,000 men, 306 pieces of artillery, and nearly all their camp baggage. The celebrated treaty of peace was signed here in 1699, securing to Austria Hungary, Slavonia, and a large portion of Transylvania—nearly half of Turkey in Europe.

Senk is the last Hungarian town. It is situated on the right bank of the river, and contains 10,000 inhabitants, consisting mostly of Servians, Germans, Greeks, and Illyrians. On the top of a hill called the *Zigensberg* are the remains of the castle of the celebrated Hungarian hero, John Hunyadi, who delivered Hungary from Turkish rule, and died here in 1456. This is the quarantine station for travelers arriving from Turkey, and is a place of considerable trade. Steamers leave weekly to make the ascent of the River Save as far as *Senk*.

Belgrade, the capital of Servia, contains 20,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. Hotel, *Des Krone*. This is one of the strongest fortresses on the river, and the key to the Lower Danube. It is the seat of a Greek and Catholic archbishop. Most of its monuments are in ruins. It contains the prince's palace, and numerous churches and mosques. It has a large commerce, mostly in silk, cotton, and leather. Belgrade has been taken and retaken several times. In 1521 it was taken by Soltman II.; in 1686 by the Duke of Bavaria for Austria; in 1690 again taken by the Turks; and in 1717 by Prince Eugene. The year following, by the Treaty of Passarowitz, it was given to Austria, and lost by them in 1739. In 1739 it was taken by London, but was restored to Turkey in 1791. It was captured by Caesar George, who commanded the Servian insurrection in 1806, and retaken by the Turks in 1813, who still possess it—at least the Prince of Servia pays yearly tribute to Turkey. Its fortifications were much improved in 1830.

It was at Belgrade that victorious Turkey, in 1739, signed a treaty with Austria

and Russia, making them give up their conquests of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, and obliged Russia to renounce the navigation of the Black Sea.

The fortress was garrisoned by the troops of the Sultan until 1867, when it was handed over to the Servian government.

Servia is now a principality, governed by a constitution dating from 1869. The title of prince is hereditary in the family of *Obradenich*. The present prince is Milan IV., crowned July 2, 1868; he became of age August 22, 1872. The extent of territory is 17,014 square miles, and population 1,216,846. Its tribute to the Sultan equals \$47,000. It has no public

Ten miles below Belgrade is situated the town of

Pancsova, a famous pig dépot, the landed nobles of this section being great pig dealers. The pigs are shipped on board floating sties and towed to Vienna.

Bariasch, the terminus of a railway from Vienna, and a station for the Danube steamers, which may be joined here by the traveler to the East in 17 hours from Vienna (express from Vienna to Temesvar); fare, first class, 80 fl. 6 kr.; second class, 28 fl. 22 kr.

Alt-Moldava is a military village, connected with *New-Moldava* (a distance of five miles), where there are copper-mines.

Passing the rapids of the river, and through a narrow defile, where the river loses three quarters of its ordinary width, the picturesque castle of *Columbach*, where robber-knights made their stronghold, is passed. It is said that this castle was at one time the prison of the Empress Helena. It completely commanded the passage of the river. One of the caves, entered from the cliff facing the river, is said to be that in which St. George killed the dragon (there are about ten other caves that claim that honor). This is called the *Cavern of Columbach*, and at certain periods sends out clouds of gnats, which are most injurious to the cattle in the vicinity, covering a space of forty square miles; they only make their appearance during the hottest months, and their bite is so serious that horses and cattle often die in consequence.

Near *Orsova*, a military village, is the Austrian custom-house for travelers coming

up the river, whose baggage is searched, principally for tobacco and playing-cards.

The *Baths of Mehadia* are twelve miles distant from Orsova; they are remarkably efficacious in cases of gout.

Passing the fortress of *New-Orsova*, which is situated on an island, and over the *Iron Gate*, a rocky impediment in the river which necessitates the use of small steamers when the water is low, the Serbian village of *Kladosina* is reached. Here the Serbian steamers stop to receive passengers.

At *Skla-Gladova*, immediately opposite, the steamers of the Danube Company stop.

Sosorug, on the left bank, exhibits signs of the Romans in a tower and wall; while a short distance below are the remains of *Trajan's Bridge*, which here crossed the Danube on twenty piers, built of pebbles and cement, and faced with brick; some of the piers are visible, as well as the abutments and towers. It was erected in A.D. 108, by the same architect who constructed *Trajan's Column* at Rome. The piers having stood the wear of so many centuries of winters is accounted for by the fact that the river's ice is ground to snow by its action on the rocks of the *Iron Gate* above.

The line separating Servia from Turkey is the small stream *Timok*, which enters the Danube ten miles below *Gladoza*.

Kalafat, on the left, is a village of huts, but is noted for the battle fought here between the Russians and Turks in 1858. The Turks had crossed from *Widdin* on the right bank, and fortified the island in the river, as well as the hills behind *Kalafat*. The Russians tried to dislodge them, but were completely defeated, with a loss of 3000 men.

Opposite, on the right side, is *Widdin*, the strongest Turkish town on the river, containing 22,000 inhabitants, and fortified with 300 pieces of artillery. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

Passing *Rahova* on the right, where may be seen a castle and remains of Roman baths,

Nicopolis is reached. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is situated at the junction of the *Aluta* and Danube. It was founded by *Trajan*, after his victories in *Decla* (*Wallachia*). It was taken in 1870 by the

Sultan Bojazet; and in 1806 the army of *Sigismund*, king of Hungary, with numerous French nobles, commanded by *Philippe d'Artois*, constable of France, and *Jean Sans Peur*, was completely cut to pieces in its attempt to retake the place.

At *Terna-Mogervile* there are extensive warehouses belonging to the Steamship Company.

On the Turkish shore is *Sistova*, a town of 22,000 inhabitants. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1791 between Turkey and Austria.

Raschuk, a well-fortified town, with 40,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Russians in 1812 and in 1828, and was then dismantled. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and one of the most important towns in the Turkish province of Bulgaria. Its fortifications command the river, which is here three miles wide. Opposite, about three miles from the shore, is the town of *Giorgero*, containing 30,000 inhabitants. Diligence to *Bucharest* in eight hours.

Travelers here take the railway to *Varna*, a distance of 140 miles. Time, 7 h. 29 m.

Varna is situated on the Black Sea, 120 miles northwest from the Bosphorus. It contains 21,000 inhabitants—9000 Greeks, 10,000 Turks, and 2000 Armenians, Jews, etc. There are four Greek churches, and a cathedral with a metropolitan bishop. There are numerous Turkish mosques covered with minarets. The only good hotel is called the *English Hotel*.

The *Museum* contains some valuable coins of *Philip of Macedon*, also of the Byzantine time and style. There are two Greek monasteries—*St. Constantine* and *St. Demetrius*.

Outside the walls are English, French, and Greek cemeteries.

The country around produces some forty specimens of fine grapes, in addition to capital fruits.

The principal exports are wheat, Indian corn, and barley, which are shipped to Constantinople, and by rail to *Raschuk*.

The harbor has been much improved of late, and steamers now find little difficulty in getting the protection they have so long needed.

Consuls from all countries, with the exception of the United States, reside here.

Steamers to Constantinople in 16 hours.
Constantinople. See Index.

ROUTE No. 195.

Pesth to Pragerhof, via Boglar and the Plattensee. Time, 10 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 15 fl. 84 kr.; second class, 11 fl. 88 kr. Trains daily. This route contains nothing special to be seen.

Stuhlweissenburg. Hotel, *Schlack*. This was the Alba Regalis of the Romans; it contains 5000 inhabitants. It is situated in the centre of a bog, with only the archbishop's palace to be seen.

There is a line from here direct to Vienna, another to Steinamanger.

The line runs through a level plain past the Plattensee, *Sio Fok*, *Boglar*, *Kesthely* to *Kanizs*, where there is a line direct to Vienna, thence to *Pragerhof*. See Route No. 190.

ROUTE No. 196.

Vienna to Fiume, via Steinamanger, Agram, and Karlstadt (Agram to Steinbruck).

From Vienna to Neustadt, see Route No. 190.

From Neustadt to Kanizs. Time, 6 h. 50 m.; fare, first class, 9 fl. 54 kr.; second class, 7 fl. 16 kr.

In 1 h. 45 m. the station Oedenburg is reached, three miles to the south of which is *Frohsdorf*, the residence of the Comte de Chambord (Henry V. of France).

Steinamanger, a town of 4000 inhabitants. It contains some old Roman re-

main. The Cathedral is the only building of importance. Here Septimus Severus was chosen Emperor.

Kanizs. See Route No. 195.

Agram (hotel, *Pruckner*), a town of 17,500 inhabitants, the capital of the province of Croatia. It contains the *Palace of the Ban* (representatives of the Estates), the *Law College*, *Museum*, and the *Palace of the Archbishop*.

Two miles from the town is a fine natural park called *Maximär*.

Karlstadt (hotel, *Stadt Agram*), a town of 6500 inhabitants. It is strongly fortified, with native troops, and the fortifications have lately been much improved. It is naturally a place of considerable commercial importance on account of its situation on the River *Kupa*, and on the high-road to Fiume.

ROUTE No. 197.

Vienna to Pesth, via Bruck, Raab, and Stuhlweissenburg. Time to Stuhlweissenburg, 9 hours; fare, first class, 10 fl. 52 kr.; second class, 8 fl. 64 kr.

From Stuhlweissenburg to Pesth, see Route No. 195.

Simmering, the principal race-ground, and the former place of reception for the *Turkish soldiers*.

Bruck station, a strong fortress in olden times. The fortifications have been turned into pleasure gardens.

Raab is situated on a marshy plain, and contains 18,000 inhabitants; nothing of importance to be seen. *Stuhlweissenburg*, see Route No. 195.

ROUTE No. 198.

Pesth to Gratz, via Stuhlseisenburg, Körmond, Steinamanger, and Felbach. Time, 9 hours; fare, first class, 17 fl. 71 kr.; second class, 13 fl. 28 kr.

From *Pesth to Stuhlseisenburg*, see Route No. 195.

Steinamanger. See Route No. 196.

Körmond, a town of 3000 inhabitants, situated on the River Raab. It belongs to Prince Batthyanyi, who has here a handsome country-house. Nothing of importance to interest the traveler.

Felbach station.—This is a small town

containing 1200 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls and turrets.

At one hour's distance are situated the *Baths of Gleichenberg*. Omnibus, 60 kr. They are situated in a beautiful valley, where there are numerous promenades.

On the summit of a high rock is situated the old *Castle of Gleichenberg*; and two hours to the north the ancient stronghold of *Reigersburg*, situated on a rocky summit 400 feet above the River Raab. It is reached by a winding road cut in the solid rock. The scenery in the vicinity is delightful.

Gratz. See Route No. 190.

ITALY.

DIFFERENT ROUTES AND PASSES INTO ITALY, WITH TIME AND EXPENSE.

From Paris to Genoa by Lyons, Marseilles, and Nice.—Express train to Lyons, 9 hours; fare, 57 fr. 35 c. From Lyons to Marseilles, time 6½ hours; fare, 39 fr. 30 c. From Marseilles to Nice, time 6 hours; fare, 27 fr. 70 c. The railway is finished from Nice to Genoa, which will probably deprive many travelers of the delightful ride by carriage or diligence over the Corniche Road. Be particular, in taking your seats in the train, to ascertain in which direction it is going, and take the right-hand seats; you will thus be on the Mediterranean side all the distance. Time from Nice to Genoa, 6 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 21 fr.

After leaving Paris, the first station of importance is Charenton, a village of 1900 inhabitants, containing a lunatic asylum on the left bank of the Marne. On the opposite bank is the town of Alfort, which possesses the finest veterinary college in France. The forts of Ivry and Charenton here command the course of the Seine, one on each bank. Before reaching Brunoy station the train passes over a viaduct of nine arches, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Yères River. After leaving Brunoy, a second viaduct of 28 arches is passed.

Ménil (Hôtel de France), a town of 10,000 inhabitants, is the chef-lieu of the Department of Seine-et-Marne. It was known to the Romans in the time of Cæsar as Melodunum.

Station of Fontainebleau (see Index).

Thomery station, renowned for its luscious grapes (Chasselas de Fontainebleau). Near Moret St. Mamès station a viaduct of 30 arches crosses the valley of the river Loing.

Montargis station.—(*Hôtel Grand Montargis*.) Population, 5465. This town occupies a picturesque and advantageous situation at the confluence of the Seine and

Yonne. Here the Duke of Burgundy, Jean sans Peur, was murdered in 1419, and here Napoleon gained his last victory over the Allies and the Prince of Württemberg in 1814.

Sens (Hôtel de l'Eau), a town of 12,000 inhabitants, the ancient capital of the Senones. The Cathedral of St. Etienne is a remarkable edifice of the 12th century.

Tonnerre.—(*Hôtel Lion d'Or*.) Population, 5000. The hospital in this town was endowed by Marguerite de Bourgogne, queen of Sicily. Here is buried the Marquis de Louvois, minister of war in the time of Louis XIV. The monument is by Girardin.

Taizay possesses one of the finest châteaux in Burgundy. It was founded by Coligny d'Andelot, brother of Admiral Coligny.

Montbard station, the birthplace of the great naturalist Buffon, 1707. The château in which he lived still exists, and is shown to strangers.

Dijon. (See Index.)

On leaving Dijon begins the celebrated Côte d'Or, from which the choicest Burgundy wines are produced—the Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Nuits, Beaune, Volnay, Pomard, Richebourg, Romanée, Tâche, and St. George.

Gevrey station, Vougeot station, Nuits, Beaune, Chaguy, Châlons-sur-Saône, and Tournus station are now passed.

Mâcon (see Index). *Lyons (see Index).*

Vienne.—(*Hôtels, Aubry and Trois Ronds*.) Population, 19,678. This town, one of the eldest in France, is situated on the left bank of the Rhone. It was known to the Romans in the time of Cæsar, and several interesting monuments of its former greatness are still to be seen; among them the Temple of Augustus, the Cathedral of St. Maurice, and the Tower of St. André le Bas. Outside the town is the Roman ob-

elisk or Plan de l'Aiguille. On Mount Pipet are some insignificant remains of a Roman theatre.

Valence.—(*Hôtel Lion d'Or, Hôtel Tête d'Or.*) Population, 16,720. Valence is the chief-lieu of the Department of the Drôme. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Valentinois. The only sights worth seeing are the Cathedral, and, near it, an antiquated house called la Pendentif, erected in 1548. The arms of the Mistral family may still be seen on it. A fine view may be had from the Castle of Crussol.

Station Montelimart, noted for silk-culture since the campaign of Charles VIII. against Italy, 1494. The ancient castle of the celebrated Montell d'Adhemar family may still be seen.

Orange (*Hôtel des Princes, Hôtel Griffon d'Or*) was the ancient Arancie of the Romans, and is interesting for its ruins. A quarter of a mile from the town may be seen the Triumphal Arch. It is remarkably well preserved, and appears to have been erected in the 2d century. At the other end of the town stands the Roman theatre. It is 121 feet in height, 324 feet in length, and its walls are 18 feet thick.

Aigues. (See Index.)

Tarascon.—(*Hôtel des Empereurs.*) The Church of St. Martha and the castle formerly belonging to King René of Anjou are the only objects worthy of the traveler's attention.

Aries. (See Index.)

Near the station **St. Chamas** the railway skirts the margin of the Etang de Berre, an inland lake connected with the sea by a canal at Bouc. **Rognac** station.

Avenilles. (See Index.)

Frejus (*Hôtel du Midi*) contains a number of Roman antiquities, among them the celebrated Forum Julii, founded by Julius Cæsar, an amphitheatre, and a Roman arch called the Porte Dorée. This town is the birthplace of the Roman general Julius Agricola.

Station St. Raphaël. Here Napoleon landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and here too, after his abdication, he embarked for Elba in 1814.

Cannes. (See Index.)

Antibes.—(*Hôtel de France.*) A flourishing seaport town, finely situated on a promontory, and commanding a beautiful view of the sea, the Bay of Nice, and the

Maritime Alps. A pier constructed by Vauban connects it with some islands in the bay.

Nice. (See Index.)

The winter of 1871-72 was noted for the completion of numerous enterprises, the Mont Cenis Tunnel and the railway from Nice to Genoa being the most prominent; and as all travelers have been enchanted who have passed over the Cornice Road in carriages, what will they be now that their delight is concentrated from three days to six or seven hours! This is most decidedly the loveliest route to Italy. For Montone, see Index.

Turbia, the first village of importance, is celebrated for the Tropæe Augusti, which consist of a mass of blocks and masonry surmounted by a Gothic tower. After leaving Turbia a fine view opens, disclosing Mentone and the Mediterranean. For descriptions of Monaco and Mentone, see Index.

Ventimiglia (*Hôtel Croce di Malta*), the Italian frontier fortress, is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill. From its important military position its possession was much contested in the Middle Ages by the Genoese.

Bordighera.—(*Hôtel Bordighera.*) The coast around this village is especially noted for its cultivation of palm-trees, which are sent to Rome annually for the decoration of the churches there on Palm Sunday.

St. Remo (hotel, Victoria, first-class house) is a flourishing town of 11,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the slope of a hill whose sides are covered with vines, olives, and fruit-trees, and completely protected from the northern winds. St. Remo possesses a curious Gothic church. After leaving St. Remo, the uninteresting villages of Saint Laurent, San Stefano, and Riva are passed.

Porte Maurizio (*Hôtel du Commerce*) is one of the most important towns of the Riviera. It is a naval station, and possesses a harbor. Its exports are olive-oil and other agricultural produce. On approaching Oneglia a fine suspension bridge is crossed.

Oneglia (*Hôtel Victoria*), a small seaport town with 6400 inhabitants. The best olive-oil is produced here. Passing Diane Marine and Cervo, picturesquely situated, we reach the small town of

Alasio.—(*Hôtel de la Belle Italie.*) From this point the island of Gallinaria may be seen, so called by the Romans from the wild-fowl which they found there.

Albenga, the ancient Roman *Albigaunum*. The ruins of the *Ponté Longo* may be seen about a quarter of a mile from the town.

Passing *Cereale*, *Borghetto di Santo Spirito*, *Loano*, and *Pietra*, the town of *Finale Marina* is reached. *Hôtel de Londres*, *Hôtel de Venise*. The cathedral and ruins of *Castello Gavone* deserve a visit. After leaving *Varigot*, the road passes through the tunnel or gallery of the *Capo di Noli*.

Noli, a small town of 2000 inhabitants, is very well built, and defended by a castle.

Savona (*Grand Hôtel Royal, Hôtel Suisse*), after *Nice* and *Genoa*, the most important town on the *Riviera*, charmingly situated amid lemon and orange gardens. Population, 25,000. Under *Napoleon I.* it was the capital of the *Département Montenotte*. The cathedral contains several fine paintings; among them the *Annunciation* by *Albani*, the *Scourging of Christ* by *Cambrasi*, and a *Virgin and Child* by *Lodovico Brea*. In the Church of the *Dominicans* is a fine painting by *Dürer*, an *Adoration of the Magi*; also the *Nativity*, by *Antonio Lemini*. The poet *Chiabrera* was a native of this town. To him the theatre was dedicated in 1858.

Passing *Varazze* and *Cogoleto*, the latter believed by some to have been the birthplace of *Columbus*, we come to *Voltri*.

Voltri, a town of 9000 inhabitants, is noted for its paper and cloth manufactures. A great many richly adorned churches are here to be seen; also a number of villas, among them that of the *Marquis di Brignoli Sale*.

Pegli. This is probably the most lovely spot on the entire *Riviera*. In addition to the grounds of the *Villa Pallavicini*, probably the most exquisite in Europe, there are also the villas *Doria* and *Grimaldi*. The latter has a small botanic garden attached. The climate is lovely and the surroundings are superb. There has also been lately built the *Grand Hôtel de Pegli*, a first-class house, with full southern aspect, and replete with every comfort and require-

ment: ball-room, billiard-room, and bath establishment; English service, etc.; pension at moderate charges. Well managed by Messrs. Landry and Girard, one of whom is proprietor of the summer hotel *Sonnenberg* at *Engelberg*, Switzerland.

For a description of the *Villa Pallavicini*, see excursions from *Genoa*.

Sestri de Ponente is noted for its manufactures. Population, 6000. In the Church of the *Assumption* are paintings by *Sarzano* and *Carlone*.

Cornigliano. Population, 3300. Printed calicoes are extensively manufactured here. The *Palazzo Serra* is picturesquely situated on the *Coronata*. The bridge over the *Polcivera*, which is here passed, was built by the *Durazzo* family.

San Pierdurens is properly a suburb of *Genoa*. The palaces of *Spinola* and *Satili* are well worth a visit. In the former are frescoes by *Carlone*. The principal church contains a *Flight into Egypt* by *Cambrasi*, and frescoes by *Sarzano*.

From *Paris to Turin*. Time, 16 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 118 fr. 15 c.

From *Paris* the railway proceeds as far as *Mâcon* on the *Lyons* line. The first place of importance, after leaving *Mâcon*, is *Bourg* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*). *Bourg* is the chef-lieu of the *Département de l'Ain*. The only object of interest is the Church of *Notre Dame de Brou*, erected in the 16th century by *Margaret of Austria*, regent

of the Netherlands. It contains monuments of herself, her husband, the Duke of Savoy, and her mother-in-law, Margaret of Bourbon. Her motto, "Fortune infortune forte uno," may be seen in various parts of the church. The architect was Maître Lays Van Bogen, the sculptor Maître Conrad.

Ambrivier, a little town situated on the Albarina, is the junction for Lyons. Station Culoz, the junction of the Geneva line. The journey from Geneva to Culoz may be performed in 2½ hours.

Aix-les-Bains. Principal hotel, and well managed, is the *Grand Hôtel d'Azur*. Population 4000. This celebrated watering-place was known to the Romans as *Agnus Gratianus*. (See Index.)

There is a branch line from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy. Time, 1½ hrs.; fare, 4 f. 50 c.

Chambéry. (See Switzerland, Route 69.)

Route de Grenoble is the junction for the branch line to Grenoble, which follows the valley of the Isère.

Montmélian.—(*Hôtel des Voyageurs*.) The Castle of Montmélian was long the bulwark of Savoy against France. It was nobly defended by Geoffrey Ben de Cavour against Louis XIII, but subsequently destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1703. A very good white wine is produced here. In crossing the bridge over the Isère a fine view may be obtained of Mont Blanc, the only point on this route from which it may be seen. The next station is St. Pierre d'Albigny.

Aiguebelle.—(*Hôtel Poste*.) Most of the inhabitants here are afflicted with the gotto, the situation of Aiguebelle being remarkably unhealthy on account of the marshes. The Castle La Charbonnière was the birthplace of several of the counts of Savoy. Crossing the River Arc, we come to the stations of *La Chambre St. Julien*, where excellent wine is produced, and *St. Jean de Maurienne* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*). Population 3000. The Cathedral here is the only object worth the traveler's attention.

St. Michel.—(*Hôtel de la Poste*, railway restaurant.)

The need of an unbroken railway between France and Italy has long been strikingly obvious, and has at length been supplied by the opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, by means of which the journey

from Paris to Turin is at present made in 22 hours, but which is expected eventually to require but 16. The construction of this tunnel, the opening of the Suez Canal, and of the Pacific Railroad, may be regarded as the three great mechanical and commercial events of the nineteenth century. The traveler arriving by rail from Paris, and bound for Italy, has hitherto proceeded from St. Michel over the mountain, passing Modana, Laus-le-Bourg, and the Mont Cenis Hospice, and, descending by Molarette, has rejoined the railroad at Giagileone. This journey over the mountains required 5 or 6 hours, and, although the traveler was partially repaid by the sublime scenery of the Pass, the safety and convenience of the railroad through the tunnel was wanting. Although the tunnel is named from the Mont Cenis, the track selected is in reality at some distance from the mountain. Starting on the French side from a point above the village of Fournaux, 3904 feet above the level of the sea, it cuts the mountain between the Col de Fréjus and the Col de la Rône, rising gradually to an elevation of 4577 feet above the sea, and then sloping down to the opening on the Italian side at Bardonecche, 4204 feet above the sea-level. The tunnel is very well lighted, and the air within is pure and fresh. The boring of the tunnel was attended by most serious engineering difficulties, which were overcome by the energy and ability of Sommeiller, who conducted this arduous undertaking. Two thousand men were constantly employed, the work performed being at first half a yard per day, which afterward increased to more than 10 feet per day. Began in 1857, the whole mountain mass, a thickness of 18,256 yards, was pierced from end to end at the close of the year 1870.

The total expenses of the tunnel amounted to \$12,000,000, \$4,000,000 of which was payable by Italy, according to an agreement made between that country and France in 1860. France promised to pay Italy \$8,800,000 if the work was accomplished within 30 years, dating from 1863; and, in case less time was required, she bound herself to pay \$100,000 more for every year gained on the stipulated time. She also agreed to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money due for the work as it pro-

ceeded from year to year. Italy, stimulated by these terms, has finished constructing the tunnel 11 years before the appointed time, and has thus gained \$1,100,000 from France.

Susa.—(*Hôtel de Savoie, Hôtel de France.*) Population 8000. Susa is a very ancient town, known to the Romans as Segusium. The garden of the governor contains a triumphal arch of the Corinthian order 48 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 25 feet in depth, erected in honor of Augustus, 8 B.C., by the order of the Prefect Cottius, son of King Dounus.

Turin (see Index).

From **Lausanne** to **Arona** on the **Lago Maggiore**, over the **Simplon**.—Railway from Lausanne to Sion 4½ hours. Fare 10 f. 80 c. From Sion, over the **Simplon** in diligence, which leaves daily, 19 hours. Fare in the coupé to Domo d'Ossola, 25 f. 80 c. From Domo d'Ossola, 25 f. 30 c. From Domo d'Ossola to Arona, 8 f.

From **Lausanne** (**Ouchy**) to **Villeneuve** or **Bouvarat**, it is preferable for travelers to take the steamer. Travelers stopping at Lausanne may reach Ouchy in ½ hour by omnibus. The most beautiful part of Lake Geneva is seen on this trip.

Passing the villages of **Clarens**, **Chernex**, and **Vernex**, we come to **Montreux**, a favorite winter residence of invalids on account of the mildness of the climate. The hotels and pensions in the vicinity are numerous. **Hotel and Pension Du Cygne** the best.

About 1½ miles from **Montreux** stands the **Castle of Chillon**, on a rock in the lake connected with the bank by a wooden bridge. It is shown daily to strangers, and is well worth a visit. For description of castle, see Index.

Villeneuve (*Hôtel de Ville*) is an ancient town of some 1500 inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the Rhone. Near Villeneuve lies the island mentioned by Byron in the *Prisoner of Chillon*. Near Villeneuve is the *Hôtel Byron*, beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the lake. Travelers wishing to make any stay here will find it an excellent hotel in every respect. At **Bouvarat** travelers take the cars for Sion. Passing the stations **Aigle**, **Ollon**, and **St. Triphon**, we come to the village **Bex**, celebrated since the 16th century for its salt mines and works. They are situated about two miles from Bex, in

the valley of **La Gryonne**. About half a day is required for this excursion, which is a very interesting one.

St. Maurice (*Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*) is an old town of about 1070 inhabitants. The abbey founded by the Emperor **Sigismund** in 515, in honor of **St. Maurice**, contains some very interesting works of art, among them a Grecian agate cameo cup, a chalice given by **Bertha**, queen of **Burgundy**, and an ampoule given by **Charlemagne**.

Martigny (*Hôtel de la Tour*). (See Index.)

A visit by all means should be paid to the **Gorge de Trient**, and the **Plesovache**, or the waterfall of the **Sallanche**.

Sion. (See Index.)

Sierre (*Hôtel and Pension Baur*), a small but prettily situated town, with some ruins in the vicinity. The post-road, after crossing the **Rhone**, passes the valley of **Tenk** or **Loèche**, situated at the mouth of the **Gorge of the Dala**. Pfynan forms the boundary between the French and German languages.

Tourtemagne.—(*Hôtel Poste, Hôtel Soleil*.) Near the town is a fine cascade well worth a visit.

Vispach (*Hôtel Soleil*), a miserable village, situated at the junction of the **Visp** with the **Rhone**. In 1855 it was seriously injured by an earthquake, which left only seven houses remaining. Excursions may be made from here to **Zermatt** and **Gornu Gratt**.

Brig (*Hotels, Poste, d'Angleterre, and Trois Couronnes*) is a small town of about 800 inhabitants, situated at the base of the **Simplon**. The **Simplon Road** was commenced by **Napoleon** in 1800, on the Italian side, and finished in 1806 on the Swiss. At Brig the ascent of the **Simplon** commences. In 2½ hours, **Bardal**, the third refuge, is reached. It consists of two buildings, a post-house and inn. The portion of the road between the 5th refuge, **Schallbet**, and the sixth refuge, which is the summit, is the most dangerous in winter. About three miles from the summit, which is 6215 feet above the level of the sea, is the hospice founded by **Napoleon**, but not furnished until 1825. It is a very comfortable building, warmed by a heating apparatus, and occupied by monks of the **Augustine** order. To the south may be seen the **Rant Glacier**.

Simplon.—Here the road leads through the Ravine of Gondo, one of the most magnificent among the Alps. The Gallery of Gondo, the longest tunnel of the Simplon, measures 688 feet in length. Close to the issue of the gallery is the Fall of Frontinone. Gondo is the last Swiss village.

Isella. Here the Italian custom-house and passport-office are situated.

Domo d'Ossola (Grand Hôtel de la Ville), a small, uninteresting town, fully Italian in every respect. There is a Calvary above the town well worth a visit.

Ornavasso, noted for marble quarries in its vicinity. The road, after passing the lovely village of Farola, soon reaches the southwest bank of the Lago Maggiore. The Isola Madre of the Borromean Islands may be seen from this point. The islands are generally visited from Barone, the next station.

Strona. Then *Belgirate*, where there is a fine hotel—*Hôtel de Pension Belgirate*.

Arona.—(*Albergo Reale*.) From Arona to Milan by Novara, time 4 hours; fare 10 £.

From Lucerne to Como over the St. Gothard.—Steam-boat from Lucerne to Flüelen four times daily, in 2½ hours. Fare 4 £. 60 c. From Flüelen to Como, diligence twice daily, in 2½ hours; coupé, 87 £. 80 c.; interior, 51 £. 90 c. It is very little more expensive for parties to take a carriage, which costs about 150 £. for four or five persons, not including fees, which are given at each station. For description of this pass, see Index.

From Coire to Colico (and Milan) over the Splügen.—Diligence from Coire to Colico twice daily, in 16 hours. Fare 22 £. 50 c.

Coire (see Index). On the road from Coire to Reichenau, which leads along the valley of the Rhine, there is little deserving the traveler's attention with the exception of the Calanda Mountain, and, at its base, the village Felsberg, partially buried by a landslide in 1860.

Reichenau (Hôtel Adler) consists merely of a few houses situated at the junction of the Vorder and Hinter Rhine. The château, the principal building in the village, formerly belonging to the Planta family, was, in 1798, converted into a college by Burgomaster Tscharner. Here Louis Philippe, under the name of Chabot, held a situation as teacher of French mathemat-

ics, and history for eight months. At Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine and Vorder Rhine, and then enters the valley of the Hinter Rhine. The villages of Bonaduz and Rhätüns are soon passed, also the Castle of Rheotrans of the Vièlè family, still inhabited. This part of the valley of the Rhine is chiefly remarkable for the great number of castles which are to be seen in every direction, and for the difference in the religion and language of each hamlet. The Castles of Ortenstein, Vaspola, Canocsa, Rietberg, and Realta are passed in rapid succession before reaching Thusis. That of Ortenstein is probably the best preserved in the valley, and is still occupied by the Travers family.

Thusis (hotels, Via Mala and Adler), a village of 700 inhabitants, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Nolla. After leaving Thusis the Nolla is crossed by a fine bridge, which affords an interesting view of the valley and peak of Piz Bevezin. About half a mile from Thusis the Via Mala commences—the most sublime ravine in Switzerland. The road crosses the river three times. The finest view is obtained from the Middle Bridge, about a mile from Rougellen. The Via Mala extends for a distance of three miles, and terminates at the Upper Bridge, where the road enters the beautiful *Sahamser Thal*.

Andeer (Hôtel Krone) is the principal village in the valley. The inhabitants are Protestants, and speak Romansch. Soon after leaving Andeer the road enters the Rodda Gorge. The Averser Rhine here forms the Fall of the Rodda, which descends the Ferrera valley to the Hinter Rhine.

Splügen.—This little village holds an important position, being situated at the junction of the Splügen and Bernardino routes. The Splügen Road turns to the left, crosses the Rhine, and, leaving that river, begins at once the ascent, and soon passes through a short tunnel 90 yards in length. After numberless windings it reaches the summit of the Splügen, 6768 feet above the level of the sea. Almost immediately the road begins to descend. About three quarters of a mile beyond the summit the Austrian custom-house and passport office are reached. The road recommences the descent on the eastern

slope, and passes through three galleries, the first 700 feet long, the second 642 feet, and the third 1580 feet, the longest galleries on any Alpine road. Near the village of Pinnasco a beautiful waterfall, 800 feet high, may be seen.

Campo Dolcino is but a miserable village, consisting of a few detached groups of houses. The Lira valley, through which the road now passes, presents a scene of desolation, occasionally modified by chestnut-trees, which hide, in a measure, the harshness of the rocks which surround them.

Chiavenna (*Hôtel Courant*) was once a flourishing town in possession of the Dukes of Milan, and the ruins of former residences and palaces of the nobles are still to be seen. The Church of San Lorenzo, the Baptistery, and the charnel-house, in which skulls and bones are curiously arranged, may be visited by travelers. About four miles from Chiavenna is the Fall of Gardona, which is worth a visit. The road from Chiavenna to the Lake of Ilva is rather disagreeable, and the scenery is very uninteresting. Ilva is situated at the north extremity of the lake.

Colico (*Hôtel Piamont Garibaldi*), a village situated at the foot of Mount Lagnone.

Steamers three times daily from Colico to Como. Fare 4 f.; time 3½ hours. Railway from Como to Milan in 2 hours.

From *Cairo to Magadino*, on the Lake Maggiore (and Milan), over the Bernardino.—Diligence twice daily in summer from Cairo to Magadino. Time 18 hours; fare in the coupé, 80 f. 50 c.; interior, 26 f. 10 c.

The Bernardino route was constructed in 1833, at the joint expense of the Sardinian and Grison governments. The road is the same as that of the Splügen up to Splügen. Leaving Splügen, it advances up the valley of the Hinter Rhine, on the left bank of the Rhine, for a distance of seven miles, until it reaches Hinterschein, the highest village in the valley. The road over the Bernardino here leaves the Rhine, immediately begins to ascend, and soon reaches the summit of the Bernardino Pass, 6564 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain, known to the Romans, and called Vogelberg down to the 15th century, owes its present name to St. Bernardino of Siena, who first preached the Gospel here, and to whom a chapel was erected on the south side of the mountain. On the sum-

mit of the pass is the Lake Moseola, and near it a house of refuge. After descending for a short distance, the Mosea is crossed by the handsome iron bridge "Victor Emmanuel," from which a fine view is obtained of the Piz Moseola.

San Bernardino (*Hôtel Brecco, Hôtel Rossini, and Hôtel Motta*), the loftiest village in the valley of Moseola. It possesses a mineral spring, with baths, and attracts a considerable number of visitors. Near the village St. Giacomo are quarries of gypsum. A fine view is obtained from the bridge of St. Giacomo of the ruined Castle of Moseola. The descent now becomes very rapid until we reach Moseola, a miserable village, but very picturesquely situated. Here the traveler first becomes aware of his approach to Italy by the presence of vines, chestnut, walnut, and mulberry trees. Below Sessa the road passes along the right bank of the Mosea. Near the second bridge the beautiful waterfall Buffalora is seen.

St. Vittore is the last village in the Canton of the Grisons. Soon we enter the Canton Tessin, and the road unites with that of the St. Gothard Pass. Just beyond the junction of the Rivers Moesa and Ticino stands the village of Arbedo, memorable for the battle which was fought here between the Milanese and Swiss, in which 3000 of the latter were slain. They were interred near the Church of St. Paul, called *Chiesa Rossa* on account of its red color.

Bellinzona is the chief town in the Canton of Tessin. It is a place of considerable importance, owing to its situation at the junction of four roads—from the St. Gothard, the Bernardino, from Lugano, and from Locarno.

At *Cudimano* the road diverges from that which leads to Lugano over the Monte Cenero.

Magadino (*Hôtel Bellevue*) is situated at the mouth of the Ticino, on Lake Maggiore. Steamers leave three times daily for Arona, performing the journey in 4½ hours.

From *Innsbruck to Colico* (and Milan) over the *Stabio*.—Diligence from Innsbruck to Landeck daily at 4 A.M.; time 8½ hours. From Landeck to Mals four times weekly, in 9 hours. Omnibus daily from Innsbruck to Landeck, and from Landeck to Mals. Travelers are obliged to hire a vet-

having to cross the Stelvio, which costs 12 florins a day, there being no diligence for the pass.

From Innsbruck the road passes along the left bank of the Inn for a distance of seven miles, until it reaches the village of Zirl, situated at the foot of the Martinswand, the precipice upon which the Emperor Maximilian I. nearly lost his life while hunting. On the right of the village may be seen the picturesque ruins of the Castle of Fragenstein.

Near Sals the road passes the Cistercian convent of Itzmbach, founded in 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the house of Hohenstaufen. About a mile from Sals is the Castle of Peterberg, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, who brought Tyrol to Austria as her dowry. Leaving the river, the road now proceeds to Imst, a village of about 3000 inhabitants, situated at the base of the Laggerberg. Near Mils the road again approaches the Inn. It was here that one of the ambushes of the Tyrolese took place in 1809. Awaiting the Bavarians on the top of the mountain, they overwhelmed them on their approach by hurling trunks of trees and rocks upon them. The Castle of Kronberg is picturesquely situated on the height of an eminence a short distance from Starkenhack. Near the nunnery of Zams, founded in 1326, the Inn is again crossed, and we reach Landeck, situated on its right bank. On the east of the town are the ruins of the stronghold of Landeck, and on the north those of Schrofenstein. The road crosses to the left bank of the Inn at the Pontlatzer Bridge, but returns to the right bank at the village of Prutz, situated on a marshy plain at the entrance of the Kaunerthal.

Died, a small but thriving town, is next passed, and we arrive at Pfunds, which consists of two groups of houses situated on either bank of the river. Four miles from Pfunds begins the Pass of Finstermünz, the most imposing defile in Switzerland with the exception of the Via Mala. About half way between Pfunds and Nauders is situated an inn which commands a beautiful view of the valley and the mountains in the background.

Nauders is about three miles from the Finstermünz and three from the Swiss frontier. The road now ascends to the pass called Reschen-Scheideck.

Mala.—(*Hôtel Post.*) Near this town is seen the imposing ruined castle of Lichtenberg.

Pras is a small village at the foot of the Stelvio Pass. Upon a height on the right is seen the village of Stills or Stelvio, from which the pass takes its name. The road over the Stelvio, the loftiest in Europe, was constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-26.

At Gomagoi, where the custom-house is situated, is seen the Salden Glacier. Trafel, situated at the base of the Ostler Mountain, consists of a few huts. The hamlet derives its name of "Tre Fontes" from the three fountains which burst from a cliff in the vicinity. From Franzenshöhe the traveler may look down upon the vast Madatsch glacier, which descends from the west side of the Ostler several thousand feet into the valley beneath him. Eight miles from Franzenshöhe is the summit of the Stelvio Pass, 9338 feet above the level of the sea. A house called Ferdinandshöhe stands at the top, the highest habitation on the Continent. At Santa Maria, the 4th Cantoniera, is situated the Italian custom-house. Passing the Cantoniera al Pinale del Dranglio, we come to a series of galleries or tunnels built to protect the road from avalanches. Soon the singular waterfall called the Source of the Adda is seen bursting from a precipice on the right. About a mile and a half from Bormio are the New Baths. They are much frequented in the summer months (see Bormio in Index). The hotel, which contains 140 bedrooms, is admirably managed by M. Caffisch. These baths may be reached from Bormio, or from Cembra via Samedan and Tirano, crossing the Bernina Pass; from Italy, via Verona and Bormio, or Lake Como, Colico, and Sondrio. At Lovara, in 1807, a landslide took place, which completely filled up the bed of the river Adda, thus causing an inundation which converted the valley as far as Loro into a vast lake. At Lovara the water rose 16 feet, and the traces of the disaster there are still discernible.

Tirano, a small town containing the old residences of the Pallavicini, Visconti, and Sella families. It has also suffered at various periods from the inundations of the Adda.

Sondrio, capital of the Val Tellina, is

picturesquely situated on the Malero, near its junction with the Adde.

Membrano, noted for the excellent silk produced in the neighborhood, is situated in the lower part of the Val Teina. From Colico, which is next reached, steamers traverse the lake to Como, and travelers thence proceed by rail to Milan.

From Innsbruck to Verona by the Brenner Pass.—Railway. Time, 9 hours; fare, first class, 33 fr. 00 c.

The Brenner is the oldest of the Alpine routes; was known to the Romans, and employed by Drusus. Carriages were able to pass it in 1772, and in 1867 the railway was opened. The scenery is less imposing than that of any of the other Alpine passes.

Soon after leaving Innsbruck, the tunnel of Isel, 700 yards in length, is passed, and the railway proceeds along the right bank of the Rhine. Before reaching Matrey nine tunnels are passed through, the longest over nine hundred yards in length.

Station Stams, a town entirely rebuilt since the conflagration of 1858. In the church there are several good altar-pieces by Kneller. Passing the small lake Brenner, which abounds in excellent trout, we reach Brenner. The river Rhine here falls into the Inn, and, through it, into the Black Sea, and the River Eisack forms another cascade, descends to the Adige, and flows into the Adriatic. The railway now passes along the bank of the Eisack, and descends to station Schalleburg.

Station Sterzing (hotels, Post and Rose), a very old town, situated on the Sterzinger Moe, on the site of the ancient Roman Vipitenum. Population, 2500. It derived much wealth in the Middle Ages from the rich silver, lead, and copper mines in the neighborhood. From Sterzing to Freienfeld the castles of Sprochenstein and Reifenstein are passed. Beyond Freienfeld, on the left, rise the ruins of Wolfenstein, the stronghold of the pass during the Middle Ages.

Affenfeld.—Here Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzig, at the head of the French and Saxon forces, was repulsed by the courageous Capuchin Haspinger, at the head of his Tyrolean Landsturm. Quite a distance from the station is the fortress Franzensfeste, constructed by the Austrian government in 1830 to command the routes to

Carinthia, Brizem, Verona, and Innsbruck. A new fortress is about to be constructed. Pedestrian travelers would do well to ascend the Pusterthal from here as far as Bruckau, and proceed thence through the Gader and Grödner Valley to Bozen.

To the left, on the Eisack, is Nonstift, founded in 1142, the richest monastery in the Tyrol.

Brizem, for nine centuries the see of an archbishop, united to the Tyrol in 1802. It contains several churches, a cathedral, and the palace of the archbishop. The cathedral possesses a fine altar-piece by Schöpf.

Station Kiessau, a little town consisting of a single street, is situated in a defile between the river and the mountain. Above the town, on the right, is the Benedictine monastery of Seben. Outside the town is the Capuchin convent founded by the wife of Charles II. of Spain. The Loretto Chapel adjoining the monastery contains the most valuable ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol. On the left bank of the Eisack, beyond Station Waldbach, rises the picturesque castle of Trostburg, the property of Count Wolfenstein.

Atzensberg (*Hôtel Poste*) and *Station Blumau* are next passed before Bozen is reached. For description of Bozen, see Index.

Leaving Bozen, the Eisack is crossed by a bridge, and the train proceeds to Station Brunico, where the Adige first becomes navigable.

Station Neumarkt. East of this town a road runs east to the interesting Fiemorethal.

Station Salsburg. Above the town is a picturesque castle in ruins, which formerly commanded the Adige.

Station Lavis, situated on the Avisio, which here descends from the valley of Fiemme and Fiem to join the Adige.

Trent (*Hôtel Europa, Hôtel Corona*), the Tridentum of the Romans, is situated on the left bank of the Adige. Population, 14,000. It was formerly the wealthiest and most important town in the Tyrol, and possesses numerous ruined castles and marble palaces to tell of its former greatness. The finest building in the city is the cathedral, founded in 1812, and dedicated to St. Vigilius. It is built entirely of marble, and is surmounted by two domes.

Santa Maria Maggiore is the church in

which the celebrated Council of Trent met from 1545 to 1563. It contains a painting of the assembly, with portraits of the members, 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 38 archbishops, 255 bishops, 7 abbots, and 145 professors of theology. A fine view may be had of Trent and its surroundings from the rocky eminence on the right of the Adige called Verruca, or Dos Trento, fortified in 1857.

The stations *Sardagna*, *Martavalle*, and *Calliano* are next passed.

Roveredo, a populous town of 8000 inhabitants, especially noted for its silk-culture since the year 1300. There are 60 *filands*, mills in which the silk is wound from the cocoon, and 40 *filatoria*, spinning-mills. In the Piazza Podestà is situated the remarkable Castle Junk. Two miles from Roveredo is the Castle of Lissana, in which Dante, exiled from Italy, was entertained by Lord Castelbarco.

Station *A2*, once celebrated for velvet manufactories.

Station *Avio* is the last village in the Tyrol.

Peri is the first village in Italy. The Valley of the Adige is separated from the Lago di Gardo in the west by the ridge of the Moute Baldo. The train now passes into the celebrated ravine Chiusa di Verona.

Near Pescantina, *Solferino*, situated on the Mincio, is passed, noted for the battle fought here June 24th, 1859.

At *St. Lucia* the railway unites with the Verona and Milan line, and soon reaches Verona.

From Vienna to Trieste by the Semmering Railway.—Express train from Vienna to Trieste; time, 14 h. 40 m.; fare, 28 fl. 26 kr.

The terminus of the railway in Vienna is near the Belvedere and New Arsenal.

Mödling and *Baden* are the first stations passed, for descriptions of which, see Index. Leaving Baden, the ruined castles of Raustenstein and Rausteneck may be seen.

Beyond Leobersdorf, in the distance, notice the barren summit of the Schneeberg.

Neustadt.—*Hôtels Hirsch* and *Krona*. Population, 10,800. In 1834 a great conflagration took place, leaving only 14 buildings standing, since which time the town has been entirely rebuilt. In 1752 the old castle of the Babenberg dukes was converted into a military academy for the prepar-

atory instruction of the officers of the line. Neustadt is connected with Vienna by a canal 40 miles in length, used chiefly for the transportation of coal from the mines of Oedenburg, and of wood from the *Balkonyerwald*.

Gloggnitz.—Here the Semmering Railway commences, an enterprise executed by the Austrian government in 1848-54. Leaving Gloggnitz, the train ascends the left bank of the River Schwarzer, and crosses the Reichenauer Thal to Station Eichberg, where a fine view is obtained of the plain and the mountain Goetritz.

Klamms.—Above the town is the ruined castle of Prince Lichtenstein. The Klamms tunnel and the viaducts of Jägergraben and Gampergraben are passed, and Semmering is reached, the summit of the pass. About a mile from the station is the *Eraberzog Johann Inn*. In order to avoid any farther ascent, the highest part of the Semmering is penetrated by a tunnel 1000 feet long.

Murrschlag (*Hôtel Bräuhaus* and *Railway Restaurant*), situated on the Mürz, which river the train now follows. The scenery from here to Bruck is most picturesque.

Bruck, a pretty town situated at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mür. Above the town rises the picturesque Castle of Landkron. The line now winds along the left bank of the Mür, passes the Castle of Pernegg and the stations of Miesnitz and Peggau to Gratz. See Index for description of Gratz.

Marburg, the second town in Styria, is next reached—a dull place, containing 8000 inhabitants, chiefly Vends, a Slavonic tribe, the German language now being entirely replaced by the Slavonic dialect.

Cilli, an ancient town situated on the Sann, said to have been founded by the Emperor Claudius. Roman ruins are still to be seen in the vicinity. A little distance beyond the town rise the ruins of the Castle of Obercilli, formerly belonging to the Counts of Cilly, who once possessed all Carinthia. From Cilli to Steinbrücken is the finest scenery of the line.

Steinbrücken, situated at the junction of the Save and Sann. The line now traverses the valley of the Save, and passes the stations *Hrastung*, *Trefoll*, *Sager*, *Lava*, and *Sallech* to *Laybach*.

For *Laihack*, see *Index*.

Leaving *Laihack*, the line crosses the marshy plain of *Laibacher Moos*, and, just before reaching *Fransdorf*, passes over a viaduct 1800 feet long and 1000 feet high.

Laihack.—Hotels, *Posts* and *Staat Triests*. The quicksilver-mines of *Istria* should be visited from here. A carriage may be hired for 6 florins. The excursion occupies 23 hours.

Station Rusk.—Three miles from this town is the Lake of *Zirknitz*, remarkable for the disappearance of its waters for months at a time, during which interval the inhabitants cultivate buckwheat in its bed.

Station Adelsberg. See *Index*.

Near *Adelsberg* commences the desolate plain of *Karst*, a mass of limestone rock abounding in gorges and caverns, occasionally varied by thickets of brushwood. A short distance before reaching *Trieste* the *Château of Miramar* is reached, the former residence of the Emperor *Maximilian of Mexico*. A pleasant excursion may be made to it from *Trieste*.

Trieste. See *Index*.

For description of the *Pass of St. Bernard*, see *Route No. 4*, Vol. III., *Switzerland*, and *Route No. 204*, Vol. II., *Italy*.

Italy is a peninsula 900 miles in length. Its breadth, in the extreme north, is about 450, but in the other parts it varies from 60 to 145. It has in point of form not inaptly been compared to a spurred boot. It is bounded on the north by the Germanic Confederation and *Switzerland*; on the northeast by *Austria*; on the west by *France*; on the other sides by the *Mediterranean Sea*. Its total population, from the last census, is about 28,801,184 inhabitants, all Catholics, with the exception of about 40,000 Protestants and 26,000 Jews. The country in general is mountainous, though it contains level districts of considerable extent: the Alps, on the north and west, stretch in a curved line from *Genoa* to the *Adriatic Gulf*, and the *Apennines* run through the whole length of the peninsula, projecting many secondary chains, in one of which is *Mount Vesuvius*. In *Sicily* rises the gigantic cone of *Etna*, the most considerable among the volcanoes that belong to this division of the globe. Its height is nearly 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. In Northern Italy are found

numerous lakes, the largest of which are *Maggiore*, *Como*, and *Garda*. The principal rivers are the *Po*, the *Adige*, the *Arno*, and the *Tiber*. The *Po* is capable of navigation, although but little used for that purpose, owing to the danger arising from sudden variations in the rapidity of its current, caused by its numerous tributaries' being frequently swelled by heavy rains and the melting of mountain-snows. The great quantity of mud deposited by this river has raised its bed for some distance from its mouth above the level of the land, which has been embanked to prevent inundation: the town of *Ferrara* is thirty feet below the surface of the water.

The climate of Italy is warm and dry; during the summer the heat is most intense on the shores of the *Mediterranean* and in the plains of *Lombardy*, but much less so on the eastern coast. The soil is in general fruitful, particularly that of *Lombardy* and the former Kingdom of *Naples*. *Rome*, *Florence*, *Milan*, *Genoa*, *Turin*, *Venice*, and *Naples* are among the principal towns.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, which had extended its sway over the whole of the known world, Italy came to belong partly to the Eastern Empire and partly to the Lombards—a tribe of barbarians who had taken possession of the whole of Northern and part of Central Italy, which were by them divided into thirty-six dukedoms. In the 9th century *Charlemagne* founded, in favor of his second son, *Peppin*, a kingdom of Italy, consisting of *Lombardy*, *Bavaria*, and *Alemannia*, or *South Sushia*. He had given the Pope the *Exarchate of Ravenna* and the *Pentapolis*, which became the patrimony of *St. Peter*. As early as the 10th century, Italy, perpetually convulsed by revolutions, was divided into innumerable independent states. From the 12th to the 18th century most of the seaports became republics; and a great many free towns of *Lombardy* united into a confederation. The progressive extension of the Papal States, the conquests of the Normans in the south, the subjugation of *Lombardy* by the German emperors, the wars between the houses of *Anjou* and *Aragon*, altered many times the political division of Italy.

Previous to 1798 modern Italy consisted of the following states: the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, the republics of *Genoa* and *Ven-*

ice, the duchies of Modena and Parma, the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany, the Papal States, and the Kingdom of Naples. Northern Italy, conquered by the French in 1797, formed afterward the Cisalpine Republic, which comprised the Milanese, the Republic of Venice, the duchies of Modena and Massa-Carrara, and three legations of the Papal States. In 1804, Savoy, Piedmont, and the county of Nice formed seven departments of the French Empire. In 1805 the Cisalpine Republic became the Kingdom of Italy, which, successively aggrandised by various annexations of territory, finally consisted, in 1809, of twenty-four departments. In 1801 the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany was transformed into the Kingdom of Etruria, but was, in 1808, annexed to the French Empire, of which it formed three departments; while the Papal States, partly absorbed already by the Kingdom of Italy, added three more departments (one of them being Rome herself) to the French Empire. South Italy continued to bear the title of Kingdom of Naples, and contained also the two independent principalities of Benevento and Pontecorvo.

The events of 1814 caused the following divisions:

STATES.	CAPITALS.
<i>Northern Italy.</i>	
Kingdom of Sardinia.....	Turin.
Principality of Monaco.....	Monaco.
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, given to Austria.....	Milan.
<i>Central Italy.</i>	
Duchy of Modena.....	Modena.
Duchy of Parma.....	Parma.
Duchy of Lucca.....	Lucca.
Duchy of Massa-Carrara.....	Massa.
Grand-Duchy of Tuscany.....	Florence.
Papal States.....	Rome.
Republic of St. Marin.....	St. Marin.
<i>Southern Italy.</i>	
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.....	Naples.

Since 1860, Italy, whose name according to Metternich's saying had become but a geographical expression, forms a compact kingdom, of which the King of Sardinia has been proclaimed chief, and which comprises all the states before separated, with the Papal States (patrimony of St. Peter and Campagna de' Romani). The new kingdom consists of 69 provinces.

History.—Italy, according to Roman traditions, was first called Saturnia, from Saturn, who, driven out of Crete by his son

Jupiter, was welcomed there by Janus, king of the country, whom he instructed in agriculture and letters. Upward of 400 years before the Trojan war a colony of Arcadians settled in Italy, under the conduct of CEnotrus; hence the name of CEnotria given to the country. Italus, one of his successors, called it Italy. Evander, driven from Peloponnesus, led thither, toward the 12th century B.C., a second colony of Arcadians, and built the small town of Pallantium on the hill afterward styled Palatine. A short time after this Æneas, at the head of a number of fugitive Trojans, landed near the mouth of the Tiber, and having married Lavinia, daughter to King Latinus, built the town of Lavinium.

However all this may be, Italy was, in the first instance, peopled by various aborigines: Hellens, from the Greek continent, first settled there; then a colony of Gauls; then the Etruscans from the mountains of Rhetia, who formed the most powerful federative state in Italy, when Bolleves led there a colony of Celts (8th century B.C.), and was the first cause of the decline of that federation, which Rome, founded since 753, finally subdued. But the revolution which ended in the expulsion of Tarquin the Proud (509 B.C.) and the establishment of a republic, bereft Rome of the fruit of her achievements, and checked her political progress for a period of 160 years. During that time the Gauls in the north and the Samnites in the south became as strong as the Romans themselves. But from 391 to 350 B.C. the Gauls exhausted their forces to no purpose; then from 343 to 367 Rome, ever courageous and persevering, subdued not only the Samnites, but the whole of Central and Southern Italy, and from 221 to 178 Cisalpine Gaul likewise (with the exception of a few districts), which became a Roman province. From that time Italy has had no other history than that of Rome. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, Italy successively belonged to the Herules (476); the Ostrogoths (491 to 552); the Greeks (552 to 568); the Lombards finally shared it with the Eastern Empire—so that the country was divided into Lombard, or barbaric, and Greek, or Roman Italy, the latter being governed by an exarch sitting at Ravenna.

In 726 the impolitic violence of the

Greek emperor, Leo III., the Iconoclast, brought about a rising. The Duchy of Rome became a republic under the presidency of the popes, who had however soon to struggle against both the Lombard kings and the Greek exarchates: Pope Stephen III. was obliged to implore the assistance of Charles Martel and the Franks. The Lombards in spite of that extended their dominion southward, and founded the Duchy of Benevento by force of arms; but their monarchy was destroyed by Charlemagne (774); the consequence of which was a fresh division of Italy into Greek and Frank Lombardy (the latter henceforth confined to the Duchy of Benevento). The popes, in this state of things, did not enjoy fullness of sovereignty, but were dependent upon the emperors.

Soon after the death of Charlemagne, Italy formed a separate kingdom, to which was added (848) the imperial crown, long worn by Carolingian princes. On the deposition of Charles the Big (888), Italian princes (Berengar, Guy, etc.) attempted to have themselves proclaimed kings of Italy. These princes, after the extinction of the German Carolingians (911), preserved their independence; but Otto I. (963) revived the sovereignty of Germany over Northern Italy; and his successors attempted even the conquest of Greek Italy. Henry III. (1020 to 1056) rendered more and more stringent the dependence of the popes, which Gregory VII., pope in 1073, shook off entirely, endeavoring even to place papal power above that of the emperors by raising the question of investitures (1077 to 1122).

About the same time the Norman conquerors firmly settled in Greek Italy, after having driven thence the emperors of the West and the Lombards of Benevento. They created there the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, constituted as early as 1181, in favor of Roger I. as a fief of the Holy See.

In 1161 the war broke out between the Guelphs and Ghibellines of Italy, which lasted seven years, and ended in the triumph of the Guelphs and the expulsion of the Germans. The Lombard and Tuscan towns, which had adopted the republican form of government, were no longer kept in awe by masters from the other side of the Alps; but, on the other hand, most of them groined under indigenous tyrants, and

more than once were the popes driven out of Rome and a republic established.

By degrees, however, and through turbulences and revolutions, the destinies of the country assumed a more settled character. In 1282, and consequent upon the *Sicilian Vespers*, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was divided into the Kingdom of Naples and the Kingdom of Sicily, governed by two rival dynasties.

Things remained in this state until the year 1504. In the north, Milan, in the hands of the Viscontis (1277 to 1447) and of the Sforzes (1447 to 1585), became the metropolis of an extensive duchy. Great importance was given to Savoy by Count Vert (Amadeus VI., 1343 to 1385). Venice became as early as the beginning of the 14th century a conquering power in terra firma. The house of Este reigns over Ferrara, the Gonzagues at Mantua. Florence stands supreme among the states of Tuscany, and the Medici begin to dominate there. The popes, after seventy years' exile at Avignon (1309 to 1376), resumed their footing in Italy. Albornoz caused the authority of Innocent VI. to be acknowledged by almost all the ecclesiastical states (1369).

Italy, nevertheless, could not completely escape a foreign yoke. Vainly did the warlike Pope Julius II. strive to drive the barbarians out of it. France and Spain contended for the possession of that beautiful country; Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. failed in their attempts to subdue it; Spain prevailed: mistress of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies as early as 1505, she turned the Duchy of Milan into a Spanish province (1540); and, being all-powerful both in the north and the south, had her own way in the political organization of the remaining states. Venice, however, preserved her independence. Spain lost some of her preponderance in the course of the 17th century, and saw it almost entirely reduced to naught during the 18th. The Milanese and the Two Sicilies became Austrian possessions (1700 to 1721); but between 1721 and 1736 two members of younger branches of the house of Spanish Bourbons obtained respectively the sovereignty of Parma and the Two Sicilies, on condition, however, that these two states should never be annexed to the crown of Spain.

The wars of the French Revolution, and still more those of the empire, altered for

a time the political division of Italy. In 1801 Savoy and Piedmont were annexed to France; the Milanese, conquered from Austria, formed the Cisalpine Republic; Austria received, as a compensation, Venice, with the continental states attached to it; a Spanish prince was made King of Etruria.

After the battle of Austerlitz (1806), and consequent upon the Treaty of Presburg, Venice and appendant states were joined to the Cisalpine Republic, which was then called the Kingdom of Italy. Genoa was incorporated with the French Empire; the Kingdom of Naples, conquered by the French arms from King Ferdinand IV., reduced to Sicily, was given by Napoleon I. to his brother Joseph (1806), then to Murat, his brother-in-law (1806).

The Queen of Etruria having abdicated in 1807, her states became part of the French Empire; at the same time a portion of the Roman states and the Southern Tyrol were joined to the Kingdom of Italy (1809), while Rome herself and the remainder of the Roman states were absorbed by the French Empire.

Then, with the exception of Sicily, where the Bourbons of Naples still reigned, and the island of Sardinia, the only possession left the house of Savoy, the whole of Italy was in the power of Napoleon. The north-western part, as far as the Garigliano (except the Principality of Lucca and Piombino, given to his eldest sister Elisa), was considered as part of the French Empire; the whole of the western part and the legations formed his Kingdom of Italy, administered under him by his step-son Eugene as viceroy; Murat, his brother-in-law, was King of Naples. The Pope himself had been dispossessed.

But after the events of 1814 the Congress of Vienna reinstated the Pope in the whole of his possessions; to the house of Savoy were restored Savoy, Piedmont, Nice, with the addition of Genoa; Austria recovered the Milanese, to which was added Venice, forming the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom; two Austrian princes had Tuscany and Modena; Maria-Louise, Napoleon's wife, became Duchess of Parma, and a Bourbon of the house of Parma Duke of Lucca. Murat continued a short time in Naples; but was dispossessed during the Hundred Days (1815), and Ferdinand IV. reinstated.

To Austria had been granted the right to keep a garrison in several places of the Roman states. That empire swayed the whole of Italy, and upheld every where absolute power. It was not long before its domination became hateful: threatened by the secret society of the so-called *Carbonari*, and by the most popular writers; attacked repeatedly (1821, 1831, and 1841) by insurrections violently repressed, it was for a short time greatly shaken in 1848; then Sicily rose against the King of Naples and proclaimed its independence; Naples, Florence, and Turin demanded and obtained the grant of constitutions; Rome became a republic; Milan and Venice rose against Austria; Parma and Modena drove away their dukes.

The King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, took the direction of the movement, and successfully opposed Austria for a time; but, badly seconded by the Lombard troops, he was beaten at Novara (March 23, 1849), and resorted to abdication. The former state of things was then immediately restored, though the Sardinian states kept their constitution and Parliamentary government.

Tranquillity was unexpectedly disturbed in Italy by the sudden invasion of Piedmont by the Emperor of Austria (1859). Repulsed by the King of Sardinia, aided by the Emperor of the French, beaten at Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, and Solferino, he lost Lombardy. All the princes who had sided with him were driven out of Italy. After a vain attempt at a confederation, proposed in the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich, and after the revolution effected in the Kingdom of Naples by General Garibaldi, all the states of Italy (except Venetia, left to Austria, and the Roman states, where the authority of the Pope was maintained by France) united in 1860, and Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, was proclaimed King of Italy (March, 1861). Florence was, in September, 1864, declared the capital of the new kingdom, to which Venetia was added in 1866 at the issue of a war in which Italy had been the ally of Prussia against Austria; but Rome was in 1871 finally declared the capital of United Italy.

The constitution granted March 4, 1848, to the former Kingdom of Sardinia, is at the present day that of the whole country.

A Synoptical Table showing the gradual rise of the House of Savoy, reputed the most ancient reigning house in Europe; from Humbert (with the White Hands), its founder, down to the present time:

DATE.	NAMES.	PARENTAGE.	SUCCESSIVE EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.
1027-1048,	Count Humbert (with the White Hands),	Supposed to be a son of Rudolph III., king of the Burgundians,	Received from Rudolph Savoy and Maurienne, with the title of Count; from the Emperor Conrad le Salique, successor to Rudolph, part of Faucigny, the Lower Chablais, and the Val d'Aosta, and thus founded the house of Savoy.
1048-1060,	Amadeus I.,	Son or grandson of Humbert,	No record.
1060-1072, or 1080,	Amadeus II.,	Nephew to Amadeus I.,	Considerably increased the possessions of the counts of Savoy, and joined to them the inheritance of his mother, consisting of almost the whole of Piedmont.
1079 or 1080-1108,	Humbert II.,	Son of Amadeus II.,	Added the Tarentese, Vaud, Upper Chablais, Suze.
1108-1148,	Amadeus III.,	Son of Humbert II.,	Savoy made <i>Etat d'Empire</i> by the Emperor Henry V.
1148-1188,	Humbert III. (the Holy),	Son of Amadeus III.,	Took Turin. Barbarossa destroyed Suze by fire, when the archives of the house of Savoy were reduced to ashes.
1188-1228,	Thomas I.,	Son of Humbert III.,	Made Imperial Vicar in Piedmont by the Emperor Frederick II. Added the Bugey, the Vaisais, and made Chambery the capital.
1228-1258,	Amadeus IV.,	Son of Thomas I.,	Possession of Turin and Piedmont definitively secured (1236).
1258-1298,	Boniface, Pierre (petit Charlemagne),	Son of Amadeus IV., Brother to Amadeus IV.,	Left no issue. Inherited the county of Genevois.
1298-1328,	Philip, Amadeus V. (the Great),	Brother to Pierre, Son of Thomas I.,	Had been made before his accession Earl of Richmond and Essex by Henry III. of England for services rendered in his wars against his barons.
1328-1338,	Edward (the Liberal),	Son of Amadeus V.,	Same as above.
1338-1348,	Almon (the Pacific),	Son of Amadeus V.,	Annexed Lower Faucigny and the town of Geneva. Had the seigniories of Asti and Ivrea settled on him by the Emperor Henry VII.
1348-1388,	Amadeus VI. (the Green Count),	Son of Almon,	Same as above.
1388-1391,	Amadeus VII. (the Red Count),	Son of Amadeus VI.,	Added Vaud, Gex, Upper Faucigny, Valromey, Quier, Coul, Querasco, Verrua.
1391-1439,	Amadeus VIII.,	Son of Amadeus VII.,	Added Nice and Vintimiglia.
1439-1466,	Louis I.,	Son of Amadeus VIII.,	Added Bugey and Vercell, and regained Piedmont (1429), which had since the time of Amadeus the Great been a separate fief. Created <i>Duke of Savoy</i> by the Emperor Sigismund (1416). Abdicated.
1466-1472,	Amadeus IX.,	Son of Louis I.,	Same as above.
1472-1482,	Philibert I. (the Hunter),	Son of Amadeus IX.,	Same as above.
1482-1489,	Charles I. (the Warrior),	Brother to Philibert I.,	Inherited the title of <i>King of Cyprus</i> from Charlotte of Lusignan.
1489-1496,	Charles II.,	Son of Charles I.,	Died eight years old.
1496-1497,	Philip II.,	Son of Louis I.,	Grandfather to Francis I. of France.
1497-1504,	Philibert II. (the Handsome),		No issue.

DATE.	NAMES.	PARENTAGE.	SUCCESSIVE EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.
1604-1683,	Charles III.,	Brother to Philibert II.,	Despoiled of almost all his possessions during the wars between Francis I. and Charles V.
	Philibert (dead),	Son of Charles III.,	Served with great distinction as a general under Charles V. of Spain, and regained the whole of the dukedom.
	Emmanuel (at),	Son of Emmanuel Philibert,	Acquired the Marquisate of Saluces; was by the <i>Ligueurs</i> proclaimed Count of Provence. Ceded by the Treaty of Lyons to Henry IV. of France, who had invaded the dukedom, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex.
	Charles I.,	Son of Charles Emmanuel,	Acquired part of Montferrat, Alba-en-Tauaro, and the Albasane.
	Vincent,	Son of Victor Amadeus I.,	Same as above.
	Emmanuel	Brother to Francis Hyacinth,	Same as above.
	Charles II.,	Son of Charles Emmanuel II.,	Acquired Sicily and part of the Duchy of Milan, and then assumed the title of King. Abdicated.
	Emmanuel,	Son of Victor Amadeus II.,	III. as Duke of Savoy; I. as King of Sardinia: became possessed of the whole of the Milanese by conquest, received the Novaresse and a few fiefs of the empire.
	Charles III.,	Son of Charles Emmanuel,	The Treaty of Paris (1763) deprived him of part of his terra-firma states.
	Emmanuel	Fourth son of Victor Amadeus III.,	Reduced to the Island of Sardinia. Abdicated.
	Emmanuel I.,	Second son of Victor Amadeus III.,	Continental states restored (1814); acquired the ancient territory of Genoa and other places. Abdicated.
	Charles,	Brother to Victor Emmanuel I.,	No issue.
	Albert,	Duke of Carignan,	Of the collateral branch of Savoy-Carignan. Abdicated.

King Humbert I., son of Victor Emmanuel II., occupies to-day the throne as King of United Italy, with Rome for its capital. Born March 14, 1844; married April 22, 1868, to

Hereditary Princess Marie-Marguerite-Thérèse-Jeanne, Princess of Savoy; born Nov. 20, 1851; daughter of the late Ferdinand, Prince of Savoy, Duke of Genoa.

Son: Prince Victor-Emmanuel-Ferdinand-Marie-Janvier, Prince of Naples, born in Naples November 11, 1869.

Victor Emmanuel II., the late king, son of Charles Albert, was born March 14, 1820; married April 12, 1842, to Marie-Adelaide-Frances-Rénier-Elizabeth-Clothilde (born June 8, 1822), daughter of the late Rénier, Archduke of Austria; a widower January 20, 1855; afterwards contracted morganatic marriage with Rosa Vercellens, Countess of Miraflore. Died January 9, 1878.

Children.—1st. Princess Clothilde-Marie-Theresa-Louisa; born March 2, 1843; married January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon-Joseph-Charles-Paul-Bonaparte.

2d. Humbert-Rénier-Charles-Emmanuel-Jean-Marie-Ferdinand-Eugène, the present King of Italy.

3d. Prince Amédée-Ferdinand-Marie, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; Lieutenant-General. Accepted, Dec. 4, 1870, the crown of Spain, offered him by the Spanish nation; abdicated Feb. 11, 1873, and returned to Italy. Married May 30, 1867, to

Princess Marie-Victoire-Charlotte-Harriette-Jeanne, born August 9, 1847; daughter to Charles-Emmanuel-Philippe-Joseph-Alphonse-François-Marie, Prince del Pozzo della Cisterna, and Louise-Caroline-Ghislaine, Countess of Merode.

Sons: 1st. Prince Emmanuel-Philibert-Victor-Eugène-Albert-Genova-Joseph-Marie, Duke of Apulia, born January 13, 1869.

2d. Prince Victor - Emmanuel - Turin-Jean-Marie, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870.

3d. Prince Louis-Amédée-Joseph-Marie-Ferdinand-François, born January 31, 1870.

4th. Princess Marie-Pie, born October 16, 1847; married by proxy, September, then personally, October 6, 1862, to Louis, King of Portugal.

BUDGET FOR 1874:

Expenses (lire or francs).....	1,540,862,289
Receipts.....	1,864,147,825
Showing a deficit of.....	178,714,867

Amount of the nominal capital of the Public Debt at the expiration of the year 1874 (lire or francs), 9,851,731,566.

Military service is obligatory. The whole land-force of the kingdom, according to official return (July 1, 1874), consists of

1st. Standing Army.....	295,861
2d. Reserve.....	143,004
3d. Militia.....	979,872
Total number.....	828,827

The Navy consists (official return, January 1, 1874) of 61 men-of-war and 19 transport-ships, manned by 19,811 seamen; and 29,111 merchantmen, fishing-crafts, etc., manned by nearly 200,000 seamen.

ROUTE No. 199.

See Route No. 198.

"The celebrated name of Venice, or Venetia, was formerly diffused over a large and fertile province of Italy. It was divided into two parts, first and second, of which the first applied to the mainland, and the second to the islands and lagoons. In the first, before the irruption of the barbarians, 50 Venetian cities flourished in peace and prosperity. Aquileia was placed in the most conspicuous station; but the ancient dignity of Padua was supported by agriculture and manufactures. The second part, placed in the midst of canals at the mouth of several rivers, was occupied in fisheries, salt-works, and commerce."

Venetia was formerly a celebrated republic of Italy; it is now a province of United Italy. The republic was formed soon after the building of the city in the fourth century. The government was at first democratic, but in 1247 became an aristocracy; none could afterward have any share in it but the nobles: the Doge was the chief executive officer, and was elected by a plurality of votes by means of gold and silver balls. In 1797 the city of Venice was taken by the French, who instituted a provisional democratic government; but soon after, by the treaty of Campo Formio, the city and territory lying to the north and west of the River Adige was ceded to Austria as a duchy, and also as an equivalent for the dominions lost by the Austrians in the Netherlands. The remainder of the Venetian territory was annexed by the French to the Cisalpine Republic. In 1806, by the treaty of Presburg, the whole Venetian territory was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. It was once one of the most powerful maritime and commercial states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India, the products of that country being conveyed during the Middle Ages up the Gulf of Persia, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad, thence by land across the desert to Palmyra, and thence to the Mediterranean ports. Afterward the supplying of the

Crusaders on their way to Palestine with provisions and military stores was an additional source of opulence and power. All this declined after the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope in 1486 by the Portuguese.

"The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was one of the most valuable possessions under the Austrian sceptre. The northern part of this territory is mountainous, the south flat, forming the plain of Lombardy. The whole country abounds with rivers, all of which have a southerly course except the Po, and all contribute their waters to the Adriatic. At the foot of the Alpine chains, in the north of Lombardy, are the lakes of Garda, Como, Maggiore, Lugano, Isco, etc. The shores of the Adriatic are lined with extensive lagoons, in the midst of which is Venice." The climate, except in the vicinity of Mantua and near the Adriatic, is considered healthy. The thermometer keeps higher in summer, and, as a general thing, sinks lower in winter in Lombardy than in England; and more rain falls here than in any other portion of the Austrian dominions. In Venice the annual amount is estimated at 84 inches, and in Lombardy at 45 inches: the rains are heavier in the autumn and winter than at any other season. The spring is considered the most delightful time to visit this country: cloudless skies and a genial climate of course add much to the pleasure.

Large sums of money are spent in keeping up public education. A larger portion of the population is educated in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom than in almost any other of the Austrian provinces. The government of Austria in Italy is undoubtedly a cold, repulsive, and jealous despotism; but it is not oppressive, and, in point of military government, it is not as rigid as the French. "The greater portion of this part of Italy, after the fall of the Western empire, was successively possessed by the Heruli, Ostrogoths, Greeks, and Lombards: the latter held it from 568 till 774, when Charlemagne annexed it to the empire of the Franks, to which it remained attached till 888. From that period, except the territory of the Venetians, it generally belonged to the German emperors till the establishment of the republic of Milan in 1150. This republic, in 1558, came into the possession of Charles V. Ven-

ice and its territory, which had existed as an aristocratic republic from the 7th century to 1797, was confirmed to Austria by the treaty of Vienna, 1815, of which it remained a portion till 1866, when it was ceded to United Italy through Napoleon III.

VENICE.

On arriving at the station in Venice, when passing through the entrance, the

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commissionaire will be seen, who will escort the traveler into the hotel gondola, take his baggage-tickets, and procure his baggage. A small fee for the porter.

Avoid gondola omnibuses.

Venice is a famous maritime city of United Italy, formerly the capital of the republic of the same name. Population, 120,001. Principal hotels: *Hôtel Britannia*, *Grand Hôtel Victoria*, *Grand Hôtel Italia*, *Hôtel de l'Europe*, *Oriental Hôtel*, *Hôtel Britannia*, a large, first-class house, with a garden fronting on the Grand Canal, on which faces airy reading and dining rooms; personally managed by the proprietor, Mr. C. Walther. *Grand Hôtel Victoria*, one of the largest and finest hotels in Venice, near the Square of St. Mark. It contains 100 bedrooms and private sitting-rooms; reading-room, smoking and billiard rooms, baths; service on the Swiss system; arrangements made as provision. *Grand Hôtel d'Italie*, occupying a fine position on the Grand Canal, with 20 bedrooms and salons, a fine restaurant, and every comfort, at reasonable charges; baths, fresh and salt-water, are in the house, and commissionaires await the arrival of all trains at the station. *Hôtel de l'Europe*, a first-class house, at moderate charges, situated at the junction of the two great canals, close to the Doge's Palace and the Square of St. Mark, kept by Messrs. Marella. *Oriental Hotel*, a first-class house, managed by English proprietors, situated on the Square of St. Mark, opposite the Doge's Palace.

The city of Venice, formerly called the "Queen of the Adriatic," is unrivaled as to beauty and situation. It stands on a bay near the Gulf of Venice. In this gulf, or Adriatic Sea, the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic took place annually on Ascension Day. It was performed by the Doge, accompanied by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, dropping into the sea a ring from his Bucentaur or state barge. This ceremony was omitted for the first time in many centuries in 1797.

Venice is situated upon 72 islands. Its peculiar formation renders it singularly attractive. The islands upon which the city is built lie in the midst of extensive lagoons, which surround it on all sides. The access to the city is very difficult, a great portion of the lagoon on

which it is situated being dry at low water. Merchant vessels usually moor off the ducal palace; sometimes, however, they come into the Grand Canal, which intersects the city. In consequence of the chain of long narrow islands, which bound the lagoon on the side next the sea, being in part broken away, the republic during the last century was obliged to construct a mole several miles in length, to protect the city and port from storms and the swells of the Adriatic. This vast work is admired for its extent and solidity. It is formed of blocks of Istrian marble, and connects various little islands and towns. The principal from the sea to the lagoon is at Malamocco, $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the city. There is a bar outside of Malamocco, on which there is not more than 10 feet of water at spring tides. On arriving at the bar, ships are conducted across it and into ports by pilots, whose services must be availed of.

The Grand Canal, which takes a serpentine course through the city, is intersected by 166 smaller canals, over which there are 306 bridges, which, being very steep, and intended only for foot-passengers, are cut into steps on either side. These canals, crossed by bridges, form the water-streets of Venice, the greater part of the intercourse of the city being carried on by means of gondolas. The gondola supplies the place of coaches, as carriage and even horseback riding is wholly out of the question here, the streets being so very narrow, not usually over 4 or 5 feet in width, with the exception of the *Merceria*, which is from 12 to 20 feet across, in the centre of the city, which is lined on either side with handsome stores. The gondola is therefore the mode of conveyance; it cuts its way so rapidly through the water that in a short time you may be able to visit every part of the city. They are long, narrow, light vessels, painted black, according to an ancient law, containing in the centre a cabin nicely fitted up with glass windows, blinds, cushions, etc.; those belonging to private families are much more richly decorated. One gondolier is generally considered sufficient, and the price is then four lire per day, but double that fare for two rowers. The most pleasant and healthy portion of Venice is in the vicinity of the Grand Canal, which is

broad and deep, on either side of which are magnificent palaces and churches. This canal, which varies from 100 to 180 feet in width, is crossed by the principal bridge of the city, the famous *Rialto*, which was built of marble by Antonio da Ponte in 1591, and, like other bridges of Venice, has stairs, by which people ascend on one side and descend on the other. The view from this bridge is remarkably fine; the beauties of Grecian architecture meet the eye of the stranger on whichever side he feels disposed to turn. It is 80 feet in the span, and is divided into three parts, a narrow street running through the centre, with shops on either side, and two still narrower between the shops and balustrade. Its appearance is heavy, and by no means merits the great fame and attention which it has excited.

The manufactures of Venice are much more various than many persons suppose. The *Glass-works*, situated on the island of Murano, employing about 400 hands (including females, who are engaged in arranging beads), produces magnificent mirrors, artificial pearls, colored beads, etc. Gold chains, and every variety of jewelry, is also produced extensively, together with gold and silver materials, velvets, silks, laces, and other valuable goods. Printing is very extensively carried on here; the fame which Venice early acquired in this respect is familiar to every scholar, and the classics that issued from the *Aldeus* presses are still admired for their correctness and beauty. Ship-building is carried on to some extent both here and at Chioggia. The first steam-engine seen in Venice was set up for a sugar-refinery in 1826. The Venetians, in the 15th century, attempted new arts at a time when they were unknown in other parts of Europe. They also attended to the extension and improvement of navigation.

The policy of government was fatal to the progressive advancement of manufactures, although favorable to their introduction, the severest penalties being inflicted upon the importers of foreign domestic commodities into the territory. There was nothing to fear from foreign competition, and consequently nothing to stimulate invention or discovery. The Venetian government was so jealous of foreigners that they issued the severest laws, and also

enforced them with respect to their own workmen. "If any workman carry his art to a foreign country, to the prejudice of the republic, he shall be ordered to return; if he do not obey, his nearest relatives shall be imprisoned, that his regard for them may induce him to return, which if he does, he shall be forgiven, and employment again provided for him; if, in despite of the imprisonment of his relatives, he perseveres in his absence, an *emancipatory* shall be employed to dispatch him;" and, after his death, his relatives shall be set free."

In consequence of having no competition to encourage them, the manufacturers of Venice during the last century were more remarkable for their perfection than the extent to which they were carried. In 1800 Venice was made a free port, and most of the articles for the use of the citizens are admitted free of duty. She also carries on a considerable trade with different parts of Greece. Previous to 1800, Trieste was encouraged, in point of trade, in preference to Venice, and still continues in the ascendancy. By far the greater portion of the import and export trade of the city is carried on through Trieste by coasting vessels that are every day passing between the two cities. Many of the inhabitants of Venice get their living by fishing in the lagoon and the contiguous portion of the Adriatic. Independent of the fishing-boats, there are about 80,000 tons of shipping, of which a large proportion is engaged in the coasting trade.

Venice was the earliest, and, for a long time, the most extensive commercial city in modern Europe. Her origin dates from the invasion of Italy by Attila in 452. Many of the inhabitants of Aquileia and the adjoining territory were compelled to fly from the ravages of the barbarians to the cluster of small islands on which the city is built, opposite the mouth of the Brenta. They were then compelled to cultivate commerce and its subsidiary arts as a means of subsistence. In the 15th century Venice was considered by far the richest and most magnificent city of Europe, with the single exception of Rome; and those who visited her were impressed with still higher notions of her grandeur, on account of her singular situation in the midst of the sea. It has been represented as a delight-

ful place to reside in. At first, no doubt the novelty gratifies and pleases, but it is too monotonous to be a favorite residence for any length of time. The streets being very narrow, the knowledge that you are dependent upon boats to carry you about, and the want of rural beauty, makes one weary of the scene. The saltiness of the water and the changes of tide make it more endurable than it otherwise would be. If the water was fresh it would be uninhabitable. There were formerly no springs or wells, and the inhabitants were compelled to use the water collected in cisterns from the tops of the houses; but in 1647 artesian wells were constructed, which afford an abundant and more agreeable supply. The Venetians are improving their taste for the cultivation of fruit, flowers, etc. Very extensive gardens, constructed by the French, excite much admiration, from the peculiar manner in which they are formed; the serpentine walks, fine trees, shrubbery, different views of the islands and lagoons, make this an agreeable and interesting promenade.

The houses occupied by the upper classes are from three to four stories high, generally built square, and have two entrances, one on the Grand Canal and the other on the street. Some of the finest palaces are built of marble; the rooms occupied by the family are frequently small and badly ventilated, in consequence of setting apart the most desirable portions for the exhibition of statuary, paintings, and other works of art. Venice is a very reasonable place to reside in: rents are low, and living uncommonly cheap; society is pleasing and unrestrained, and foreigners are well received, and are usually much pleased. The manners and morals of the Venetians have been very much misconstrued and exaggerated, and what was merely holiday amusement was deemed by some to be corruption of morals.

Piazza San Marco is of an oblong form, 600 feet by 300: it is the only open space of any magnitude, and, with the piazzetta leading to it, forms the state entrance to Venice from the sea. On one side is the old palace of the doges, on the other the mint and library of St. Mark: the architecture is regular, fresh, and modern, and forms a striking contrast to that of its neighbors. Two magnificent granite col-

umns, each of a single block, one bearing the statue of St. Theodore, protector of the republic, and the other crowned with the winged lion of St. Mark, stand on the fourth side of the piazzetta, on the sea-shore. Public executions formerly took place between these two columns. On two of its sides are regular buildings with arcades; on the north is the long row of buildings called the *Procuratie Vecchie*, on the south the *Procuratie Nuove* and *Libreria Vecchia*. The Piazza and neighboring buildings are frequented daily at the hour of two, simultaneous with the striking of the great clock of the *Torre dell Orologio*, by a large flock of pigeons, which is fed at that place at the expense of government (as it is said by some authors); and, although government receives the credit of it, yet, as the story runs, they are fed and cared for by the liberality of an old lady, widowed and childless, who left a large amount to be expended for this purpose, she having been much interested in their welfare during her life.

The church of *St. Genesio* was formerly situated on the west side of the piazzetta, but its place is now occupied by the staircase of the imperial palace. The *Cathedral of St. Mark*, the *Orlogia*, and *Campitelli* stand on the opposite end: there are three high poles in front of the Cathedral, from which were formerly displayed the flags of *Morocco*, *Creta*, and *Cyprus*, of which the republic was mistress about the middle of the 15th century, when Mohammed II., the Turkish sultan, entered Constantinople and placed himself on the throne of Constantine and Justinian. The square, being the only open place of any size in Venice, is a celebrated promenade, and is the scene of masquerades and festivals.

The number of fine private residences is quite large, mostly built on heavy piles or massive structure, they are, however, with the exception of those built by Palladio, Sansovino, Scamozzi, and a few other eminent architects, devoid of good taste, and are more remarkable for their gorgeous style and great display: they are generally a mixture of Eastern, Roman, and Gothic architecture. Many of the ancient mansions have been pulled down, and the rest mostly deserted. The singularity of style in many of the buildings is peculiarly attractive.

Church of *San Marco*, converted into a cathedral in 1307, previous to which time it was the Ducal Chapel, founded by the Doge Giustiniani Partecipazio in the year 820. In consequence of his death it was left unfinished; his heirs, however, finished it, and it was destroyed by the conflagration of 976. In 977 the present edifice was founded by Pietro Orseolo I., the successor of Candiano, whose life and reign terminated at the time of the conflagration. It was not completed, however, until the reign of Domenico Contarini, 1043. In 1071 the Doge Domenico Salvo added many precious ornaments, and mosaics in particular. It was designed by architects from Constantinople, and is a mixture of Grecian and Roman architecture. The nave is 243 feet in length, the transept 300; the centre dome is 92 feet in height, and the other four 81 feet each. It is built in the form of a Greek cross: width of the front is 171 feet, height 72. Nearly 600 pillars support the decorations inside and outside of this building; they were brought from Greece, and are of marble: it seems a large number to be crowded into so small a space. The finishings are in the Italian Gothic style of the 13th century, but are not light and graceful; the scarcity of windows gives the building a gloomy appearance. In the lower part of the front are five arched doorways, each adorned with a double row of little columns, over these arches in the gallery of marble are the famous Bronze Horses of Chian origin, carried to Constantinople by Theodosius, from whence they were removed by the Venetians in 1204, when they plundered the capital of the Eastern empire; they crowned the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel, in Paris, from 1797 to 1815, at which time they were restored. In the outer walls are inserted tablets of ancient sculpture of different nations and ages; one on the north side represents Proserpine in a chariot drawn by two dragons, and holding in either hand a torch. In the corner near the Ducal Palace, attractive from their color and position, is a group of four full-length figures in red porphyry, the origin of which is not exactly known. Five large mosaics are placed over the doorways: the first on the right is a design by Pietro Vassallo, executed in 1660; the subject represented is the body of St.

Mark being removed from the tomb at Alexandria. The Last Judgment occupies the next place; a design, dated 1778, representing the Venetian magistratus venerating the body of St. Mark. The last, and probably the most ancient of these mosaics, represents the church of St. Mark. Above these are four other mosaics, the subjects of which are the Taking down from the Cross, Descent into Hades, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. By the central portal as you enter the vestibule is a small piece of reddish marble, indicating the spot where Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa were, through the interposition of the Venetian republic, reconciled on the 26th of July, 1177. The vaulting, and many portions of the wall, are covered with rich marble and mosaics; the columns are of verd antique and porphyry; the pavement is composed of small pieces of white and colored marble, agate, jasper, etc., and is beautifully arranged. Over the centre door of the church is a mosaic representing St. Mark in pontifical robes, executed by the brothers Zucatti in 1645; the Crucifixion opposite by the same; they also executed the Eight Prophets, the Four Evangelists, the Resurrection of Lazarus, and the Ascension. The magnificent tomb of Cardinal Zeno, from the design of Alessandro Leopardi, is situated in the Zeno Chapel, on the right of the vestibule. In the north corridor is the ancient bas-relief of Christ surrendered by the twelve apostles, and the monument of the Doge Marino Mocenigo. The walls of the interior are of precious marble. A mosaic of the Virgin of St. Mark is over the central door, by the door, on the right, the basin for holy-water is placed, composed of porphyry, supported by a Greek altar. Farther on to the right is situated the Baptistry, executed in the 14th century; the granite slab upon which our Savior is supposed to have stood when he preached to the inhabitants of Tyre, brought from that city in 1194, forms the altar table. The monument of the last doge, Andrea Dandolo, who died in 1354, and was interred in St. Mark's, stands against the wall; the Gothic tomb was erected to the Doge Seren. Chapel of the Holy Cross by the north transept; one of the columns which support it is of a fine specimen of black and white granite.

Chapel of the Madonna di Musselli, at the end of the north transept, contains the statue of the Madonna, St. Mark, and marble altar from the design of Nicola Pisano; it also contains the History of the Virgin in mosaics. Parted from the nave by a rich screen, after the Greek fashion, is the choir, which, with its divisions, rises in steps about; fourteen statues, executed by Jacobello and Pietro Paolo dalle Massime in 1382, surmount it; statue of Christ in silver is placed over the centre. In the apse is the high altar, supported by four columns, with Latin inscriptions, and covered with sculpture; the events of Gospel history, from the Marriage of St. Anna to the Ascension, are inscribed upon the columns. Eight bronze statues of the four Doctors, by Sansovino, and the four Evangelists, stand at the sides of the altar. One of the most attractive features is the Pala d'Oro, a remarkable specimen of Byzantine art, the first that now exists, made at Constantinople in 977, under the direction of Doge Pietro Orseolo. The Doge Ordolfo Faliero had it repaired in 1106; it was repaired again in 1290 by Pietro Zani, and in 1344 by Andrea Dandolo.

The *Sacristy*, entered by a door at the side of the altar; Sansovino was employed twenty years on this same door. The roof is covered with rich mosaics, the principal of which are St. Theodore and St. George. From the south transept opens a door into the *Treasury of St. Mark*; it is kept locked, and, unless by particular permission, can only be seen on Fridays at noon. It contains many precious relics, rich jewelry, and a piece of our Savior's robe.

Torre dell' Orologio, or Clock-tower, situated on the right as you leave St. Mark, was designed by Pietro Lombardo in 1494. The two upper stories are decorated with the Virgin in gilt bronze, and the Lion of St. Mark. It was struck by lightning in 1710, and restored in 1786 by Ferracina of Bassano. The entrance to the *Merceria*, where the principal shops are, and the most trade carried on, passes beneath this clock-tower. Beyond the tower, forming nearly the whole of the Piazza of St. Mark, stands, upon 51 arches, the *Procuratie Vecchie*, which was intended for the residence of the procurators of St. Mark, who were among the most important personages of

the republic. It was erected by Bartolomeo Buona da Bergamo in 1516. The procurators were honest and good managers. From this body the Doge was generally elected. The office was for life; and on the decline of the republic many of the offices were sold to benefit the state. The old nobility paid 80,000 ducats, and the new 100,000. In consequence of the increase of numbers, the *Procuratie Nuove* was erected; it is now the *Royal Palace*, and is a rich line of buildings, fronted after the Grecian style. At the time the addition was made to the palace the Church of San Geminiano was entirely destroyed. This was one of Sansovino's best works, and was likewise his burial-place.

Libreria Vecchie occupies the west side of the Piazzetta, and is united to the building of the Piazza. It contains a great many valuable books, among which are a fine copy of Sophocles, *Iliad* complete, a great part of *Odyssey*, and a MS. of Homer, and nearly all the works of Cicero. The library was increased to a great extent by the presentation of valuable works from Cardinal Grimani, Cardinal Beccarion, and others. In 1811, 120,000 volumes and 10,000 MSS. were transferred to the fine saloon in the ducal palace from the *Libreria Vecchie*.

Library of St. Mark, a magnificent structure of Ionic and Doric architecture. On the ground floor is a portico consisting of 20 arcades, decorated with columns; in the interior are arches, many of which are used for shops. The ornaments in the hall which contains the books are in stucco, and there are also some fine paintings.

The *Mint* is situated on the Molo and attached to the library; it also is of the Doric and Ionic order, and was built in 1536 by Sansovino. The gold coin of the republic, the *zecchino*, derived its name from this establishment. Titian's Madonna in fresco, the figure of Apollo, and portraits by Tintoretto, adorn the different rooms.

The square piece of *St. John of Acre*, covered with Latin inscriptions dated as far back as the 7th century, are situated at the opposite end of the Piazzetta; also a column of red porphyry, from which the republican laws were promulgated, called the *Pietra del Bando*.

The *Campanile*, or bell-tower, near the Piazzetta and Piazza, is 220 feet high, and

was commenced in 908; the belfry was built in 1500. At particular times the bell is struck by the watchman, who resides in it. The whole tower is surmounted by a high pyramid—view magnificent. The *Loggia* around the base of the tower is ornamented by statues of Mercury, Pallas, Apollo, and Peace; was built in 1541. Beneath the bronze statues are two bas-reliefs, *Lionel* assisted by *Tethys*, and the *Fall of Helle* from the *Ram of Phryxus*.

Palazzo Ducale, or *Doge's Palace*, east of the *Piazzetta*. It is open to visitors every day, including Sundays, from 9 until 4. The first palace erected on this spot was in the 9th century, but the present edifice was built by the *Doge Marino Faliero* in the 14th. There are eight gates by which it is entered, the principal leading into the *Cortile*, around which are two stories of arcades. A double row of arches support an immense wall of brick-work, in which are a few windows. The unity of design and grandeur of dimensions give an imposing effect to the structure, although many defects are visible.

Giant's Staircase, a noble flight of steps erected by A. Rizzi in 1482, leads up from the *Cortile* to the *Arcade*, where, under the republic, the lion's mouth gaped to receive communications of plots against the state. It derives its name from the statues of *Mars* and *Neptune* which stand on either side of the staircase at the top. The arches and steps are exquisitely inlaid with marble. The doges were crowned at the head of these stairs. The statues of *Adam* and *Eve* are considered magnificent specimens of the *Venetian-Lombard* school. Busts of celebrated *Venetians*, such as *Tintoretto*, *Lazzaro Moro*, *Enrico Dandolo*, *Marco Polo*, etc., are placed round the upper colonnade. In the court-yard are two bronze openings of walls, one executed in 1660, the other in 1666. Left of the *Giant's Staircase*, a façade of two stories forms a side of the *Corte di Senatori*; opposite the top of the staircase is an inscription commemorating the visit of *Henry III. of France* to *Venice* in 1578; on the left of the *Corridor Loggia*, by which three sides of the court are surrounded, is the *Scala d'Oro*, or great staircase. The *Stanza degli Avogadori*, just beyond the staircase, is where was preserved in former times the roll of *Venetian aristocracy*. A sec-

ond flight of stairs further on leads to the library; through the door on the left, after ascending the stairs, you pass into the suite of rooms on the *Mole* and *Piazzetta*: the first room, or antechamber, is filled with books; from this you enter into the reading-room, which contains 10,000 choice MSS. and many fine miniatures. It contains also the first book printed in *Venice*, in 1469, *Cicero ad familiarem*; the will of *Marco Polo*, 1278; and many other rare curiosities. The door opposite the anteroom leads into the *Sala dei Maggiori Consiglio*; the hall, 176 ft. long, 85 ft. broad, and 85 ft. high, is very magnificent. It was painted by *Tintoretto*, *Paul Veronese*, *Titian*, and *Bellini*. After its completion in 1584, that and the adjoining one, *Delle Scruttorie*, were destroyed by fire in 1577. It is now the *Biblioteca di San Marco*, and is open from nine until four every day (except certain feast-days), including Sundays. The paintings which adorn this hall of the Great Council are among the earliest and largest specimens of oil-paintings on canvas.

At the east end of this hall is the impressive and magnificent painting of *Paradise*. It is immensely large, 84 feet in width and 26½ feet in height, painted by *Tintoretto*; also the *Embassadors meeting Frederick II. at Pavia*, praying to him for restoration of peace to Italy and the Church; the second *Conquest of Constantinople* by the *Crossaders* and *Venetians* in 1204; the great naval battle which took place in *Istria* at the time the imperial fleet was defeated, and *Otho*, the emperor's son, taken prisoner; *Pope Alexander III. discovered secreted in the Convent of La Carita*, when escaping from *Frederick II.* in 1177; the *Pope* presenting the lighted taper to the *Doge*; the *Doge* departing from *Venice*, and is receiving the blessing of the *Pope*; the *Emperor* submitting to the *Pope*; *Alexis Comnenus*, son of the dethroned *Emperor of Constantinople*, imploring the *Venetians* to aid him in his father's behalf; the return of the *Doge Contarini*, after the victory gained over the *Genoese* at *Chioggia* in 1278 by the *Venetians*; *Paul Veronese's* painting of *Venice* amid the clouds crowned with glory, near the great picture of *Paradise*; an oblong painting by *Tintoretto*, divided into two parts: in the upper portion *Venice* is rep-

represented among the deities; below is the Doge da Ponte and senators receiving from the citize the deputation who wish to tender allegiance to the republic; the colorated frieze of portraits of the 72 doges around the hall, commencing from the year 808, with the space which should have been occupied by Marino Faliero covered by the black veil, and on it the well-known inscription: these were mostly painted by Tintoretto.

Sala della Seregnia, connected with the hall by a corridor: the 41 nobles were elected formerly in this hall, and they nominated the Doge. The large painting, which is situated opposite to the entrance, represents a triumphal arch erected to Francesco Morosini, surnamed Il Peloponnesiaco, in 1684; opposite to this arch is one of Palma Giovane's finest works, the Last Judgment. The portrait of the last doge, Ludovico Manini, has been placed in this apartment, in which the frieze was continued and concluded. In the middle of the ceiling is a historical painting representing the capture of Padua from the Carraras in 1406. Returning to the spot from which we entered the library is a door on the left which opens into the *Archæological Museum*: the first room contains many ancient marbles, such as Esculapine at the baths of Abano, etc. Next to this hall is the *Camera degli Stucchi*, where were kept the scarlet robes of the *Maggior Consiglio* the chimney-piece, which was executed in 1490 for Doge Bartholomew, is very attractive. The Doge Loredano, at the Virgin's feet, is placed over the door.

Sala delle Stucchi, deriving its name from the Doge's coat of arms being placed here at the time of the election: maps drawn by the great geographer Ramusio, in the 16th century, are placed upon the walls; the *Mappe Monde of Frate Mauro*, a monk of the convent of St. Michael, is now among the collection: it was composed for Alphonso V., king of Portugal. Another curiosity is the Turkish map, in the form of a heart, by Hadji Mahomed in 1589, also the block which it was struck from, captured by the Venetians in a galley in which it was found. At the entrance of the *Sala della Bussola*, the anteroom of the Council of Ten, is the *Leon's Mouth*, celebrated for being the receptacle of the "secret denunciations."

The Chapel, which was merely used as a private oratory, is noted for little besides the altar and a Madonna and Child: the only fresco painting remaining in Venice is by Titian, and placed in the stairway of this chapel. *Sala del Collegio*, in which foreign ambassadors were received by the Doge and his privy council. *Ante Collegio*, containing four of Tintoretto's best paintings—the Forge of Vulcan, Mercury and the Graces, Ariadne crowned by Venus, Pallas driving away Mars.

Sotto Piombi, formerly used as prisons, in which Jacopo Casanova was confined in 1776. Gloomy and intricate passages lead you to the Pozzi, or dark cells, a description of which is given in the notes to the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*. The canal called the *Rio del Pulitico* separates the ducal palace from the public prisons, which were built in 1667, by Antonio da Ponte: more than 400 prisoners can be accommodated in these buildings.

Ponte de' Sospiri, or "Bridge of Sighs," immortalized by Byron in the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*:

"I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand:
I saw from out the waves her structure rise,
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand:
A thousand years their cloudy wings expand
Around me, and a dying glory smile
O'er the far times, when many a subject land
Look'd to the winged lion's marble pile,
Where Venice sat in state, throned as her hundred him."

Criminals were conveyed across this bridge to hear their sentence, and from there led to their execution; from this it derives its melancholy but appropriate name.

The fifth bridge which crosses the canal conducts you to the *Arsenal*. It opens upon the port near to St. Mark's, and occupies an island nearly three miles in circumference; it is defended by lofty walls. In front of the entrance, which is guarded by two towers, are four lions brought from the Piræus—the winged lion still frowns defiance over the gateway. Among the many fine establishments belonging to the Arsenal is the Rope-house, 1000 feet in length. Placed in the Armory is a beautiful monument representing Fame crowning the Venetian admiral Angelo Emo, by Canova. The Armory contains many curiosities, such as helmets and shields belonging to Venetian soldiers in the ancient times; atom-bows, quivers full of arrows, the com-

plate suit of Henry IV. of France; spring-pistols, etc.; also a model of the Bucentaur used at the espousals of the Adriatic. The *Dugno del Morv*, located on the point of land which divides the Grand Canal from the Giudecca.

Among the palaces in Venice, many are very attractive. *Palazzo Foscari*, erected at the latter part of the 15th century, by the same architect as the Doge's palace. Francis I. was lodged here in 1574. The history of the Doge Foscari and his son must be familiar to every one; the language of Byron beautifully expresses the feeling of the son while gazing upon the land of his birth from his prison window:

"My beautiful, my own,
My only Venice—this is brenda! Thy breeze,
Thine Adrian sea-breeze, how it fans my face!
The very winds feel native to my veins,
And cool them into calmness! how unlike
The hot gales of the horrid Cydades,
Which howl'd about ray Candide's dungeon, and
Made my heart sick."

Palazzo Pisani a S. Polo, in Arabesque Gothic style, built early in the 15th century. The celebrated "Family of Darius," purchased for £14,000, was in this palace; the group of Icarus and Daedalus, by Canova, the execution of which so rapidly raised his reputation, is still here. The naval commander, *Vittorio Pisani*, died in 1800, after saving the republic from great peril by his skill and bravery. *Palazzo Grimani*, now the post-office. In the Grimani family were two doges, Antonio and Marino. In 1605, at the time of the election of the latter, his duchess was inaugurated in splendid style, according to the Venetian custom; she was clothed in gold cloth, wore a gold crown, and was brought to the Piazza of San Marco in a bucentaur, where she was saluted with peals of artillery and martial music. She was presented with the golden rose, blessed by the pontiff every year, by Clement VIII.; it was afterward taken from her by order of the senate, and placed in the treasury of St. Mark. *Palazzo Manfrini* formerly contained, with the exception of the Academy, the finest collection of paintings in Venice; the best of them were sold in 1856. One of its gems is now in possession of F. P. James, Esq., N. York. *Palazzo Moro*, on the Campo del Carmine, the supposed residence of Cristoforo Moro, the Othello of Shakespeare. The house formerly occupied by

Shylock has been converted into a government pawnbroker's establishment. *Palazzo Grimani a S. Maria Formosa* is remarkable for containing the colossal statue of Agrippa, which was formerly in the Pantheon at Rome.

One of the most remarkable palaces of the 15th century, adorned in the Eastern style, is the *Casa d'Oro*, now occupied by *Milite Tagliani*. *Palazzo dei Polo*: here resided the celebrated traveler of the 13th century, *Marco Polo*: he was taken prisoner at Carrara by the Genoese, and died here in 1324. *Tizotetto's* house was situated on the quay of the Campo del Mori, and Titian's opposite the island of Murano, at a place called *Barigrande*.

CHURCHES.

Santa Maria Gloriosa de' Frari, designed by *Nicolo Pisano* in 1258. As we enter to the right is the monument of Titian, raised at the personal expense of the Emperor of Austria. Charles V. intended to have erected a tomb over the remains of this great painter, but it was left to the Emperor Ferdinand I. to carry out the idea. The monument was first exhibited in 1856. There is a massive basement, on which rises a canopy decorated in the Corinthian style, under which is a statue of the painter seated, and crowned with laurel; there are small statues on either side, and on the basement four others—one bearing the inscription "*Titiano Monumentum erectum ab Ferdinando I., 1630.*" Immediately opposite to this is the monument erected in 1877 to Canova; the design is a duplicate of one executed by himself for the Archduchess Christina at Vienna: its beauty is only rivaled by the original design. The most conspicuous monument in the church is that erected to the memory of the Doge Giovanni Pesaro in 1659. Moors and negroes in black marble, robed in white, support it; the Doge sits in the centre. Over a door of the church, beyond the altar, is a case supposed to have contained the remains of *Francisco Carnagnola*, executed in 1482 at Venice: it is now believed, however, that his remains were carried to Milan. The tomb of Doge *Nicolo Tron*, who died in 1472, is composed of six stones, ornamented by 19 full-length figures: it is 70 feet in height and 60 in width. The monument of *Benedetto Pesaro*, the Ven-

tion general, decorates the door of the sacristy; in the sacristy is a very beautiful painting by Bellini, of the Madonna and three Saints: it also contains the Crucifixion and Burial of the Savior in high relief. Over the Pesaro altar, in the chapel of St. Peter, is a painting by Titian, representing the Virgin seated in a lofty position, surrounded by magnificent architecture, with our Savior in her arms turning to St. Francis: St. Peter with a book; beneath, five members of the Pesaro family are kneeling to the Virgin. It is said for this work Titian received 103 golden ducats.

Church of *Santa Giovanni e Paolo* was commenced in 1346, and completed in 1880. It is 380 ft. long, 140 ft. wide between the transept, 90 ft. in the body, and 130 ft. high: the principal objects of interest are the monuments and paintings. The monument of the Doge Leonardo Loredan was erected to his memory as a tribute of esteem for the merits of one of the most prudent princes of Venice.

One of the finest monuments in Venice is that of the Doge Andrea Vendramin: the style is dignified, and the invention graceful. The statue of the Doge upon his bier would appear to represent him sleeping instead of having passed into "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." The tombs of the General Dionigi Naldo and Nicolo Orsini, count of Pittigliano, both in the service of Venice against the league of Cambray, were erected at the expense of the republic. A marble group representing Vittore Capello receiving the baton from St. Elmo. In the north transept, the painting of St. Peter Martyr, by Titian, formerly hung; it was considered one of his best works, but was lately destroyed by fire. There are also several paintings by Tintoretto: the Holy League of 1570, Battle of Lepanto, the Crucifixion. The painting of Mary Magdalene washing the feet of our Savior is very attractive. In front of the church, on the Campo, stands the statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, designed by Andrew Verrocchio, who it is said died of grief in consequence of the mould being a failure, and his inability therefore to complete the statue.

Church of *Santa Maria della Salute*, the most beautiful in Venice, was erected as a

monument of thanksgiving after the disappearance of the pestilence in 1630, at which time about 80,000 inhabitants died. Many splendid works of art decorate the interior; Titian's celebrated picture of the Descent of the Holy Spirit; also the Evangelists and Doctors of the Church, Titian himself representing the figure of St. Matthew. Tintoretto's Marriage of Cana, and Pandovino's Madonna della Salute, are among the finest specimens. The Oratory contains the tomb of Sanseverini, whose remains were interred here after their removal from the church of S. Grimignano, where they had lain for over 250 years. The altar is a magnificent piece of sculpturing: it consists of a representation of the Virgin and Child; St. Mark on one side, and St. Justinian on the other; an allegorical figure of Venice kneeling to an angel who is driving away a figure of the plague. On each side of the altar is a flag and pacha's tails taken from the Turks. There are also two old crutches standing up on the right of the altar: it is related that in 1557 an old woman, known to have been lame for years, came a long distance to make her confession in this church, in the midst of which her lameness departed, and she went on her way rejoicing. The court-yard of this church is arranged in a very ingenious manner for filtering water.

There are a large number of other churches which contain many very interesting objects; hours, 6 to 12, free.

Accademia delle Belle Arti, open from 8 to 2 every day. It is located in the building which was formerly the Convent of la Carita. The only portion of the building which is left to represent the great study spent upon it by Palladio is the *Tablinio*, or square hall, now used as one of the drawing-schools, formerly the sacristy of the church. In the *Sala dell' Assunta* is the great painting by Titian, wherein he has displayed his greatest talents in coloring, arrangement of drapery, illustration of character, and magnificent attitude, the Assumption of the Virgin; it was purchased from the friars of the church of the Friari, over the altar of which it was formerly placed. It is a powerful effort of this great painter, considered beyond any of his other works.

Titian, or *Tiziano Vecelli*, "was born at Cadore, on the borders of the Friuli, A.D.

1477. He studied with Sebastiano Zuccati, afterward with Gentil Bellini, and finally with Giorgione; he stands at the head of the Venetian school, and is acknowledged the greatest colorist the world has ever seen. His palette was extremely simple; the colors which he used being few in number, and very pure and decided in tint. His mode of painting has never been understood or imitated; he has enchanted the world by his wonderful effects, and made many artists throw down their pencils and palettes in perfect desperation. His figures have an air of superb repose, but in some of his earliest works were not perfectly drawn. He was doubtless the greatest painter that ever lived; was also a fine landscape painter, and was one of the first to make it a separate art. He was one of the most laborious of artists, and continued to paint until his death, which took place in Arcetino in 1516." In this saloon are also two other pictures by this celebrated artist, the "Visitation of St. Elizabeth," painted when he was 14, and the *Deposition*, when at the advanced age of 38; the celebrated *Assumption* was painted in his prime—so we are afforded at the same moment the privilege of beholding his *first, last, and best* work. In the picture of the *Presentation* in the adjoining room there is a life-size portrait of his mother selling eggs.

The painting of St. Mark staying the Tempest is full of historical interest, and considered one of the best works of Giorgione. A fine picture by Bellini, representing the Canal near San Lorenzo, in which the Cross was dropped, and from which it was recovered. Our Lord visiting the house of Levi is a large picture, and the subject nicely expressed by Paul Veronese. Another highly interesting painting is the *Presentation of the Ring to the Doge* by the Fisherman.

Schools—those of San Marco and San Rocco are the most important. Tintoretto continued to paint in the latter for 17 years; some of the walls are entirely covered with his paintings. His greatest work is the *Crucifixion*.

Giuseppe Robusti Tintoret was the son of a dyer (tintoretto), from whence he derived his surname, and was born in Venice in 1512. He was a pupil of Titian's, who, fearful of having in him a redoubtable rival, sent him away. He studied then

alone, proposing to himself to unite the design of Michael Angelo with the coloring of his old master. He always succeeded in giving to his figures a life-like movement. His portrait of himself, and his *Suzanna at the Bath*, are in the gallery of the Louvre at Paris. He died in the 63d year of his age, and was buried in the church of the *Madonna dell' Orto* in 1594.

Museo Correr.—This collection of curiosities will be found worthy of a visit.

Theatres.—*La Fenice* is the principal. It is a large building, capable of containing 2600 persons. There are several other theatres, but nothing very remarkable, the drama being in a very low state in Venice.

Charitable institutions are quite numerous, and do an immense deal of good. There is one house in which 700 poor people are lodged, an orphan institution for 365 children, hospital to accommodate 1000 patients, house of education for 30 girls, a foundling hospital, etc.

The Cemetery is situated on the island of Murano. The rich and poor, nobles and beggars, are buried here together. The expenses of burial for the poor are defrayed by government. A gondola is used to convey corpses.

The price of a gondola per hour is 1 fr. with one rower, 2 frs. with two rowers. There are upward of 4000 in Venice.

Among the excursions is that to the lovely island of Lido, one of the finest watering-places in Italy. This historical spot is only ten minutes by gondola from Venice, being the nearest of those long-stretched shores which divide the sea from the lagoons. It is nearly ten miles long, and a little over half a mile wide. A most exquisite sandy beach, smooth as velvet, the entire length of the island, runs far into the water. There is a beautiful pier, 650 feet long, built in the sea, on which are placed 400 bath-houses, from which you descend by stairs into the water.

The *Palazzo Tron* contains the last great works of Canova, viz., his *Hector and Ajax*, bought by the present owner for 100,000 francs. One million has been offered for them by an American gentleman. The palaces of Vendramin, Pisaro, and Fieschi-Wimpfen are shown from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 3 to 4 P.M.; see to the domestic, 1 franc.

Venice is not without her streets; there

is access by land to every house: thousands of little alleys, some of them not five feet wide, and innumerable bridges, enable the great mass of the people to go about their business, as in other towns, through the streets. Gondolas are but the equivalent of hackney-coaches in other cities.

The English and American bankers of Venice are Theod. Reitmeyer & Co., No. 71 A, San Marco, Royal Palace, agents of the principal banking firms of England and America. Drafts and circular notes are cashed at the highest rates, and a visitors' register is kept for publication. The offices are only a few minutes' walk from the principal hotels.

In Venice, as elsewhere, an honest *vaiet de place* will save you much in the way of fees. An intelligent guide will be found in Antonio Baldissara, who speaks English, French, German, and Italian, and who may be seen at the hotels; also Röch Joppas, Caffè Soizero.

Excursions should be made to *Lido* (by steamer in summer), a half-hour's distance; also to the inland *Murano*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Vienna. The *Cathedral* is a very interesting building.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers leave three times each week for Trieste. To *Choggia* daily.

Peninsular and Oriental steamers sail every Saturday for Egypt and the East Indies.

Venice to Paris. Time, 81 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 154 fr. 25 c.

Venice to London. Time, 46 hours; fare, first class, 224 fr. 10 c.

Venice to Turin. Time, 10 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 51 fr. 47 c.; second class, 37 fr. 5 c.

Venice to Milan. Time, 6 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 34 fr. 50 c.; second class, 25 fr. 10 c.

Venice to Verona. Time, 2 h. 40 m.; fare, first class, 13 fr. 95 c.; second class, 10 fr. 10 c.

Venice to Trieste. Time, 9 h. 22 m.; fare, first class, 26 fr. 75 c.; second class, 19 fr. 65 c.

Venice to Bologna. Time, 3 h. 55 m.; fare, first class, 18 fr. 95 c.; second class, 14 fr. 20 c.

Venice to Brindisi. Time, 18 hours; fare, first class, 104 fr. 85 c.; second class, 74 fr. 35 c.

From *Brindisi to Alexandria* (Egypt), 800 fr. Steamers leaving Brindisi on Monday at 5 A.M. arrive at Alexandria on Thursday morning.

ROUTE No. 200.

Venice to Milan, via Padua, Lake Garda, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo. Time, 6 h. 35 m. (express); fare, first class, 84 fr. 50 c.; second class, 25 fr. 10 c.

PADUA.

Padua is finely situated on the *Bacchiglione*, several branches of which flow through the town. Hotels, *Aquila d'Oro*, *La Stella d'Oro*, and *Croce d'Oro*. Population, 52,000. Padua is the most ancient city of the north of Italy. It abounds in tradition, and its foundation was ascribed to Antenor, after the siege of Troy. It was taken by Alaric, Attila, and the Lombards, but restored by Charlemagne to its former grandeur, and under his successors it became flourishing and independent. It came into possession of the Carrara family in 1318, and was united to the Venetian territory in 1406. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the superior judicial courts. The appearance of the city is very singular: large portions of irregular unoccupied ground, situated on the outskirts, add to its peculiarity. The houses are supported by rows of pointed arches: the city is of a triangular form, surrounded with walls and intersected by canals. It has a low, marshy situation, at the terminus of the Canal of Monselici, between the Brenta and Bacchiglione. Travelers are generally much disappointed in the appearance of this city, it

being very damp and exceedingly gloomy; the streets are narrow, unclean, and very monotonous; they are bordered by arcades, and have no leading thoroughfares.

Padua contains nearly 100 churches, which are the principal buildings in the city.

The *Duomo* was nearly two centuries in progress of building, and was not completed until 1755; it contains some monuments of interest, also a few paintings, and quite a number of frescoes.

Church of San Giustino: the first building was destroyed by an earthquake in 1117; it was rebuilt in the 13th century; the present structure was commenced and finished in the 16th century. All that is left of the ancient edifice is represented in the two lions which stand in front of the present building. It possesses a precious relic in a fine painting by Paul Veronese. It is said the bones of 8000 saints are here deposited.

The *Church of Sant' Antonio* is singularly constructed, somewhat in the Oriental style: it has eight cupolas. It was erected in 1281 by the citizens of Padua, just after the death and in honor of their patron saint. The interior of this church is very elaborately decorated; the exterior is by no means attractive, with the exception of the towers. The *Chapel* of the saint is adorned with a curious series of sculptures: it is illuminated day and night by silver candlesticks, golden lamps, and candelabras supported by angels. The shrine in the centre of the chapel has been made truly magnificent by its ornaments in gold and marble. The singular chapel of the *Madonna Mora* contains an attractive sarcophagus of the Obice family; also an urn which belonged to Fulgoe, a celebrated counselor of the 14th century. In the chapel of St. Felix are some very ancient frescoes, impressive, but much injured by restoration. The *Presbytery* is separated from the rest of the church by very elegant screens and balustrades made of marble: this contains the great bronze crucifix, and Deposition in gilt and terra-cotta, by Donatello; also his group of the *Madonna and Saints* in bronze. *Church of the Eremitani* is quite simple, but ornamented in a pleasing manner; some of the frescoes are uncommonly fine. An allegorical picture of Mercury, Mars, and Venus is very

singular; so also is that of Earth placed between Industry and Idleness.

Of the Tombs we may mention particularly that of the fifth lord of Padua, Jacopo di Carrara; also that of Ubertino Carrara. These are about the only memorials left of the princes of Padua. The history of the total extinction of this family is really quite sad. Francesco di Carrara and his two sons were strangled in the dungeons of St. Mark after having surrendered Padua to the Venetians. The monument to Benavides, the celebrated lawyer, is very fine, and remarkable from having been created under his own supervision: he employed great genius both in the sculpturing and architecture. Students from the University attend service here on Sundays and holidays; they are also interred here after death. The Sacristy contains two very handsome and interesting monuments—one, by Cosova, erected to William, Prince of Orange; the other, a very singular one of red marble, to the memory of Paulus de Venetia.

The *Arena*, supposed to have been a Roman amphitheatre; in portions of it the Roman masonry is still visible. It passed into the hands of the Scrovigno family, a member of which altered it into a castle, and also erected the chapel of *S. Maria dell' Annunziata* for private worship. Giotto, who was young then, and was working in Padua, was employed in decorating the building; he also designed the building, which accounts for the unity in the architecture and decorations; the beauty and character of his style were never more forcibly illustrated than in this original and perfect production. While at work on this, he had a pleasing companion in the person of Dante, who at that time lodged with him.

The chapel is a perfect gem of the artist's beauty and skill in ornamental design; his frescoes also are worthy of most particular observation. Those persons who have a taste for this art will perceive with what exquisite simplicity, and yet with how much dignity he portrays his subjects, which are mostly taken from sacred history; he has here combined pathetic expression with ease and beauty. The Deposition from the Cross is considered his finest painting. Giotto was the son of a shepherd, and was born at Vespignano,

near Florence, in 1276. He became the pupil of Cimabue, and soon surpassed his master in the blending of his tints and the symmetry and correctness of his designs. Many of his works possess great positive merit, irrespective of the early age in which they were produced. He painted portraits as well as sacred compositions; among others, one of Dante, in the chapel of the pedesta at Florence, which, after having been covered with whitewash for two centuries, was brought to light. He died in 1336.

The University of Padua was quite celebrated in the 14th and 15th centuries; it was not only patronized by an immense number of students from all parts of Europe, but also by Mohammedan countries. Dante and Petrarch were among its pupils; Harvey received his degree of medicine here in 1602; Evelyn was a student in 1645; Galileo and Gaglielmi were among its professors of philosophy; and Fallopius, Morgagni, and others among its medical professors. Padua is one of the five sections of the literary union of Austrian Italy. It excelled greatly in medicine, as may be seen from the names of the professors.

Palazzo of the University derives its name of *Il Bò* from the inn upon the site of which it is located. Here is the statue of the celebrated Elena Lucrezia Cornaro Piscopia: she was most accomplished; spoke the Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Spanish, French, and Latin languages fluently; was a poetess, an excellent musician, well versed in mathematics and astronomy, and received a degree of medicine; she died unmarried at the age of 48.

The most singular building is the *Palazzo della Municipalità*, the history of which is as remarkable as its appearance. The roof is very high, towering far above the walls of the edifice, and said to be the largest in the world which is unsupported by columns. The interior of the hall is not at all prepossessing, being dark and gloomy, and the walls are hung with heavy mysterious paintings, which rather add to the dreary appearance. Among the busts and monuments which this building contains is the bust of Pietro di Abano, who first revived the art of medicine in Europe; *Sperone Speroni's* statue, *Livy's* monument and its history, are all interesting, but

name as much as the best erected to *Lucretia Dondi*, as celebrated for her virtues as the Roman *Lucretia*, the circumstances of whose death so aroused the indignation of the Romans against the Tarquins that, with Brutus as their leader, they hallowed forth revenge for one who was the "mark and model of her time," and struck the blow for liberty. At one end of the hall is the *Altar of Innocency*, composed of black granite; at the other end, the famous model of a horse by Donatello. In a suite of apartments near the entrance to this building are deposited the series of Paduan archives. Among the diplomas is one of Henry V., to which he was obliged to annex a cross, being unable, from the want of education, to write his signature.

The *Biblioteca Capisiera*, claiming Petrarch as one of its founders, contains 10,000 volumes and some curious MSS. The *Biblioteca Publica* has 100,000 printed volumes and 15,000 MSS.

Padua has the most ancient *Botanic Garden*, in which are the oldest exotic trees and plants common in Europe. The cedar of Lebanon flourishes very extensively; the magnolias are remarkably elegant.

The *Astronomical Observatory*, in which many of the victims of Ercolini were imprisoned. The view from here is extended and exceedingly fine, combining the Euganean hills, the Lagoon of Venice, and the N.E. Alps.

The *Prato della Valle* is the only public promenade. It is square and irregular, and somewhat resembles the London square, except that the interior is surrounded with a circular stream of water, along the borders of which are statues of celebrated natives of Padua, besides some celebrities of other countries.

The most interesting palace is the *Palazzo Appolonia*, belonging to one of the most patriotic noblemen of the country, Count Andrea Cittadella di Vicedomera. Of its curiosities, none are so attractive as the group in sculpture of Lucifer cast out from Heaven, carved from a single block of marble. It consists of sixty figures. Twelve years of the artist's life were consumed upon it.

The *Scuola di Sant' Antonio* is most rich in frescoes by Titian, the subjects of which are most interesting. The manufactures of Padua are woolen cloths, silks, and ribbon.

There is also a large trade in wine, oil, cattle, and leather. In a tower adjoining the Cathedral is the wonderful clock of the celebrated inventor Dondi, for which magnificent piece of mechanism his descendants bear the name of "*Dondi dell' Orologio*." Padua is noted for its charitable institutions.

Omnibuses from the hotels meet each train. Carriages to or from the station 1½ fr., with baggage; by the hour, 2 fr.

From June to August, on account of the fair held at that time, the city is the gayest.

Travelers not wishing to visit Verona, Milan, Turin, etc., can proceed direct from Padua to Florence via Ferrara and Bologna. Distance to Bologna, 90 miles. Time, express, 3 hours; fare, 14 fr. 50 c.

From Padua to Vicenza, distance 20 miles; time, 1 hour.

Vicenza. — Principal hotels, *Hôtel de la Ville*, near the station; *Stella d'Oro*, in the Corso. Population, 37,000. A few hours will be all that travelers require to stay here, and they will find at the railway station a very good café answering their purpose. The city of Vicenza was sacked by Alaric in 401, and pillaged by Attila, the Lombards, and Frederick II. In the 15th century it came into the possession of the *Vegetians*, who retained it until after the downfall of the republic. It is beautifully situated on the *Adige*, where it receives the *Retrone*. It is one of the best-built cities in Italy. The different rivers are crossed by nine bridges, of which the finest is the *Ponte de San Michele*, and may be favorably contrasted with the *Rialto* of Venice. Vicenza is a bishop's see, the seat of the council, and the superior courts for the *delegazioni*. The *Vicentine* are quite celebrated for the interest they take in manufactures; they consist chiefly of silks, woolen fabrics, leather, earthenware, gold and silver articles, etc. The mode of cultivation, and the cleanly manner in which the fields are kept, make quite an impression upon the traveler. Vicenza is a very ancient city, and is the birthplace of Palladio, the modern Vitruvius, who was born in 1518. The buildings display his skill in the architecture, and it may be truly said the city is "full of Palladio." The accuracy of proportion is the principal attraction in his style of architecture. The *Vicentine villas*, which are very beautiful, are mostly located on the *Monte*, a rise of

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ground adjoining the city, commanding a rich and extended view of the great plain of Lombardy. The palaces of the city are exceedingly handsome in design, but show that they have been much neglected, and only half inhabited.

The *Duomo* is of but little interest, containing scarcely any object worthy of notice. Church of *San Lorenzo* is built in the Gothic style, and has lately been restored, after having remained in a neglected state for a long period. It has some fine monuments; among them is one of *Ferrari* the historian, also of *John of Schio*. The principal tombs are of *Scamozzi*, with his bust, and the slab-tomb which formerly covered the remains of *Giovanni Giorgio Trissino*, the poet, who died in 1550. Church of *La Santa Corona*, the burial-place of *Palladio*. The different chapels are richly decorated, the tombs and paintings very fine. *Palladio*, after having lain here for a long time, was removed to the *Campo Santo*. Church of *Sta. Maria del Monte* is located about a mile from the city, but is connected with it by a range of arcades over 700 yards in length, with 185 arches. It stands on an elevation of 816 ft. above *Vicenza*, and the view of the surrounding country is perfectly charming. It was from the hill in front of this building in 1848 that *Vicenza* was bombarded by the Austrians for nine successive hours. One of the most prominent objects to be seen from the *Monte* is the celebrated *Maro's Tower*. The *Museum* in the *Palazzo Chiericati* contains some very good pictures. Open from 9 to 5. In the large hall is the *Supper of St. Gregory*, by *Paul Veronese*, which was once very magnificent, but was most abominably abused in 1848 by the Austrian soldiers. *Teatro Olimpico*.—This is one of the finest specimens of the architecture of *Palladio*, by whom it was commenced, and after his death it was completed by his son, who followed his father's designs as closely as possible.

The two houses which attract the most attention in the city are those of *Palladio* and *Pisafetta*. The *Rotonda Capra*, situated at the foot of *Monte Berico*, more familiarly known as *Palladio's villa*, shared the same fate as the surrounding buildings in 1848. It was almost entirely ruined, and now presents a dreary appearance.

Near this villa is the palace of the celebrated *Trissino* the poet. The *Public Cemetery* is located at a distance of about half a mile beyond the city. Some of the monuments are very fine. The one erected to the memory of *Palladio* is said to have cost upward of \$15,000.

The *Baths of Recoara*, 24 miles N.W. of *Vicenza*, are in high repute. Carriage in 4 h.

VERONA.

Population, 68,000. *Verona* is delightfully situated on the *River Adige*, which flows through it, and divides it into two unequal parts, forming a peninsula. The river, being wide and rapid, is crossed by four noble stone bridges.

—The city is extremely well built, and is most interesting; it has been, in its day, of great renown and strength. In the neighbourhood *Marius* fought his famous battle against the *Cimbri*, and *Theodoric the Great* won the victory over *Odoacer*. From this time to that of *Berengaricus*, *Verona* was in a flourishing state, and was the capital of the kingdom of Italy; it afterward became the capital of quite a large territory, governed successively by the *Scalligera*, *Visconti*, etc. In the 13th and 14th centuries transpired the contentions between the *Capuletti* and *Montacchi* alluded to by *Shakspeare*. *Verona* submitted to the government of *Venice* in 1405, and continued in their possession until the overthrow of the *Venetian republic* in 1798. It was the seat of Congress in 1822. The most beautiful workmanship presents itself in the fine proportions and ornaments of many of the buildings. There are five gates in the city, two of which are remarkably fine structures. The old towers and walls still remain. Extensive fortifications have lately been built in place of the old ones which were destroyed by the French in 1797.

Verona is particularly celebrated for having been the birthplace of many distinguished men, some of whom are worthy

of particular mention. The celebrated Roman poet Catullus, born B.C. 86; he lived and died poor, as many other poets have done, although he possessed a superior genius. At the time of his death he was 30 years old, in the flower of his age, and at the height of his reputation. He had a great admiration for the fair sex: in speaking of his Lesbia, and how many kisses would satisfy him, said that he desired as many as there were grains of sand in the deserts of Libya and stars in the heavens. Aulus Macer, a Latin poet in the age of Augustus, acquired considerable fame. Cornelius Nepos, the Latin historian, who flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar: he left the "Lives of the Illustrious Greek and Roman Captains" as a monument to his memory: he died in the reign of Augustus. "Caius Secundus Pliny the elder," one of the most learned of the ancient Roman writers, born A.D. 23. His death was both singular and tragical. While commanding the fleet at Misenum, he was surprised at the sudden appearance of a cloud of dust and ashes which proceeded from Mt. Vesuvius; he immediately embarked on board of a small vessel, and landed on the coast, where he remained during the night, being the better able to observe the mountain, which appeared to be one continual blaze. He was soon disturbed by a dreadful earthquake, and the eruption of the volcano increasing, the fire at length made its approach to the spot where the philosopher was making his observations; he endeavored to fly before it, but was unable to escape, and soon fell, suffocated by the thick vapors that surrounded him, and the insupportable stench of sulphurous matter. His body was found three days after, and was buried by his nephews. This event occurred in the 79th year of the Christian era, and in the 56th year of his age. He composed a natural history in 37 books, which has ever been admired and esteemed as a judicious collection from the most excellent treatises that were written before his age on the various productions of nature. Prævostius, a celebrated Augustine monk, was born at Verona in 1529; he applied himself to the study of ecclesiastical history, and continued the "Lives of the Popes," commenced by Platina, whereby he acquired the title of the father of history. Vitru-

vius of antiquity, and the famous Julius Cæsar Scaliger, who represented himself as the eldest son of one of the Scaligers, lords of Verona, and entitled to that nobility, were included among the illustrious natives of this city, but, it appears, without foundation, for it is said Scaliger was born at Padua, and was the son of Bardial, a miniature painter.

There was one person who did more to increase, by his own efforts, the fame of the city, than all the rest of its natives. This was the celebrated painter Paul Cagliari, surnamed Veronese from having been born in Verona, which event took place in 1500. He was the son of a sculptor, and at an early age manifested a strong desire to become a painter. He was styled by the Italians "*Il pittor felice*," "the happy painter." Titian and Tintoretto were selected as his models of perfection. He established himself at Venice, where he resided until his death. The vigor of his coloring, the richness of his composition, and the power displayed in his pictures, met with general admiration. Scarcely a church in Venice is unadorned with his works. The great painting of the "Marriage at Cana" is not only considered his masterpiece, but almost the triumph of the art of painting. He died of a fever at Venice in 1565, and had a tomb and a statue of brass erected to his memory in the Church of St. Sebastian.

Verona is distinguished as one of the most industrious towns of Italy. It has nine establishments for weaving silk; 60 silk-twist factories; large leather, earthenware, and soap factories; also others for the weaving of linen and woollen fabrics. Its trade consists chiefly in these articles; also in raw silk, grain, oil, sumach, and agricultural produce. Two weekly markets are located here; two fairs take place annually, and continue for 15 days each. The fruits and flowers raised in Verona are remarkably fine. The climate is healthy, but a little keen, on account of its near approach to the Alps. One of the tremendous floods of the Adige, which took place in the 18th century, is illustrated in the frescoes of the Cathedral. In 1845 a severe storm occurred, which lasted for three days, and the inhabitants were conveyed around the town in boats.

Amphitheatre.—One of the most import-

ant objects of interest which first attracts the attention of the stranger is the great glory of Verona, its *Amphitheatre*, more perfectly preserved than any other specimen of Roman architecture: it presents a most imposing sight. It is one of the noblest existing monuments of the ancient Romans, and, with the exception of the Colosseum at Rome, is the largest edifice of its kind. The interior has suffered but little, in consequence of the great care which has been bestowed upon it. In 1184 the outer circuit was very badly damaged by an earthquake. There were formerly 72 arches in the outer circuit, and only four now remain. The height of the building, when perfect, exceeded 120 feet. It is in the form of an ellipse; the extreme length of its diameter to the outer wall 510 feet and 412; those of the arena, 250 and 147. In the interior, the corridors, stairs, and benches are in a remarkable state of preservation. It formerly had 40 successive tiers of granite seats, each row being $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the same in breadth, and the whole number accommodating 25,000 persons. We are without any authentic information in reference to the founders of this great work. It is supposed to have been built between the reigns of Titus and Trajan. It was used for the exhibition of shows and sports in the Middle Ages, and sometimes as an arena for judicial combats. At a later period a bull-fight in honor of the Emperor Joseph II., then at Verona, was exhibited here. In still more modern times the Pope gave his benediction to a large assemblage collected within the Amphitheatre as he was passing through the city. While Verona was in the possession of the French, they erected a wooden theatre in the arena of this time-honored institution, for the performance of farces, equestrian feats, &c. The arches are now let by the town authorities for shops.

There are other monuments of antiquity in Verona deserving of celebrity, particularly the ancient double gateway composed of marble, built under Galbenna, in memory of whom it was named. Each gateway is ornamented by Corinthian pilasters. It has been standing 1600 years.

The fortifications of the city are very remarkable, of early origin, and are attributed to Charlemagne, the Scaligers, and

other natives. Since 1840 the modern fortifications have been strengthened, and made impregnable in every possible way. A new arsenal has been erected, which will accommodate a garrison of 20,000 men. Besides the ancient double gateway already alluded to, there are others possessing great beauty of architectural design, and interesting specimens of ancient carving.

Churches.—The churches of Verona are distinguished for their magnificence. The exterior of most of them show evidences of faded beauty and luxury of art.

Cathedral of Sta. Maria Matricolare was erected in the time of Charlemagne. The modern portions of it are very rich and beautiful—chapel of the Maffei family and St. Agatha particularly so. There are many very peculiar monuments in this building: among them is one erected in commemoration of the Archbishops of Verona, to whom is attributed the foundation of seven churches; the poet De Cesaris has a tomb and bust; it is also the burial-place of Pope Lucius III., who was driven from Rome to Verona, where he died in 1185. The paintings of importance have nearly all been removed. Titian's *Assumption* has been replaced here after a tour to Paris and back.

The *Presbytery* and *Baptistery* are adorned with frescoes; in the latter is the font, 20 ft. in circumference, and designed from a single block of marble. *Church of Zamboni*, a curious structure of the 12th century: the first building was erected on this site in the beginning of the 9th century, through the liberality of Otto II., who left a handsome donation for the purpose; it was restored in 1178. The entire front is covered with bas-reliefs in stone, and the doors in sculpture of bronze; the wheel-of-fortune window is one of the most remarkable features. The interior of the church is well proportioned, and presents a striking appearance; the plan is of a Latin basilica; it has no transepts; it is rich in curious relics, the most remarkable of which is the statue of St. Zeno, bishop of Verona in 362: he was by birth an African. Among the other curiosities is a vase formed of a single block of red porphyry, also a pedestal. The best painting is one by Mantegna, back of the high altar; it formerly consisted of six compartments,

but on its return from Paris was reduced to three. The *Crypt* contains many early frescoes, and tombs of the ancient bishops of Verona; also a stone sarcophagus, in which the remains of St. Zeno were discovered in 1639. In the *Cloister* is the tomb of *Giuseppe della Scala*, alluded to by Dante. The *Campanile* is particularly attractive, being a most beautiful structure of its peculiar style of architecture. Adjoining the church is the cemetery, containing a singular mausoleum.

Church of Saint Anastasia, in the Gothic style, and one of the most beautiful edifices of its kind in Italy: it is 76 feet in width, and over 300 in length. The altars are all very elegant; paintings good; the buildings are almost entirely covered with frescoes. The pavement is composed of red, white, and gray marbles, most tastefully arranged.

Church of San Fermo was founded in 750; its piers are massive, and show but little alteration; there is quite a good deal of ornament about the church, a number of paintings, and some remarkable monuments; two urns belonging to the last members of the Dante family; the frescoes are very singular.

Church of San Giorgio contains a very large number of paintings, statues, &c. The high altar is an exquisite piece of workmanship. The principal paintings are those of Paul Veronese, the Martyrdom of St. George, and Farinati's *Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes*.

Church of San Bernardino, now used as a military store-house, is full of old tombs; the little circular chapel was a perfect gem of the early Venetian school.

Verona contains upward of 40 churches, the most remarkable of which have been mentioned.

The *Palaces* of this city are mostly from the designs of Sanmicheli, and are considered some of his finest specimens of architecture.

The *Palazzo del Consiglio* was built by Fra Giacinto; it is adorned by statues of celebrated natives, Catallus, Fracestorio, the poet and physician, also distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer, Pliny the younger, and others. The public gallery belonging to this palace contains some good paintings, although the best have been removed.

The *Palazzo Pompei alla Vittoria*, an imposing edifice, was presented to the city by the family, and now contains the *Museo Cicco*; entrance, 1 franc.

The ground floor contains a collection of antiquities, casts, and fossils.

The *Picture-Gallery* is situated on the first floor, and contains some fine specimens of the Veronese school.

The first and second rooms contain a collection of pictures presented to the town by Dr. Barnasconi. There are numerous specimens of Paul Veronese, Pordenone, Fra Bartolomeo, Moretto, and Tintoretto.

The tombs of the old lords of Verona are curious specimens of ancient sculpture. They have stood in a public thoroughfare for over 500 years apparently uninjured. The tomb of Can Grande I. forms a kind of entrance to the Church of Santa M. Antica. The tomb of Can Signorio is of exquisite workmanship: his crimes were very great, but they did not prevent him from succeeding his brother—whom he had murdered—in the government.

One of the finest collections of literature in Italy will be found in the *Biblioteca Capitolare*: unpublished poems by Dante, a Virgil of the 3d century, and other interesting specimens of early literature.

The *Piazza del Erbe*, or vegetable market, was, in the times of the republic, the forum; from the tribune criminals received their sentence. The fountain in the centre was erected by King Berengar. At one end of the Piazza is the palace of the Maffei family.

The *Town Hall*, *Museo Lapidario*, *Exchange*, *Lycæum*, *Philharmonic Academy*, and *Opera-house*, are among the most attractive and conspicuous buildings of Verona. There are a number of schools, theological seminary, public libraries, and galleries.

Theatres.—*Teatro Nuovo* and *Teatro Vello*.

Juliet's Tomb.—Every reader of Shakespeare is familiar with the story of the Montagues and Capulets, particularly the portion which relates to the faithful, loving Juliet, and the cause of her melancholy death. In a closed garden belonging to a suppressed convent (*Orfanotrofio*) is a chapel containing a sarcophagus of Verona marble, called the *Tomb of Juliet* (see, 25 c.). Many say it is not Juliet's tomb.

Whose tomb is it then? Juliet evidently died here, and was buried here; and if it pleases the custodians to say it is Juliet's tomb, why let them have their way until the non-believers find out where she was buried. The original author of the story of *La Gialotta* was Luigi da Porta, a gentleman of Vicenza, who died in 1529. His novel, however, did not appear until 1635, being first printed at Venice. It has been proved by a strict inquiry into the history of Verona that all the circumstances, characters, and truth of the story have been retained by Shakespeare in the production of his play, which was written in 1596. The house of Juliet's parents is now a tavern, in *St. Sebastiano Street*, formerly *Capelletti Street*. The armorial hat belonging to the Capulet family may still be seen over the entrance to the court.

Verona to Munich, across the Brenner Pass. See Route No. 201.

Verona to Modena. See Route No. 211.

Verona to Milan. Time, 3 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 20 fr. 10 c.; second class, 14 fr. 70 c.

Verona to Venice. Time, 3 h. 5 m.; fare, first class, 18 fr. 90 c.; second class, 10 fr. 10 c.

Peschiera is a very strong fortification, situated on a small island connecting the River Mincio with Lake Garda; the fortifications were first erected by Napoleon: it was surrendered to the Piedmontese in 1848, after having been besieged two months. *Lago di Garda*.—This lake is formed mostly by the River Mincio, which descends from the Italian Tyrol. The whole surrounding country is a garden of beauty. Garda is more extensive than Como or Maggiore, although it receives less water. Its height is about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and its depth 1000 feet. In many places its sides are bold and precipitous, and it is almost entirely surrounded by mountains. The lower portion of it is 7 miles across, and its greatest length 25. Catullus selected this lovely situation for his villa, the ruins of which are still visible; he was singularly attached to the spot, and expressed his admiration for it in some of his finest verses. The climate is more mild and agreeable than upon any other of the Lombard lakes. Its shores are covered with villages, and the land is very fertile. The lemon-tree is planted very extensively,

as well as the olive. The lake abounds in fine fish, such as trout, pike, etc.; also the sardel and agova, species of the delicious herring which are found in the other lakes. The waters are at times troubled, in consequence of the severe storms which are very prevalent; the waves rising to an immense height, owing to the large expanse of water. The Mincio is the only outlet. Steamers between Desenzano and Riva, at the head of the lake, in 5 hours, leaving the former at 1.30 P.M., and arriving at the latter at 6.30; and returning every morning from Riva at 7.30. Fare, 4 fr. 50 c. On Tuesdays it leaves Riva at 4 A.M.

Desenzano, a small town on the margin of the lake, a short distance from the station Peschiera. Omnibus to the town, 60 c. (*Meyer's Hotel*). It contains a population of 4500 inhabitants.

There are numerous stations on the lake where the steamers stop; among others, those of *Salo* and *Gargnano* are the prettiest and most important. *Riva* is charmingly situated at the head of the lake, surrounded by precipitous mountains. Hotels, *Albergo Trovati* and *Giardini*. Baggage here is examined on arriving by Austrian custom officers, and on leaving by those of Italy.

Riva is a pleasant residence during the summer, and living is rather cheap. The natural beauty of the place is enhanced by the old castle erected on the heights above the town by the Scaligers.

There are numerous excursions in the vicinity: The *Falls of Pelve* (which may be seen from the steamers); also to the *Monte Baldo*; and to the *Valley of Ledro* and *Merl*.

On returning from Riva the steamer stops at *Malcesina*, a town of 2500 inhabitants. It contains a fine old castle of the time of Charlemagne, recently restored. The village of *Garda* contains a population of 1200, surrounded by an amphitheatre of vines and olive and fig trees. There is a castle here which belongs to Count Alberici of Verona.

Omnibuses from the steamer landing to the station *Peschiera*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the lake.

Brescia.—Hotels, *Albergo Beni della Pasta* and *France*. Population, 41,000. Brescia is a very ancient city—the Brixia that was conquered by the Gauls and af-

ward became a Roman colony. It was at one time one of the wealthiest cities in Lombardy, and was celebrated for the heroism of its inhabitants and the strength of its fortifications. The heroism of the Brescians has not degenerated, but the fortifications are much dilapidated.

Brescia was taken by the French during the league of Cambray, which caused a revolt, and resulted in being retaken by them in 1512, on which occasion Chevalier Bayard was so seriously wounded. Gaston de Foix, who was appointed general of Francis I.'s forces while yet a mere youth, not having attained his twenty-third year, learning that the city of Brescia had been delivered over to the Venetians, and that the garrison was incapable of longer resistance, hastened, with incredible exertion and fatigue, to the rescue of that place, fought two battles, achieved two victories, and, on arriving before the gates, summoned the city to surrender, being anxious, if possible, to avoid further slaughter. The summons was, however, disregarded, although the citizens were desirous that it should be complied with. The attack commenced, and the carnage which ensued was fearful. The Venetians fought desperately, but in vain. The city was taken, the garrison and population put to the sword, and the town delivered up to all the horrors of pillage and violence. The brave Bayard fell wounded by a pike through the thigh, which broke in the wound, and was borne to the rear by two archers. The citizens, women, and children harassed the invading troops by hurling bricks and stones, and even pouring boiling water from the windows of the houses, but ultimately between 7000 and 8000 Venetians fell in action, or were butchered as they attempted to escape, while the loss of the French did not exceed 50 men. Unhappily, they no sooner saw themselves masters of the city than the most brutal excesses followed. Monasteries and convents were invaded, private families were ruined and disgraced, and the gross booty secured by the conquerors was estimated at three millions of crowns—a circumstance which ultimately proved the destruction of the French cause in Italy, numbers of the individuals thus suddenly enriched forsaking their posts and returning to their homes, enfeebling

the army of De Foix, and conducing to the fatal termination of the battle of Ravenna. Brescia has produced some eminent men, among whom was the historian Mazzuchelli, the mathematician Tartaglia, and Agoni.

Churches.—The *Duomo Vecchio* was built by two Lombard dukes. It is very ancient, having been commenced in 680 A.D., and finished in 670. It still retains some old tombs and paintings, which, however, are not of the first class. The *Duomo Nuovo* is a modern edifice of white marble, completed in 1825. The dome is very large, next in size to that of the Cathedral at Florence. In front of this building is a fountain, with an allegorical statue of the city. Church of *St. Afra* contains many beautiful frescoes and paintings; among the latter is Titian's fine work, "The Woman taken in Adultery." There is also an excellent portrait of Paul Veronese in the foreground of his painting of the Martyrdom of *St. Afra*. The church is very ancient, and has been repeatedly renovated. A temple of Saturn formerly occupied this location. Church of *San Nazaro e Celso* is richly endowed with paintings, for which it is principally remarkable. Church of *San Giovanni Evangelista*, the oldest church in Brescia, many of Moretto's finest productions are here displayed. Church of *San Francesco* contains a painting of great beauty, representing the Marriage of the Virgin, by Francesco di Prato di Caravaggio, whose works are very rare. It was in this building that the Brescians took the oath of fidelity to the republic of Venice in 1421. Church of *San Pietro in Oliveto* is also remarkable for its paintings, containing many specimens of the Brescian art.

Biblioteca Quiriniana, founded by Cardinal Quirini in 1760, is well furnished with ancient MSS. and books; it now contains 40,000 volumes. A copy of the Gospels, in gold and silver, of the 9th century, is one of the most interesting relics. Its founder was most liberal in donations of early and curious works; none more useful than the collection of Cardinal Pola. Admission daily from 11 to 3; fee, 50 c.

The *Broletto*, or ancient palace of the republic, erected of brick, of peculiar architecture, was commenced in the 11th century and completed in the 12th. The armo-

del bearings were almost entirely destroyed in 1794. It contained many ancient historical objects of interest and some excellent paintings previous to the invasion of the French. It is now used for public offices and prisons. On a large circular window in the great court are some terracotta ornaments of great beauty.

Palazzo del Loggia, in the Piazza Vecchia, was formerly intended for the town-hall. It was originally as beautiful in the interior as in the exterior, but the conflagration of the 18th of January, 1876, defaced it to a very great extent. The exterior suffered somewhat by the bombardment of 1848. Many of Titian's fine paintings were destroyed at the time of the conflagration.

Museo Civico.—The city is indebted to one of its most distinguished citizens, Count Tassi, for this building and its collections. The most valuable of its contents is a celebrated work of Raphael, representing our Saviour crowned with thorns, for which Count Tassi paid 34,000 francs. It formerly belonged to the Mares family of Parma. The paintings, busts, etc., are admirably arranged, and occupy ten different rooms. There are several other galleries containing paintings of interest.

The gay exterior of the palaces of Brescia add much to the appearance of the city, also the numerous squares and fountains—the latter 72 in number. Its public institutions are numerous, and very interesting in appearance. Altogether, there is an air of grandeur about the city that is very impressive. There are two towers in the city, the *Torre dell' Orologio*, and the *Torre della Palata*. The former has a large dial, which marks the course of the sun and moon, and the hours are struck by two men of metal.

Museo Patrio, open from 11 to 3.

The antiquities of Brescia add much to its interest. In 1820, while excavations were being made, a fine temple of white marble, with Corinthian columns, was discovered, which was supposed to have been dedicated to Hercules in the year 72. It is of most remarkable architecture. The masonry is very magnificent. Many portions are quite perfect. A bronze statue of Victory was discovered at the same time. Many of the relics, such as Roman inscriptions, fragments of architecture, etc., have

been carefully preserved, and placed in a museum which has been instituted within this edifice.

The Campo Santo.—This cemetery is kept in most excellent order, and is well worth a visit, being one of the earliest and most interesting cemeteries in Italy. It has a beautiful chapel, and many very elegant monuments. The expense of burial here is very moderate. The cypress is grown to a great extent, many of the avenues being bordered with it.

Brescia has five gates—*Porte di San Giovanni* leading to Milan, *San Nazario* to Crema, *San Alessandro* to Cremona, *Talampa* to Vienna and Mantua, and *Porte Pale* to Val Trompia.

Carriages, 1 fr. the course, 1½ fr. the hour.

Bergamo.—Principal hotels, *Albergo d'Italia* and *Venezia*. Population, 82,400. Bergamo is divided into two portions, upper and lower, which are situated half a mile from each other. It is a very ancient city, having existed under the Romans. During the French ascendancy it was the capital of the Department of Serio. The most ancient portion of it has an elevated situation, and is inhabited principally by the nobility. The streets are narrow, and the buildings lofty and massive. The city was strongly fortified by the Venetians in consequence of its position; many of the walls are still standing, and, having been converted into boulevards, afford beautiful and extended views. On the south side of the town is a most interesting walk, extending over the plains of Lombardy to the Alps and Apennines, in which the steeples of Cremona, Monza, and Milan are easily discernible. Bergamo has been most useful to the musical world in producing many good composers, the principal ones being Rubini and Donizetti. A monument has been erected to the latter from the design of Vela, the celebrated Swiss sculptor, in the church of *S. Maria Maggiore*. Many other eminent men claimed this as their native city; among them was Bernardo Tasso, father of Torquato, the prince of Italian poets; the Abbé Serassi, author of the *Life of Tasso*; and Timbocchi, professor of rhetoric at Milan, and author of the elaborate and invaluable work entitled "*Storia della Letteratura Italiana*."

Churches.—The church of *San Marco Maggiore* is composed of black and white marble, and many portions of it exhibit elaborate workmanship. The interior is richly decorated with paintings. The Campanile is 300 feet high, and is a most conspicuous object. Adjoining this church is the *Colosseum Chapel*, the principal object of interest is the monument by Amadeo, erected to the founder. The tomb of his child, *Medea Collocci*, is also remarkably fine. *The Duomo*: the most attractive portion of this edifice is its cupola: it has an ancient baptistery of the 5th century. There are several other churches, containing frescoes, mosaics, etc.

The *Palazzo Nuovo* is now occupied by the municipal authorities; it has never been entirely completed. *Palazzo Vecchio*, situated opposite to the above; in front of it is the statue of Tasso. Bergamo has a large number of public institutions: a public library with 60,000 volumes; *Accademia Carrara*, a school of art containing models and a Picture-gallery, open daily from 10 to 2. There are extensive establishments for the spinning and weaving of silk. An annual fair is held on the 23d of August, lasting 14 days; the amount of money taken in at this fair is said to be £1,200,000.

Milan. Population, 224,000. Principal hotels, *Hôtel de la Villa*, one of the best-kept in Italy; *Grand Hôtel de Milan*, *Hôtel Grande Bretagne*, *Reichmann*, *Grand Hôtel Royal*, and *Hôtel Central St. Mark*, also well-kept houses.

Milan is situated in a fertile and richly cultivated plain, between the Olona and Lambro, and is connected with these rivers by the Variglio Grande and other canals, 79 miles from Turin and 160 from Venice. It is the principal city of N. Italy, nearly circular in its formation, and is surrounded by a wall which was mostly erected by the Spaniards in 1555. The space between the canal and wall is laid out in gardens and planted with fine trees; the city proper is about eight miles in circumference, and although, like most ancient cities, it is very irregularly laid out, yet it is one of the most interesting in Europe, full of activity and wealth, has some noble thoroughfares, and displays a number of fine

buildings kept in thorough repair. An advancement in improvements of all kinds is visible, and is free from every symptom of a declining population. It is a great business city, and monetary transactions are exceedingly well conducted, and is extremely advantageous to the traveler in point of obtaining extended letters of credit, etc.

Milan stands at an elevated height of 452 feet above the sea. It was annexed to the Roman dominions by Scipio Nasica 191 B.C. It ranked the sixth city in the Roman empire in the 4th century. In the 12th century it was the capital of a republic, and afterward of a duchy in the families of Sforza and Visconti. It was held by Spain, after the battle of Pavia, until it was ceded to Austria in 1714. It was taken by the French in 1796, and also after the battle of Marengo in 1800. From 1805 until 1814 it was the capital of the kingdom of Italy. The barracks of Milan are very extensive: the largest, *Casemat Grande*, is 300 feet in length and 700 in width. In front and on the sides is the *Park Bonaparte*, laid out in elegant walks planted with trees. In the rear is a large open space called the *Piazza d'Armi*, where the Simplon road commences by the *Arco della Pace*. This arch is a fine specimen of modern architecture; it is of marble, richly adorned with statues, and was designed by the Marquis Cagnola. Its length is 78 feet, depth 42 feet, and height 74; 28 feet to the top of the principal statue. Facing the city is a bronze statue of Peace in a car drawn by six horses.

The city is entered by ten gates; the richest one, and the most remarkable, is the *Porta Orientale*. Many of the others are interesting from historical associations, such as the *Porta Ticinese*, leading to Pavia, through which Bonaparte passed after the battle of Marengo; and the *Porta Romana*, erected at the time of the arrival of Margaret of Austria, wife of Philip III. of Spain. Between the *Porta Tanaglia* and the *Porta Vicentina* stood, in former times, the ducal castle erected by Galeazzo Visconti II. in 1355. It was destroyed after the duke's death, but rebuilt by Francesco Sforza, and has since been converted into a barrack, which has been greatly strengthened since the outbreak of 1848. During Eugene Bonaparte's government a Doric



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gateway was erected of granite, with a portico in the same style. The Amphitheatre is located on one side of the Piazza d'Armi, and is capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. Aquatic sports might easily take place here, the facilities for flooding it being very extensive. Napoleon witnessed a regatta here in 1807.

CHURCHES.

The Duomo.—This magnificent cathedral astonishes and enchants the beholder. Fear not that you are expecting more grandeur and beauty than you will realize, for this is impossible. It does occur with other buildings, even with St. Peter's, but never with this sublime creation of art. "Its forest of pinnacles, its wilderness of tracery, delicately marked against the gray sky, the impression sinks deeper and deeper into the mind, wonderful! wonderful!"

What a head was that which gave birth to this conception! How it must have glowed as the great temple sprang forth within it, holding up its pinnacles to heaven, and shedding this sense of grandeur upon earth. The style of architecture, although somewhat varied in consequence of being such a length of time in process of erection, and the different ideas of a large number of artists displayed upon it, is universally admitted to be of exquisite beauty. It is constructed entirely of white marble from the quarries of the Gandaglia, beyond Lake Maggiore, which was hewn to the Duomo by Gian Galeazzo. It is in the form of a Latin cross; the entire length of the building is 430 feet, breadth 180; height to the top of the statue 254 feet, length of the transept 204 feet, height of the nave 152 feet. The façade presents a fine general effect; the central tower and spire is very beautiful. There are accommodations for several thousand statues, but the precise number we are unable to give, not having had time to count them; however, for the benefit of those who would like to judge for themselves, we will give the statement of different authors: McCalloch says 4400; Dr. S. I. Prime, author of "Travels in Europe and the East," affirms that there are already 7000, and places for 8000 more; "Murray" says 4400, which is the most correct. In order to appreciate fully the grandeur of the Duomo, every person who can do so should ascend

the flight of 100 steps to the roof. Ticket, 25 c. The most delightful time for enjoying this the widest and loveliest prospect in Italy is before sunrise or after sunset, particularly the latter, as an Italian sky at this hour of the day is surpassingly beautiful. There is a watchman on the top with a good telescope, who will point out four of the statues which are by Canova.

"All its hues,
From the rich sunset to the rising star,
Their mingled variety diffuse:
And now they change; a paler shadow shows
Its mantle o'er the mountains, parting day
Dies like the dolphin, when each pang labours
With a new color as it gasps away.
The last still liveliest, till—'tis gone, and all is
gray."

The interior of the Cathedral is very imposing: "Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the lustre of its walls, its numberless niches filled with marble figures, give it an appearance novel even in Italy, and singularly majestic." The view is not in the least obstructed, although it contains many clusters of pillars which support the vault, nearly 80 feet in height, but, being only 8 feet in diameter, scarcely conceal any portion of the building from the eye. The high altar is situated, as in all other ancient churches, between the clergy and the congregation, and immediately before the choir. In a subterraneous chapel beneath the dome is a shrine in which are inclosed the remains of St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan in the 16th century. The five doorways were executed by Mangoni in 1640; the two granite columns on either side of the centre doorway are composed of a single block of marble, and were presented by St. Charles. The pavement, composed of red, blue, and white mosaics, is arranged most tastefully in different figures; the whole scene is greatly enlivened by the morning sun, which shines through the eastern window. The three immense windows behind the high-altar are very imposing, and the dark browns of the pulpit increase the brilliancy of the background.

Suspended from the vaulting over the altar is a casket containing one of the nails of the cross, which is always exposed at the annual feast of the "Invention (finding) of the Holy Cross," at which time it is also carried through the streets with all due solemnity, and followed by a process-

ston. Among the other relics belonging to the Cathedral is the towel with which Christ washed the feet of the disciples, part of the purple robe which he wore, and some of the thorns from his crown; a stone from the Holy Sepulchre; the rod of Moses; tooth which belonged to Daniel, Abraham, John, and Elisha, etc.

This cathedral is certainly the finest Gothic edifice in Italy, and, as a church, ranks next to St. Peter's. No person can fail to be impressed with its sublimity; and the idea suggests itself to one beholding it that, although Nature in her works was so perfectly faultless and impressive, man, in his efforts to compete with her, was brought into very close alliance. If so grand at all times, how greatly must that grandeur be increased when the entire building is illuminated, as it was after the battle of Magenta, and to celebrate at the same time the anniversary of the five days of March, 1848, when the Milanese rose and expelled their Austrian masters? After the entire city was illuminated, gorgeous rays of light, representing the Italian colors, red, green, and white, blazed forth simultaneously from this magnificent edifice; spire, roof, and body presenting a mysterious grandeur and sublime beauty, with which no one could fail to be everlastingly impressed. The delicate tints of the crimson, as they reflected upon the white marble of the Cathedral, were scarcely surpassed by the deeper color which it afterward assumed, and then so mysteriously changed into green, and then to the purest white.

Tombs and Monuments.—These are very numerous, but we shall endeavor to give the most important. Tomb of Giovanni Giacomo de' Medici, uncle of San Carlo Borromeo, designed by Michael Angelo; tombs of Cardinal Caracciolo, governor of Milan, and Giovanni Andrea Vimercati, a canon of the Cathedral, are very striking. Monument of Marco Carelli, a benefactor, is quite remarkable; also the tomb of Ottone Visconti, archbishop of Milan, is composed of red Verona marble. Above this tomb is a sitting statue of Pope Pius IV.

Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, or dell'Altare, derives its name from the splendid candelabrum which stands before it, presented by Giovanni Battista Trivulzio, archpriest of the Cathedral. It contains quite a number of slab tombs, statues, etc.

The Baptistry contains the ancient font from the bath of the lower empire, where baptism was administered by immersion. On the high-altar is the superb tabernacle of gilt bronze, adorned with figures of our Saviour and the twelve apostles, presented by Pius IV.

In the subterranean church under the choir services are performed during the winter, it being more comfortable than the one above. From this you enter the chapel of San Carlo. It is lighted by an opening in the pavement above, but tapers are used to increase the light, which is not sufficiently strong to allow the objects to be seen. The walls are covered by illustrations of the principal events in the life of the saint. His body is deposited in a very elegant shrine of gold and gilded silver, presented by Philip IV. of Spain. The corpse is arrayed in splendid robes in an inner coffin, and seen through panes of rich crystal, resembling the finest glass. The principal sacristy contains many objects of interest, especially the specimens of jewelry, which are very elegant.

Church of St. Ambrose, founded and dedicated to the martyrs of SS. Gervasius and Protasius, whose bones were removed here by St. Ambrose while Bishop of Milan. The building, as it now stands, was erected by Archbishop Ansperto. Among the most interesting relics of this church are the doors, containing small panels, which are a portion of the gates closed by St. Ambrose against the Emperor Theodosius after he slaughtered the inhabitants of Thessalonica. They are composed of cypress, and are extremely ancient in appearance. Beneath the high-altar are deposited the remains of St. Ambrose, and of Saints Gervasius and Protasius. Over the altar is the canopy glittering with gold and supported by columns of porphyry.

One of the finest specimens of art is the elaborate facing of the altar. The front is divided into three compartments, containing smaller tablets composed of plates of gold; the back and sides of silver set with precious stones, and richly enameled. It is kept closely covered most of the time, but is shown upon the receipt of a small fee by the sacristan. It was presented by Archbishop Angilbertus II. in 836, and the name of "Volvonius," the artist, is still preserved upon it. In 1796 the Revolu-

tionary Commissioners made an attempt to seize it, for the purpose of molting it down. The *Pulpit* is a singular structure, built upon eight arches, the vaulting of the tribune is a splendid specimen of Byzantine art; it is covered with mosaic upon a ground-work of gold, and dates back to the 9th century. The chair of St. Ambrose, curiously decorated, stands in the centre of the tribune. The chapel of *San Satiro* contains many fine mosaics, the most interesting of any in the church.

In this church the German emperors usually received the Lombard crown. Here also is the brazen serpent fabricated by Moses in the wilderness. Adjoining this church is the Convent of St. Ambrosio, now the *Military Hospital*. It was formerly very splendid, and traces of its beauty are still visible. The interior of the refectory is a fine specimen of Italian decorations in fresco, by *Calisto da Lodi*.

Church of St. Eustazio is one of the most ancient churches in the city; it was dedicated in the 4th century by Archbishop Eustazio. It escaped the destruction of Barbarossa, and has been remodeled, and much reduced in size. The monuments exceed in interest any in Milan. They are placed in the different chapels. The most remarkable are as follows: One, very beautifully executed, erected to Stefano Brivio; marble monument to the son of Guido Terzelli, Lord of Guastalla in 1418; tomb of Stefano Visconti, son of Matteo Magno (this is very ancient: the design is a sarcophagus supported by eight columns, resting on lions of marble); monuments of Uberto Visconti and the wife of Matteo Magno; and tombs of Gaspar Visconti and his wife Agnes. In the chapel of Pietro Martiri is a very beautiful monument erected to the saint. Here are also many fine statues, and allegorical representations of the virtues. On the outside of the church is a pulpit, from which St. Pietro preached to the heretics. He was murdered near *Barlaama*, and was canonized by the Church of Rome 18 years after his death, his principles being greatly admired. A statue has been erected in the *Place* opposite upon a lofty granite column.

Church of La Madonna di San Celso is one of the richest churches in the city. The court in front is exceedingly handsome, and the facade remarkable for its

sculptures. The Altar of the Virgin, rich in cloth and gold, has the figure still preserved upon it; on either side of the fine organ are statues of the prophets. The cupola has twelve sides, and as many statues. It is said that on the site of the present edifice St. Ambrose placed a picture of the Madonna, who afterward appeared there on the 30th of Dec., 1488. This miracle drew so many persons to the church, which was then a very small one, that it was deemed judicious to erect the present building, which was commenced in 1491.

Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, together with the Dominican convent, was founded in the year 1463. The interior of the church still presents a grand appearance, although extremely dilapidated. The frescoes and paintings in the different chapels are good, and the altar is beautifully inlaid with marble. On the wall of the refectory is the magnificent *Cenacolo*, or "Last Supper," by Da Vinci; it is 30 feet in length by 15 in height. It has suffered dreadfully from damp, age, and violence, but still remains the most celebrated painting in the world. The monks cut a door through the wall, cutting away the feet of the principal figures, and it was violated to a still greater extent when Napoleon had possession of Milan, the monastery being used for barracks, and this room as a stable. This painting was one of Da Vinci's first works, upon which he was employed sixteen years; the head of our Saviour, which is really the most beautifully conceived portion of the entire subject, was the only part which he felt his inability to do perfect justice to (Raphael and Rubens have also expressed inability); but his success proved to be beyond criticism or comparison. Many a tear has been shed by travelers while viewing this lovely yet sad composition; lost in admiration of its magnificence, we sit before it and gaze upon the attractive features of John and Peter, expressing so much love and impetuosity, and turning from them to the miserable, wretched traitor, until we are moved by every touch of skill bestowed by so truthful and glorious a master. But few years can pass before it will be entirely obliterated from the view of those who would wish to behold this lovely composition, all efforts of modern artists to restore its former beauty having proved ineffectual.

"Leonardo da Vinci was the son of Pietro da Vinci, a notary. He was born in the castle Da Vinci, near Florence, in 1452; he early became a pupil of Andrea Verocchio, and attained distinction with the first years of his manhood. He painted some time at Florence, afterward at Milan. By the command of Leo X. he visited Rome in his sixty-first year; there he found Raphael and Michael Angelo in the plenitude of their powers, and, from prudential reasons, did not enter the lists with them. Upon the invitation of Francis I. he went to Paris, where he terminated his earthly career at the ripe age of seventy-five." "Francis was affectionately attached to his distinguished protégé, whom he had loaded with honors; and he no sooner ascertained that his end was approaching than he hastened to the death-chamber. Da Vinci had just received the last consolations of religion when he discovered the presence of the king, and, despite his exhaustion, he endeavored to rise in his bed, in order to express his sense of the favor which was thus shown him; but the effort was too great, and, before he had uttered more than a few sentences expressive of his regret that he had not used his talents more profitably for religion, he was seized with a paroxysm which rendered him speechless. As he fell back upon his pillow, the king sprang forward and raised his hand upon his arm; and thus, upon the bosom of the young monarch, Leonardo da Vinci drew his last breath. The good effects of his sojourn at the French court did not, however, expire with him. Although he had declined, owing to his advanced age, to undertake any new work, he had given public lessons and lectures which had awakened an emulation in art destined to produce the most beneficial results; and the three famous artists, Canova, Janet, and Limoges, were alike his pupils." "Leonardo was not only the earliest in time of the four great masters of modern painting, the others being Correggio, Raphael, and Titian, but an accomplished engineer, architect, poet, musician, and engraver. The art of painting in chiaro-oscuro is said to owe its perfection to him. He did not study the antique, but evolved his magical grace of outline, as well as his marvelous conception of character, from the study of nature and the clear depths of

his own consciousness. From his works Raphael first discovered that awakening of his own innate but slumbering perceptions of beauty, which, in their unrestrained action, elevated him to the empyrean of art."

Church of San Vittore of Corps, formerly the Basilica Porziana. The interior magnificence of this church is noted, and all the decorations are of the most elaborate description. The location commemorates the spot where the patron St. Victor, who was a soldier in the army of Maximian, suffered martyrdom; he was beheaded A.D. 303. In this church are some fine paintings, sculpture, and monuments.

S. Carlo Borromeo, a modern church, contains two marble groups by *Marchetti*, and some fine stained-glass windows.

In the Piazza del Carmine is the handsome Gothic church of *S. Maria del Carmine*, with a Madonna by *Luini*.

San Lorenzo, the oldest church in Milan; an object of great interest to architects.

San Alessandro, erected in the 17th century; highly decorated, but containing no works of art.

The Piazza del Duomo was formerly crowded with small houses and surrounded by narrow streets. It is now becoming the centre of business, and, for the purpose of developing the beauties of the Duomo, it is the intention of the government to surround it with beautiful buildings at a greater distance; this idea has been inaugurated by the erection of the very handsome structure *Galleria Vittorio Emanuele*, which connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala. Its length is 900 feet, built in the form of a Latin cross, with an octagon in the centre; this is surmounted by a cupola 180 feet high. The architect was *Mengoni*, who deserves all honor for the exquisite taste displayed. The cost was nearly eight million francs. It contains handsome shops, which are lighted at night with two thousand jets of gas. The building was inaugurated in 1867.

Palazzo del Corte: this noble structure was erected by the French upon the site of the old Sforza palace. It was one of the finest palaces in Italy, with numerous spacious apartments decorated with elegant paintings, and some of the rooms hung with Gobelin tapestry. But little of it now remains except the chapel of San

Gothard, the steeple of which is a singular specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, and is considered one of the finest in Milan. It was the first to contain a clock which struck the hours; from this circumstance the neighboring street was named "Dell' Ora." In connection with the gilt brass angel on the summit, a singular story may be related: "A bombardier in 1588 being condemned to die, offered to beat down the head of the figure at one shot, and being allowed his trial, he succeeded, and his skill purchased his pardon." The tomb of Giovanni Maria Visconti was in the chapel of St. Gothard, near the altar, but has been entirely destroyed. It was while he was proceeding to church on the 16th of May, 1412, that he was slain. The barbarous cruelty of this tyrant is almost incredible, his favorite amusement being to witness his bloodhounds tear into pieces the bodies of human beings.

The Brera has a noble collection of paintings by most of the artists of Italy, best and second-best, also many engravings. It is open daily from 9 to 4 in summer, and from 9 to 3 in winter. Sundays from 12 to 4. In the centre of the court there is a fine statue of Napoleon I., by Canova. He is robed as a Roman emperor; in his right hand he holds a statue of Victory and in his left a long staff. The Observatory belonging to the Brera was founded in 1762, under the direction of Father Beccovich. Many fine instruments are provided here, and the observations are published annually by Carlini, the director. In the entrance-hall of the Pinacoteca are many frescoes of different Lombard masters.

Pinacoteca.—Paintings.—Room 1st: Titian—St. Jerome in the Desert. Rubens—the Institution of the Lord's Supper. Agostino Carracci—Woman taken in Adultery. Annibale Carracci—the Woman of Samaria at the Well, etc. **Room 2d:** Tintoretto—Holy Cross, with many Saints and a Plot. Paul Veronese—St. Gregory and St. Jerome, St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, and Adoration of the Magi, also the Marriage of Cana. **Room 3d:** Gentile Bellini—St. Mark preaching at Alexandria in Egypt. Giovanni Sanzio, father to Raphael—a fine picture of the Annunciation. Paul Veronese—our Saviour in the house of Simon the Pharisee. Giotto—the Vir-

gin and Child signed. **Rooms 6th and 7th:** Albani—Triumph of Love over Pluto. Guercino—Abraham dismissing Hagar, much admired by Byron. Andrea Mantegna—a Dead Saviour and two Marys. Raphael—Marriage of the Virgin, one of his earliest and most interesting works. **Rooms 8th and 9th:** Alessandro Turchi—full-length Magdalene. Bonifazio—Presentation of the Infant Moses to Pharaoh's Daughter. Sassoferrato—the Virgin and Infant sleeping. **Rooms 10th and 11th:** Salvator Rosa—the Souls in Purgatory. Leonardo da Vinci—the Virgin and Child with a Lamb. Camille Procaccini—the Nativity, with Adoration of the Shepherds. Gaudenzio Ferrari—the Martyrdom of St. Catherine. **Room 12th:** Leonardo da Vinci—Head of our Lord in red and black chalk. The *Museo Lapidario* contains some very ancient and interesting sculptures.

The *Biblioteca Ambrosiana*, open daily from 10 to 3, except Sundays. It contains 6000 MSS. and 176,000 printed volumes. This institution was founded by Cardinal Federico Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, and was the earliest library in Europe open to the public. The MSS. are of the highest importance, many of which have been brought from suppressed convents: among them is a note-book of Leonardo da Vinci's; lost oration of Cicero; translations from Homer, Josephus, and others; Livy translated into English; a volume of drawings by Da Vinci. A large sum of money was offered for these works, which were originally in 12 volumes, by the King of England; it was, however, refused, and the volumes were presented to the library by Galeazzo Arcano; 11 of them, however, were removed to Paris at the time the French occupied Lombardy. There is also the correspondence between Cardinal Bembo and Lucretia Borgia, with a lock of her hair attached.

The principal room is adorned with a frieze of portraits of distinguished individuals; it also contains busts of Lord Byron, Thorwaldsen, etc.

The *Gallery and Museum* possess a great many paintings, statues, drawings, etc.

The *Teatro della Scala*.—This is the Opera-house of Milan, and is the finest in the world, surpassing even that of San Carlo at Naples. The interior arrangements are very fine: it has six tiers of

boxes, and will accommodate 2500 spectators; most of the boxes are private, and have small rooms attached. The stage is 150 feet deep. Length of the building from the front of the centre box to the curtain is 96 feet, and width 78 feet. Milan has eight other theatres, two of which are open for day performances.

The *Piazza della Scala* was embellished in 1872 by the erection of a handsome monument in Carrara marble to the memory of Leonardo da Vinci. It is of heroic size, situated on a lofty pedestal, surrounded by four of his pupils—*Oggione, da Sesto, Bellafio, and Salaria*. The pedestal is adorned with some of his works in relief.

Teatro Russe has generally good operas, as also the *Carcano* theatre.

Ospedale Grande.—This most excellent and well-regulated institution was founded by Francis Sforza in the 15th century. It is open to all nations and religions. Medicines are distributed gratis to the poor upon receipt of physicians' prescriptions. The building has been kept in a flourishing state through the liberality of Francis Sforza, his duchess Bianca Maria, and other inhabitants. It will accommodate 2500 persons, and the number of patients admitted annually is 22,000. The system is very perfect, as much as in Paris. Sisters of Charity attend upon the sick; the name, disease, and physician's directions are recorded over the head of each patient. The building is kept clean, well ventilated, and free from any thing that is disagreeable.

The *Museo Civico* (open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 11 to 8, 60 c.; on Thursdays free) contains the finest collection of reptiles in Europe. Its collections are in *Natural History, Ethnography, Palaeontology (fossils), and Zoology*.

Private Palaces.—Some of these are very beautiful. Among them are the *Serboloni, Vitti, Marino, and Visconti* palaces; also one of great beauty, the *Palazzo Belgioioso*, formerly the villa of Napoleon, afterward of Eugène Beauharnais.

The *Piazza de Mercurio* contains some remains of old Milan; the large square building in the centre was the *Palazzo della Ragione*, where assembled, in earlier times, the magistrates of the commonwealth of Milan, and where, at a later date, the dual

courts of justice sat. Other buildings of interest surround this piazza; one of the most curious is the *Loggia degli Ozi*; from the balcony in front, the podesta asked the assent of the citizens to the acts of government, and the sentences of criminals were here proclaimed. The coats of arms of the six quarters of the city, and of the Visconti-Sforza, decorate the front. On the opposite side of the piazza is located the ancient college. By the side of the Loggia is the ancient *Scalo Palatina*, in front of which are statues of St. Augustin and Anselmus. This is the business portion of the city, and some of the principal streets are in this vicinity, containing the best shops in Milan.

Some of the principal buildings in Milan are the government and judicial palaces, City Hall, Mint, Custom-house, Treasury, etc. It also has four asylums, several hospitals, two work-houses, a government loan bank, two lycæums, a high female school, six gymnasiums, deaf and dumb school, colleges of medicine, a military geographical institute, many primary schools, and various societies of literature, agriculture, etc.

There are two *Public Gardens*. The old one has been much improved, and the new *Giardino Pubblico* contains a small zoological garden, a statue of Carlo Farini, a Milanese poet, a figure of Italy, by *Pastorini*.

Manufactures—silks, velvets, laces, carpets, goldsmiths' wares, hats, leather, earthenware, and gloves. Among the principal glove manufacturers ranks C. Balotti, 21 Gallery of Victor Emmanuel, having a high reputation for quality, workmanship, and cheapness. There is also a large stock of cravats and hosiery. The American bankers are Ulric & Co., 21 Via Bigli, where good rates of exchange may be obtained.

The principal restaurants and caffès are *Biffi, Onocchi* and *Cova*. Good beer at *Mazzoni's*.

Milan to Lake Como. See Route No. 102.

Milan to Paris. Time, 27 hours; fare, first class, 116 fr. 70 c.

Milan to Arcore. Time, 2 h. 3 m.; fare, first class, 8 fr. 5 c.; second class, 5 fr. 35 c.

Milan to Plessence. Time, 1 h. 37 m.; fare, first class, 8 fr. 95 c.; second class, 6 fr. 10 c.

Milan to Genoa. Time, 5 hours; fare, first class, 18 fr. 65 c.; second class, 18 fr. 10 c.

Milan to Venice. Time, 7 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 24 fr. 55 c.; second class, 25 fr. 15 c.

An excursion should be made from Milan to Varese, if the traveler do not stop there in coming from Lugano, Luino, or Lavico, on Lake Maggiore, being probably one of the most enchanting spots in Northern Italy. Time, 2 h. 20 m.; fare, 6 fr. 80 c.

At Gallarate, a town of considerable importance, the road branches off to Varese. Principal hotel, *Grand Hôtel de Varese*, fast becoming one of the most popular summer resorts on the Italian lakes, through beautiful situation, salubrity, and perfect management under M. Marini. The hotel is conducted on a liberal and magnificent scale; fishing, bathing, etc., in the vicinity; excursions; the hotel also furnishes saddle-horses and teams of every description, from a four-in-hand to an American buggy.

Varese contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and, on account of the beauty of its surroundings, many wealthy Milanese have villas in the town and vicinity.

The principal church is St. Vittore, which contains some fine frescoes; also a *Magdalen* by Marazzoni, and a *St. George* by Crespi. The excursions are numerous, among which is that to the celebrated sanctuary of La Madonna del Monte, or Sacro Monte-di-Varese, five miles distant.

Diligences to Como and Lavico.

ROUTE No. 201.

Verona to Innsbruck, via Trient, Bolzano, and the Brenner Pass. Time (express), 9 h. 24 m.; fare, first class, 28 fr. 60 c.; second class, 25 fr. 20 c.

For description of this route, see "Passes into Italy," and Index. The route may be varied by taking a carriage at Trient to Riva, at the head of Lake Garda; two horses, 25 fr.; one horse, 18 fr.; thence by steamer to Peschiera, in 4 h. 30 m.; and one hour by rail to Verona.

ROUTE No. 202.

Milan to Como and Lake Como. Time to Como, 1 h. 40 m.; fare, first class, 5 fr. 45 c. Omnibus from the station Camerlata, 20 minutes; from Como to Camerlata, 35 minutes.

Thirty minutes from Milan is the town of

Monza, containing 16,000 inhabitants. Hotels, *Palazzo Reale* and *del Castello*. The chief interest of this town is centered in its celebrated *Cathedral*, the repository of the famous "*Iron Crown*." It is deposited in a richly decorated cross over the altar, and consists of a band of gold lined with a thin strip of iron, said to have been made from a nail of the true cross, brought from Palestine by the Empress Helena! The gold band is adorned with numerous precious stones. With it were crowned thirty-four Lombard kings, the Emperor Charles V., Napoleon I. in 1806, the Emperor of Austria, Ferdinand I., in 1836.

It was removed by the Austrians during the Italian war in 1859, but returned after the peace of 1865. The Treasury contains numerous valuable relics; a golden hen with seven chickens, representing the seven provinces of Lombardy; the cross placed on the breasts of the Lombard kings at the time of their coronation; two silver leaves, presented by Napoleon at the time of his coronation, etc.

The *Broletto*, or Town-hall, which dates from the 15th century, is part of the old palace of the Lombard kings.

In the vicinity of Monza is a *Royal Summer Palace*, surrounded by a beautiful park.

The line passes through several tunnels and the town of *Seragnone*, containing 5200 inhabitants, and arrives at *Camerlata*, thence by omnibus to Como, distance two miles.

Como.—Principal hotel, *Stella*. Population, 21,000. Como was formerly a town of some importance. It is surrounded by hills, and defended by double walls. It has four gates, one of which, leading to Milan, is a grand specimen of architecture. It is quite celebrated for its industry and trade. In ancient times it was an extensive manufacturing place, the number of looms exceeding those of Lyons. The scenery around Como is perfectly fascinating, so much so that it is impossible to study, the desire being so great to look out constantly upon its picturesque loveliness. The public buildings are quite numerous; there are 12 church-

on, a lyceum erected by the French, a library of 15,000 volumes, two female seminaries, an ecclesiastical college, a hospital, orphan asylum, cabinet of natural history, botanic gardens, etc. A handsome casino has been added within a few years. Its manufactures are silks, woollen cloths, cotton yarn, and soap. The fine climate of Como entices many visitors. Near the city is the Villa d'Este, now a hotel, formerly the residence of Queen Caroline of England.

The *Duomo* is an imposing building, constructed of white marble, of various styles of architecture. It contains some good paintings, and many of the chapels and altars are exceedingly beautiful. In front of this cathedral are statues of the elder and younger Pliny, erected in 1488. Some authors say both were born here, and some that the elder was born at Verona; but all agree that it is the birthplace of the younger. The elder was born A.D. 23, and was killed at the eruption of Vesuvius in 79. The younger was born A.D. 62, and died in 115. The sculptures on the exterior of the *Duomo*, representing the Flight into Egypt and the Adoration of the Magi, are of exquisite workmanship.

The *Lake of Como*, so beautifully described by Rogers, is situated in the midst of hills, surrounded by ancient and picturesque ruins. The views from every portion of this lovely sheet of water constantly charm the eye. Its borders are covered with villas, belonging to people of wealth and artists. Bulwer has made the name of Lake Como familiar to every one by his elaborate description of it in the play of the *Lady of Lyons*. The Count describes to Pauline his palace in most elaborate language: "A deep vale, shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world, near a clear lake margined by fruits of gold and whispering myrtles; glassing softest skies, cloudless, save with rare and roseate shadows:" there, "A palace lifting to eternal heaven its marbled walls from out a glossy bower of coolest foliage musical with birds." So we might follow up the description; but Nature will prove more lovely and attractive, and those who visit this charming spot will undoubtedly be impressed with all the beauties of scenery which have inspired so many authors.

Should the tourist have a few days or

weeks to spare, we would most decidedly say, spend them at Lake Como. Here you have seclusion and sublimity, luxuriant woods and dazling waters; smiling white villas, surrounded by perfumed citron groves and orange-trees; the horizon on one side dotted with the loftiest Alpine peaks, while on the other it is blended with Italia's richest plains; and when the distant landscapes are hidden from the view, and we near approach the shores of this dazling lake, the lower hills, clothed to their summits in richest vegetation, fill up the scene:

"Sublime, but neither blank nor bare
Nor misty are the mountains there—
Softly sublime—profusely fair;
Up to their summits clothed in green,
And fruitful as the vales between,
They lightly rise,
And scale the skies,
And groves and gardens still abound;
Far where no shoot
Could ever take root,
The peaks are shelved and terraced round.
Northward appear in mingled growth
The mulberry and maize; above
The twisted vine extends to both
The leafy shade they love.
Looks out the white walled cottage here,
The lovely chapel rises near,
Far down the foot must reach to reach
The lovely lake and bounding beach;
White chalets group, and olive gray
Linger the steep and winding way."

The Lake of Como is thirty-five miles long, and averages two and a half broad. There are two lines of steamers which run the whole length of the lake, and the opposition between them was so great in 1870 that they almost paid the tourist to patronize them. The fare is a mere trifle, but, changing as it does, it is impossible to give it with exactness. Travelers who have little time to spare on Lake Como can leave Milan at 10.50 A.M., go to Cadetubio and spend the night at the *Grande Brattage*; thence by steamer to Menaggio; thence by diligence, in two hours, to Perleza, in time for the 1.15 P.M. steamer for Lugano, making the ascent of *Monte S. Salvatore*.

From Lugano, diligence in 2 h. 30 m. to Luino; steamer from Luino to the Borromean Islands; thence to Arona in 1 hour, and Arona to Milan in 2 h. 35 m.

Steamers leave Como for Caltico five times each day. Time, 3 h. 30 m.; fare, 4 fr. Fare to Bellagio, 2 fr. 55 c.

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LAKES

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Naturally there are many lovely spots on the Italian lakes which might be recommended; but if travelers wish to spend some weeks instead of days in the midst of luxuriant gardens, flowers, and vineyards, with the loveliest views, we would say emphatically, *Bellaggio*, *Cadenabbia*, and *Villa d'Este*, on Lake Como; *Lugano*, on Lake Lugano; and at *Stresa* and *Pallanza*, on Lake Maggiore.

On the western bank, starting from Como, the *Villa Reimondi* is passed.

Farther on the western side is *Villa d'Este*, formerly the residence of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV. of England. Hotel, *Grand Hôtel Villa d'Este*, a magnificent new house, one of the finest in Europe, situated in one of the most beautiful spots on Lake Como, but half an hour from Como itself; admirably managed by M. Giannella.

On the opposite shore is *Villa Trubetzkoi*, the property of a Russian prince of that name.

Next on the eastern side is *Villa Tagliani*, formerly the property of the celebrated danseuse; now belonging to her son-in-law, Prince Trubetzkoi.

Passing numerous places of more or less importance, *Cadenabbia* is reached. *Hôtel Bellevue*, a new house, elegantly furnished, well conducted, and beautifully situated on one of the finest positions on the lake.

Close to the landing is the *Villa Carlotta*, the property of the Duke of Sachsen-Meiningen, widower of the Princess Charlotte of Prussia. The marble saloon is ornamented with Thorwaldsen's *Triumph of Alexander*, which cost \$80,000; it contains a *Cupid*, *Venus*, *Paris*, *Magdalena*, *Psyche*, and *Palamedes*—all by Canova. In the billiard-room there is a chimney-piece with a frieze by Thorwaldsen. There are several fine modern pictures.

The villa is freely shown to visitors; a small fee is expected.

A walk should be taken to the church of *Madonna de S. Martino*, on a height above the town—one and a half hours; the plateau commands a beautiful view.

There is also a long excursion to *Monte Crocione*, which commands a magnificent view of Mt. Blanc, Mt. Rosa, and the Bernese Alps, with all the Italian lakes. Time occupied, 12 hours; guide, 5 fr.

Immediately opposite *Cadenabbia* is the

town of *Bellaggio*; row-boat, 3 fr.; steamer crosses several times each day.

Bellagio. — Hotels, *Grande Bretagne*, *Grand Hôtel*, and *Villa Serbelloni*. The *Grande Bretagne* and *Villa Serbelloni* belong to the Messrs. Mella, long known as among the best hotel-keepers in Europe. The *Grande Bretagne* is the longest house in Italy, and is conducted in an elegant and sumptuous manner by M. Mella. Baths, carriages, boats, and every accommodation for excursion. *Grand Hôtel Bellagio* is one of the finest houses in Europe, containing 220 rooms and salons, commanding a full view of all three lakes, and surrounded by a splendid park and garden. Hot, cold, and shower baths; carriages and boats belonging to the establishment; English divine service; and a most superbly laid out ground-floor and terraces. M. Bratschkoff, the manager, has long been known for his efficiency and courtesy.

On the summit of the promontory which separates the two arms of the lake stands the *Hôtel Villa Serbelloni*, admirably managed, which the traveler of leisure will find hard to leave when once comfortably seated.

Visit the *Villa Melzi* and *Villa Giustiniani*. In the *Villa Melzi* are numerous works by Canova. See the busts in the vestibule. Notice in the saloon dedicated to Napoleon I. a splendid portrait of the emperor in the costume of President of the Italian Republic. Examine the chapel in the garden. A fee should be given to the custodian as well as to the gardener.

Monte S. Primo is often ascended from *Bellaggio*; the view is most extended and lovely. The base can be reached on horseback; the ascent will occupy five hours.

There are numerous other towns on the way to *Colico*: *Verona*, *Albino*, *Roate*, on the eastern side, near which is the *Pizzo Latta*, a fall of nearly one thousand feet high; but during the summer, or during very dry weather, there is very little water. There are marble quarries here.

Nearly opposite is the town of *Menaggio*. Hotels, *Crown* and *Victoria*; the last is to be avoided.

Ronessio, on the same side. There are some fine ruins here of the 18th century.

On the eastern side, *Bellano*, with extensive iron-works. Above this, *Dreio*; then

Colico, whence diligences are taken to cross the Splügen Pass; see Route 47, *Switzerland*, vol. iii. Also across the Bernina Pass; see *Switzerland*, Route 54. To St. Moritz and the Engadine, see Route 56, *Switzerland*, vol. iii.

Colico (Hôtel Piazza Garibaldi), a village situated at the foot of Mount Legnone.

Chiavenna (Hôtel Couradi) was once a flourishing town in possession of the Dukes of Milan, and the ruins of former residences and palaces of the nobles are still to be seen. The Church of San Lorenzo, the Baptistery, and the charnel-houses, in which skulls and bones are curiously arranged, may be visited by travelers. About four miles from Chiavenna is the Fall of Gardona, which is worth a visit. The road from Chiavenna to the Lake of Riva is rather disagreeable, and the scenery is very uninteresting. Riva is situated at the north extremity of the lake.

Campo Dolcino is but a miserable village, consisting of a few detached groups of houses. The Lira valley, through which the road now passes, presents a scene of desolation, occasionally modified by chestnut-trees, which hide, in a measure, the barrenness of the rocks which surround them.

For the Splügen Pass, Coire, and to Zurich, see Route 47, *Switzerland*, vol. iii.

From Cadenabbia to Lugano, in Switzerland, and Lake Maggiore, see Route 84. There is a new road, completed in 1873, passing Porezza.

ROUTE No. 203.

Lake Como to Lake Maggiore, via Lake Lugano. There is a good new road from Cadenabbia to Lugano.

Diligences from Camerlata to Lugano in 3 h. 30 m.

A large portion of this route, being in Swiss territory, will be found described in Route No. 84, vol. iii., *Switzerland*. See map of Italian lakes.

Lugano is most charmingly situated on

the borders of the lake of the same name. Its population amounts to nearly 8000, all of whom speak the Italian language. *Hôtels*, *Beau Séjour* and *De Parc*. Lugano divides with Bellinzona and Locarno the honor of being the seat of government of the canton of Tessin. The beautiful country surrounding Lugano, and its healthy climate, offer great inducements to the traveler to make a lengthened stay. The Villa *Torricella*, five miles south of the town, contains an elegant little temple, including a bust of "the Father of his Country." The owner of this villa made a large fortune in the United States.

Fail not to make an excursion to the little chapel on the summit of *Mont S. Salvatore* before leaving Lugano. It is almost surrounded by the winding of the lake, and the glorious views from its summit are the choicest pictures in Italy.

From Lugano to *Luino*, diligences daily in 2 hrs. 30 min.; fare, 3 frs. 60 c.; carriage, two horses, 20 frs.

Steamers from *Luino*, where the *Hôtel du Simplon* is nicely situated on the lake to the right of the steamboat landing, and finely managed. The diligences, taking different directions, stop here for passengers. The Borromean Islands are the principal objects of attraction, and comprise *Isola Bella*, *Isola Superiore*, *Isola Madre*, and *Isola S. Giovanni*. The steamer-terminus at *Isola Bella*, the most lovely of the group; it is the property of the Count Borromeo, who resides here a part of every year in his magnificent palace. An ancestor of the present count, *Vittorio Borromeo*, in 1690, built the present palace, and converted a naked rock into the present paradise. It certainly looks like a fairy creation. The garden is elevated 100 feet above the lake by a series of terraces, not in number. These terraces are adorned with statues, obelisks, trees, and vases. Here, in sight of the Alpine snows, bloom all the tropical flowers and plants; the orange, the lemon, the pomegranate, and the cactus, all thrive equally well. Of course the terraces are covered over in winter and warmed by stoves, but in summer the creation is most enchanting. The camphor and laurel trees flourish here in perfection; the very air is fragrant with orange-flowers and rose-buds, and the clear lake is "scented by fruits of gold and whispering

myrtles." Fail not to visit the palace; it is freely shown to strangers. A fee of 50 centimes to the custodian, also to the gardener, is expected from each person. There is a hotel adjoining the château.

Opposite these islands is situated *Palanza*, the principal town in the district. For further description, see Route 84, Lucerne to Cadanabbia, Switzerland, Vol. III., page 1106.

Bruno is situated on the same side of the lake, between Pallanza and Strada. *Hôtel Zanoli*, a first-class house, beautifully situated in one of the finest spots on the lake, facing the Borromean Isles. Arrangements are made for a long stay; well conducted by Mr. Zanoli, proprietor. Make the ascent of *Monte Montarone*, which stands between Lake Maggiore and Lake Orta. The view from the summit is not surpassed even by that from the Rigi. Donkey to make the ascent, 4 frs.

Directly opposite the islands is *Strada*.

Then *Belgirate*.—*Hôtel et Pension Belgirate*, beautifully situated in one of the most charming spots on the lake; it is entirely new, and offers to English and Americans a most delightful stay, with every comfort. The charges are moderate, and arrangements are made by the week. The steamboats stop in front of the hotel.

Steamers pass up and down the lake several times each day, stopping at *Casale*, *Canera*, *Isola*, and *Luino*, where diligences leave daily for Varese.

Trains leave Arona several times each day for Milan, and diligences daily from Magadino across the *St. Gotthard Pass* to Zurich; see Route 84, Switzerland, vol. III. Also by the *Bernardino Pass* to Colere; see Route 57, Switzerland, vol. III.

From Strada an excursion should be made to *Orta* and *Varelo*, returning to Arona; this will occupy three days, and will well repay the tourist. The distance to Orta is seven hours, Orta to Varelo five hours, and Varelo to Arona six hours.

Varelo (*Hôtel Italia*) is the centre of numerous excursions, chief among which is that to *Sacro Monte*, a little over one hour's walk over a path finely shaded with lovely trees. This place is the object of many pilgrimages; it consists of a church, fountains, and forty-six chapels, containing representations in the life of the Saviour. It was founded by a Milanese nobleman,

with the sanction of Innocent VIII., and is greatly revered by Italians. The whole is buried among beautiful trees.

Omalibuses twice a day from Varallo to Novara.

For description of Novara, see Route No. 204.

ROUTE No. 204.

Milan to Turin, via Novara. Time, 3 h. 40 m.; fare, first class, 16 fr. 95 c.; second class, 11 fr. 95 c. (To obtain a good view of the Alps, take seats on the right-hand side of the carriages.)

Forty minutes from Milan the station *Magenta* is reached, near which a monument was erected in 1862 to Napoleon III., in memory of the victory gained by the French and Italians over the Austrians, June 4, 1859, causing the latter to evacuate Lombardy. Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, received from Napoleon the title of Duke of Magenta for his distinguished services on the field of battle. A small chapel has been erected on the field, near which is a charnel-house for the remains of the fallen.

Novara.—*Hotels, Albergo d'Italia* and *Rail Restaurant*. Population, 80,100. Novara is situated upon rising ground above the plain of Terdoppia, and was formerly surrounded by fortifications which had witnessed many an attack, but they have now mostly passed away. Monte Rosa is seen to great advantage from this point; the plain around is highly cultivated, but, owing to the marshy soil, the neighborhood is unhealthy.

It was to the south of this town, almost in its suburbs, that occurred on the 23d of March, 1849, the sanguinary action between the Austrians and Piedmontese, which terminated in the defeat of the latter, and the abdication of the brave and chivalrous Carlo Alberto. That unfortunate sovereign, pressed by the democratic party at Turin, denounced the armistice

into which he had entered in August of the preceding year, after his unsuccessful campaign of the Adige and the Mincio, and prepared to invade the Austrian territory by crossing the Ticino on the 21st of March. On the same day the veteran Radetsky invaded the Piedmontese territory by crossing the same river at Pavia with a well-equipped army of 60,000 men in four divisions. Without losing a moment, his advanced guard was put into motion in the direction of the head-quarters of the Piedmontese army, then lying between Novara and Trecate. After a hard-fought action at Montara on the 21st, in which the Piedmontese were worsted, the Austrians advanced upon Novara, where both armies were engaged on the 22d—the Austrians under Radetsky, the Piedmontese commanded by the Polish general Chervinski, under the king in person. The site of the battle is a little south of the town, in the space separating the Agogna and Terdoppia streams. The heat of the action was between Olengo and the chapel of La Bicocca, about one mile south of Novara, on the road to Mortara. The Piedmontese performed prodigies of valor, led on by Carlo Alberto and his sons, the Dukes of Savoy (the present king) and Genoa. The conflict lasted during the whole day, and at its close the Piedmontese retired through the town, committing some acts of pillage and disorder. On the 26th of March an armistice was signed, in which Radetsky showed much generosity as a victor, the whole campaign, from the crossing of the Po at Pavia, having only lasted five days.

The principal buildings of Novara are the Cathedral, the Dominican church, the church of St. Gaudenzio, etc.

The Duomo is a fine edifice, although both exterior and interior have been greatly damaged. The high-altar is a splendid piece of workmanship. The pavement, composed of black and white mosaic, was laid in the Roman manner in the ninth century. The figures of birds in the medallions represent their subjects in an interesting manner, as follows: the Pelican, emblematical of the love of our Saviour; the Phoenix, of the resurrection; the Stork, of filial piety, etc. There are many other relics in this Duomo which will interest the traveler. Church of *San Pietro al Ro-*

ario is celebrated for being the spot where the sentence was passed upon Frati Delcino in 1807. He and Margaret, the beautiful nun whom he abducted from her convent, were burned alive March 23, 1807. The Basilica of *San Gaudenzio* was erected to commemorate the name of the patron saint and first bishop of Novara. One of the chapels contains a superior work of Gaudenzio Ferrari, consisting of six apartments. The subject is the Nativity, with Madonna and Child, and saints with attending angel. A lofty bell-tower is attached to this church, which is visible for a long distance, and forms quite an attractive and conspicuous object.

Novara has a number of public buildings, many convents, several hospitals and colleges, a theatre, and a government bank. The manufactures are chiefly silk, linen fabrics, and leather. There is a branch line from Novara to Gossano in 1 h. 15 m. The Turin and Milan line is here crossed by that from Genoa to Arona.

Vercelli (hotel, *The As*), an episcopal residence, containing 28,100 inhabitants. But little of importance is to be seen. The Cathedral contains some pictures and MSS. The church of *San Cristoforo* possesses some good paintings by Lanini and Ferrari. In the market-place may be seen a statue of Cavour.

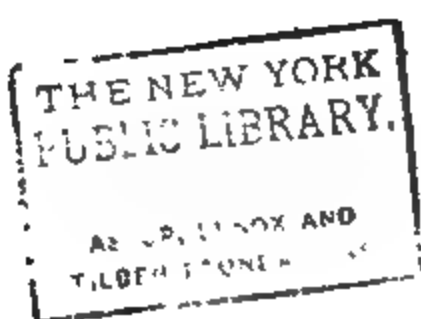
Santhia station. Branch line in 1 hour to Biella, a commercial town containing a fine Cathedral, eight miles from which is the celebrated pilgrimage church of the *Madonna d'Orona*.

Chivasso station is then passed, and

Turin is reached. Hotels: *Grand Hôtel de l'Europe*, opposite the king's palace, one of the best in Europe, newly and magnificently furnished. The *Grand Hôtel de la Ligurie* is situated in Bodoni Square and Charlevalbert Street. It is an elegant large first-class hotel, opened January, 1875. Built expressly for the accommodation of families, it contains all the latest improvements. Situated in the most central and beautiful part of the city, it is completely isolated in the middle of a beautiful large square, with a fine exposure to the south. Specially commendable

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for wide and elegantly furnished suites of apartments for families. Large reading, conversation, and smoking rooms, with best foreign newspapers and guide-books. Highly recommended. *Grand Hôtel de Turin*, a first-class house, situated opposite the station; finely conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Kraft. *Grand Hôtel Fodor*, also delightfully situated, and containing all the comforts of a house. *Hôtel Tremblay*, a large first-class house on the Via Roma, No. 20; well conducted by Mr. Baglione. Turin contains 214,000 inhabitants (1877). It was made a military station by Julius Cæsar on the invasion of Gaul.

Turin is situated between the Dora Riparia and the Po, just beyond the junction of these two rivers; it is of an oval shape, four miles in circuit; it is now an unfortified town, situated in a well-watered plain, richly cultivated, approached by four roads lined with forest trees. The city makes but little show at a distance, in consequence of being built on a flat; there are not many domes and towers, nor are they lofty, and on looking down upon the city from the surrounding hills, the red tile roofs give it a dingy and unpleasant appearance; however, its clean streets, fine hotels, and the regularity of its formation cause it to be much admired. There is not a mean-looking house in the city, and even the residences of the poorer classes are almost palaces.

"Turin forms a perfect contrast with all the cities we have been accustomed to see in Italy; it is new, fresh, and regular, instead of antique and in decay; and the buildings all alike are collectively magnificent, if not quite so in detail, the material being only brick coated over in imitation of stone. A profusion of running water keeps the fine wide pavement clean. All round the town, ancient trees, of luxuriant growth, oppose their impenetrable shade to the intolerable heat of the sun. The views of the Alps are magnificent."

"Who first beholds these everlasting clouds,
Seed-time and harvest, morning, noon, and night,

Still where they were, steadfast, immovable;
Who first beholds the Alps, that mighty chain
Of mountains stretching on from east to west,
So massive, yet so shadowy, so ethereal,
As to belong rather to heaven than earth,
But instantly resolves into his soul

A sense, a feeling that he loses not,
A something that informs him 'tis a moment
Whence he may date henceforward and here-
after.

"To me they crossed the barriers of a world,
Saying thus far, no farther! and as if
The level plain I traveled steadily,
Hearing them more and more day after day,
My wandering thoughts my only company,
And they before me still, oft as I looked
A strange delight, mingled with fear, came
Of or me,
A wonder at at things I had not heard of;
Oft as I looked I felt as though it were
For me the first time."

The climate of Turin is changeable, and, at most times, disagreeable. A lovely range of hills, called the *Collina di Torino*, rises beyond the Po to the height of 1000 feet; many beautiful villas, with gardens attached, are situated upon the summit. The architecture of the city is attributed to two celebrated persons, Guarini, employed by Carlo Emanuele II., and Juvara, by Vittorio Amadeo II.

The *Duomo*.—This is the oldest of the sacred buildings of Turin, founded originally about the year 882 by Agilulph, king of the Lombards. It has been much admired for its appearance; the interior has recently been decorated with frescoes, among which is a copy of the *Comacina* of Da Vinci. The most remarkable of the few monuments in the Cathedral is that of Claudio Sessanel, archbishop of Turin. In the chapel of Santo Spirito is preserved the winding-sheet of our Saviour. This Cathedral was formerly one of the wealthiest churches in Italy, possessing as it did immensely valuable treasures in the way of vases, images, candlesticks, &c. The greater part of them, however, have been sold to pay for the erection of the bridge across the Po in this city, and to improve the *Tallierie* at Paris, and building the *Roe de Rivolt*. In the *sanctuary* is a statue of the Virgin under a silver-gilt canopy. On the 8th of September a procession takes place in honor of the nativity of the Virgin, also to commemorate the deliverance of the city from the French; the illuminations at the time of these processions are very beautiful.

The *Chapel of Santo Spirito* is one of the best efforts of Guarini. In the capitals of the columns the crown of thorns is exquisitely interwoven with the scanthus leaves. The altar is of black marble, and

the shrine which is placed upon it is of gold, silver, and precious stones; suspended from either side are four silver lamps, presented by the late queen; the pavement is beautifully inlaid with bronze stars. Monuments to four of the most illustrious members of the house of Savoy have been placed around the sanctuary by the late king, Charles Albert. Here also is a sitting statue of the late queen, Marie Adelaide.

Church of La Consolata is located opposite to the handsome column of granite upon which is placed a statue of the Virgin of the Consolation after the cessation of the cholera.

Church of del Corpus Domini, designed by Count Alberti, is one of the grandest and richest in Turin. In this church are three paintings representing a miracle which occurred in 1653, namely, the recovery of a piece of sacramental plate which contained the blessed wafer. It was stolen by a soldier during the pillage of Exilles. While passing the church door, the vase fell from the back of the ass which was carrying it to the ground, and it was entirely destroyed. The wafer ascended into the air, and, surrounded with rays of most brilliant light, remained suspended until it was taken possession of by the bishop, who came out to receive it.

The *Palazzo Reale* is located in the centre of the city, in the *Piazza di Castello*, a large, elegant square, in the centre of which is the former palace of the dukes of Savoy. The architecture of the royal palace is not particularly attractive, but the apartments are large and richly adorned. There are many paintings by artists of the Flemish school and others, including Titian, Guercino, Albani, and Murillo. There is also a fine equestrian statue of Amadeus I. The gardens attached to the palace are open daily to the public from 11 to 5 in summer, and are a fashionable resort. The gates which separate the palace from the Piazza are very magnificent—the statues of Castor and Pollux were designed by Sangiorgio. In the private library of the king, which is very extensive, are 40,000 printed volumes and 200 MSS., some of which are very curious.

Palazzo Madama is the ancient castle situated in the centre of the Piazza Castello. It was so called after the mother of

Amadeus II. Here the Senate sat until 1865. In front of the palace stands a monument to the Sardinian army: it is of white marble, and was erected by the Milanese in 1860.

Armoria Regia, adjoining the royal palace, is one of the chief attractions of Turin. Open daily by tickets from the secretary of the Armory, obtained from 11 to 5; fee, 1 fr. It has been carefully arranged by Count Seynelli d'Aix. The contributions have been very numerous from private individuals and public institutions. There are many valuable relics: among them is the cuirass worn by Prince Eugene at the battle of Turin, when the French were defeated; full suit of Duke Emanuele Filiberto, worn at the battle of St. Quentin; cuirass worn by Carlo Emanuele III. at the battle of Guastalla; staff of Alfonso di Ferrari; two beautifully ornamented suits which belonged to Antonio Martonings of Braccia; also shields, targets, helmets, and some delicate stilettes, which were carried by the Italian ladies; a crescent attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, and a splendid illustration of the Labors of Hercules. The collection of fire-arms as specimens of art will be found interesting.

Near the Piazza Carignano is the *Palazzo dell' Accademia delle Scienze*, containing the Picture-Gallery and Museum of Antiquities and Natural History, open daily from 9 to 4.

The *Royal Gallery of Paintings* contains a fine collection; in fifteen rooms over 500 paintings; catalogue, 1½ fr. Among the most valuable is the *Madonna della Tenda*, on wood, by Raphael. It is of great beauty, and has been purchased by a great number of persons, the last purchaser having given 75,000 fr. for it; *Pharaoh's daughter finding Moses*, by Paul Veronese, into which painting he has introduced his own portrait; *Mary Magdalene washing the feet of our Saviour at the table of the Pharisee*; allegorical painting of the four elements, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water; *Holy Family*, by Vandyke. The paintings of the Battles, by Hogenburgh, are exceedingly interesting.

Museum of Antiquities.—This collection has acquired much importance by the addition of the *Museo Egizio*. There are many interesting relics which should be carefully examined. The statues, bronzes,

etc., possess great merit; also the Etruscan vases and medals, which are very various and valuable.

The *Museum of Natural History* possesses a mineralogical collection which is very fine, and will be highly appreciated by persons who are interested and familiar with such specimens. The zoological department has been much increased and improved during the past few years, under the care of Professor di Filippi. There is a large collection of birds from Piedmont.

The *Università Reale* is a magnificent building, and possesses many relics and inscriptions worthy of examination. It is a flourishing institution, employing 80 professors, and which, with the University of Genoa, forms the two educational establishments of the monarchy. The library contains 120,000 printed volumes and a vast collection of MSS. The University was founded in 1406, and has five faculties, consisting of theology, law, medicine, surgery, and the arts. It is usually attended by 1200 students.

The *Piazza di San Carlo*.—This is the principal and finest square in Turin. In it is located the statue of Emanuele Filiberto, presented to the city by King Carlo Alberto. The subjects represented are the Battle of St. Quentin and the Treaty of Chateau Cambresis. It was designed in the ablest manner by Baron Marochetti.

The *Piazza Savoja* is remarkable on account of the fine granite obelisk being located in its centre to commemorate historical events. It was erected in 1858.

The *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele*, located at the extremity of the Contrada del Po. It is vast in size, and regular, and commands a fine view of the Po. At the east end is the bridge which connects the Piazza with the opposite side of the river, and terminates in front of the church of *La Gran Madre di Dio*. The bridge was erected by the French in 1810, and completed by Vittorio Emanuele II.

Piazza Cavour.—A magnificent monument was erected in this place, and unveiled in presence of the king, November, 1878, to Italy's greatest statesman, Cavour. On a pedestal of red granite stands a white marble statue of Cavour, with the figure of Italy clasping his knees, and presenting him with a crown of laurels. Around the pedestal are eight marble figures, and on its

sides are bas-reliefs of the Lion of St. Mark, and Romulus and Remus suckled by the She-Wolf. Below these is represented the council where it was decided that Italy should become the ally of France and England in the war with Russia. On the opposite side is represented the meeting of Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel after the battle of Solferino.

The *Palaces of Turin* are not particularly remarkable. The *Palazzo Carignano* is associated with many historical incidents; here the Constitution was proclaimed in 1831. In front of the palace stands a marble statue of the philosopher Gioberti, by Albizzati.

In the *Piazza Carlo Alberto* is a bronze monument of King Charles Albert, by Moretti. It was cast in London.

The *Arms* contains a museum of artillery. Shown only to strangers by special permission from the war minister.

Theatres.—There are many theatres in Turin; the most important, however, is the *Teatro Regio*, designed by Count Albert, who was a native of Rome, and educated a lawyer; his preference, however, was for architecture, which caused him to reverse the names of these celebrated in the art, such as Michael Angelo, and others. He was employed by Carlo Emanuele II. upon this theatre, which proved his fortune, as he was afterward appointed court architect, and became the recipient of numerous favors. He was esteemed the best architect of his time.

The *Charitable Institutions* of Turin are quite numerous. The most interesting is the *Istituto della Roccia*, originally founded by Rocco Govona for the benefit of those persons who desire to earn their own living. There is also a *Magdalene Institution*, founded by the Baroness Barol.

Above the iron bridge on the left bank of the Po is situated the *Public Garden*. It contains a botanical garden, and is a favorite promenade for the citizens.

On the right bank of the river stands the handsome church of *Gran Madre di Dio*, built in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. It was erected in 1818, to commemorate the return of Victor Emmanuel I. The columns are of solid granite. Contiguous is the *Villa della Regina*, a school for the daughters of Italian officers who have fallen in battle.

The *Campo Santo* is situated on the road to Chivasso, but contains few monuments of note.

In *Piazza Solferino* a fine monument of the Duke of Genoa was unveiled by his brother, the late king, in June, 1877.

Carriages, by the course, 1 fr.; at night, 1 fr. 20 c.; per hour, 1 fr. 50 c.; two-horse carriages, 2 fr. per hour.

The restaurant *Cambio* is the best.

The manufactures are principally silk goods. The printing business is carried on extensively.

At a distance of about five miles from Turin is situated the magnificent church of *La Superga*, erected according to a vow made by Victor Amadeus (Duke of Savoy) in honor of the Virgin, and as a testimony of gratitude to the God of Battles for having given him a victory over the enemy. It was on this spot that he and Prince Eugene met to concert their plans for the attack of the French and the deliverance of the city in 1706. The fine, stately appearance of this edifice is greatly increased by its beautiful columns of different-colored marble. The altars are decorated with fine sculpture instead of paintings; the pavement is of variegated marble, and every other portion of the building is equally elegant. From the cupola, into which every person should ascend, a glorious view is obtained of the surrounding country. This church is the resting-place of the Prince of Savoy; Carlo Alberto was interred here in 1849.

A fine excursion may be made from Turin to Nice, or vice versa, via the *Col di Tenda*, in 24 or 25 hours; by rail to Cuneo in 2 h. 30 m., fare 9 fr. 60 c.; thence to Nice by *Messageries* in 22 hours; through fare, 33 fr. Near the town of *Racconigi* there is a royal chateau, once a favorite retreat of Carlo Alberto, father of Victor Emmanuel. At Carmagnola there is a railroad which branches off to meet the Nice and Genoa line at Savona. Carmagnola was the birthplace of the celebrated Italian general Francesco Bussone, originally a swineherd. He conquered the greater part of Lombardy, was made commander-in-chief of the Venetian army, but was afterward beheaded by an order from the Council of Ten. At *Sassello* there is a branch railway to *Sabrazo* and Cuneo, the terminus of the railway. This

was formerly a fortified town, but was dismantled after the battle of Marengo. For three or four months during winter the pass is crossed with sledges. Rail from Turin to Genoa in 4 h. 25 m.

ROUTE No. 305.

Turin to Aosta, via Ivrea (*Pass of St. Bernard*). Time, 12 hours; fare, 14 fr. By railway to Ivrea in 4 hours; diligences to Aosta in 9 hours.

Chivasso. See Route No. 304.

Ivrea (hotel, *Europe*) contains 10,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of the province of the same name. It contains a *Cathedral*, lately restored. It is a place of great antiquity, being the *Eporedia* of the Romans, and inhabited by that nation as a fortress 100 years B.C., in order to command the passes of the Great and Little St. Bernard. Ivrea is an episcopal see, and is commanded by an ancient castle, now a prison.

Passing on the right the castle of *Montalto*, and the villages of *Sellino-Vittorio* and *Carema*,

Post St. Martin is reached. A short distance above is a Roman bridge, which crosses the *Lyssach*; there is here, also, a ruined castle, which adds to the natural beauties of the landscape. The road ascends through a narrow defile and reaches *Fort Bard*, standing on a mass of rock 1000 feet high, and completely commanding the pass; in 1800 the Austrians here kept the French army in check for over two weeks after its passage over the St. Bernard. A field-piece, however, was conveyed to the top of *Monte Alberedo*, which commands the fort, and a passage was forced.

Verres is handsomely situated at the entrance to the *Valley of Challant*. Hotel, *Couronne*.

The road leads past the ruins of the ancient castle of *St. Germain* and through the Roman rock-hewn defile of *Montjoux*, past

the village of the same name, and enters into the picturesque valley of Aosta. Passing the bathing establishments and mineral springs of *St. Vincent* (hotel, *Lion d'Or*) and *Châtillon* (*Hôtel de Londres*), a rather handsome town and the capital of the district, the town of

Aosta is reached. *Hôtel du Mont Blanc*.

For description of the town and of the Pass of St. Bernard, see Route No. 4, vol. iii., *Switzerland*.

ROUTE No. 206.

Turin to Nice, via Cuneo and the Col di Tenda. For description of the Route, see "Excursion from Turin," Route No. 204.

ROUTE No. 207.

Arona to Genoa, via Alessandria. Time, 5 hours; fare, first class, 19 fr. 65 c.; second class, 18 fr. 75 c.

Arona, described in Route No. 203.

Novara, described in Route No. 204.

[From station *Mortara* to Milan there is a new line, more direct from Genoa to Milan than via Novara and Magenta. Time, 5 hours; passing *Vigevano*, situated on the Ticino, containing 15,500 inhabitants, and of considerable importance in the silk trade.]

Crossing the Po by a bridge of twenty-one arches, *Valenza* station is reached, whence there is a line to *Vercelli*.

Alessandria (Alexandria)—hotels, *De l'Univers*, *Europa*, and *Aquila*—contains a population of 57,250, and is the most

remarkable monument of the Lombard League, situated between the Tanaro and Bormida. It has been strongly fortified by the sovereigns of the house of Savoy. The most prominent and interesting feature of the city is the citadel, built in 1728. In the centre of the fortress, which is immensely large, are a parish church, extensive armories, and barracks. The *Duomo*.—The principal work of art in this building is the colossal statue of St. Joseph of Parodi. Of the palaces, the finest specimen is the *Palazzo Ghisino*, built by Count Alfieri, now belonging to the king.

There are but few attractions in Alessandria. In April and October two large business fairs are held here, and goods are arranged and sold in a kind of bazar erected for this purpose. It is both expensive and inconvenient to stop in the city while these fairs are going on. Alessandria was founded in the 12th century. It has always been considered one of the bulwarks of Italy on the side of France. The principal manufactures are silk, cloth, and linen. Churches are numerous; there are also hospitals, a town house, gymnasium, theatre, public library, etc. A line connects Alessandria with Savona, via *Acqui*, the *Aque Stipitales* of the Romans, an episcopal town of 9000 inhabitants. Its mineral waters are quite celebrated.

The battle-field of Marengo lies a little east of the town. This was one of Napoleon's hardest-fought battles. Abbott, in his *Life of Napoleon*, describes this action:

"Before daybreak on the morning of the 14th of June, Melas, the Austrian general, having accumulated 40,000 men, including 7000 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, made an impetuous assault upon the French, but 20,000 in number, drawn up upon the plain of Marengo. Desaix, with a reserve of 6000 men, was at such a distance, nearly 30 miles, from Marengo that he could not possibly be recalled before the close of the day. The danger was frightful that the French would be entirely cut to pieces before any succor could arrive. But the quick ear of Desaix caught the sound of the heavy cannonade as it came booming over the plain like distant thunder. He sprang from his couch and listened. The heavy and uninterrupted roar proclaimed a pitched battle, and he was alarmed for his beloved chief. Immediately he roused

his troops, and they started upon the rush to succor their comrades. Napoleon dispatched courier after courier to hurry the division along, while his troops stood firm through terrific hours as their ranks were plowed by the murderous discharges of their foes. At last the destruction was too awful for mortal man to endure. Many divisions of the army broke and fled, crying, 'All is lost save himself who can.'

"A scene of frightful disorder ensued. The whole plain was covered with fugitives, swept like an inundation before the multitudinous Austrians. Napoleon still held a few squares together, who slowly and sullenly retreated, while 200 pieces of artillery, closely pressing them, poured incessant death into their ranks. Every foot of ground was left encumbered with the dead. It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Melas, exhausted with toil, and assured that he had gained a complete victory, left General Zach to finish the work. He retired to his head-quarters, and immediately dispatched couriers over all Europe to announce the great victory of Marengo. 'Melas is too sanguine,' said an Austrian veteran, who had before encountered Napoleon at Arcola and Rivoli; 'depend upon it, our day's work is not yet done. Napoleon will be yet upon us with his reserve.' Just then the anxious eye of the First Consul espied the solid columns of Desaix entering the plain. Desaix, plunging his spurs into his horse, outstripped all the rest, and galloped into the presence of Napoleon. As he cast a glance over the wild confusion and devastation of the field, he exclaimed hurriedly, 'I see that the battle is lost. I suppose I can do no more for you than to secure your retreat.' 'By no means,' Napoleon replied, with apparently as much composure as if he had been sitting by his own fireside, 'the battle, I trust, is gained. Charge with your column. The disordered troops will rally in your rear.'

"Like a rock, Desaix, with his solid phalanx of 10,000 men, met the on-rolling billow of Austrian victory. At the same time, Napoleon dispatched an order to Kellermann with his cavalry to charge the triumphant column of the Austrians in flank. It was the work of a moment, and the whole aspect of the field was changed. Napoleon rode along the lines of those on the retreat,

exclaiming, 'My friends, we have retreated far enough. It is now our turn to advance. Recollect that I am in the habit of sleeping on the field of battle.'

"The fugitives, reanimated by the arrival of the reserve, immediately rallied in their rear. The double charge in front and flank was instantly made. The Austrians were checked and staggered. A tornado of bullets from Desaix's division swept their ranks. They poured an answering volley into the bosoms of the French. A bullet pierced the heart of Desaix, and he fell, and almost immediately expired. His last words were, 'Tell the First Consul that my only regret in dying is to have perished before having done enough to live in the recollection of posterity.'

"The soldiers, who devotedly loved him, saw his fall, and rushed more madly on to avenge his death. The swollen tide of uproar, confusion, and dismay now turned, and rolled in surging billows in the opposite direction. Hardly one moment now elapsed before the Austrians, flushed with victory, found themselves overwhelmed by defeat. In the midst of this terrific scene, an aid rode up to Napoleon and said, 'Desaix is dead.' But a moment before they were conversing side by side. Napoleon pressed his head convulsively with his hand, and exclaimed mournfully, 'Why is it not permitted me to weep!' Victory at such a price is dear.

"The French now made the walkie ring with shouts of victory. Indescribable dismay filled the Austrian ranks as wildly they rushed before their unrelenting pursuers. Their rout was utter and hopeless. When the sun went down on this field of blood, after twelve hours of the most frightful carnage, a scene was presented horrid enough to appal the heart of a demon. More than 20,000 human beings were strewn upon the ground, the dying and the dead weltering in gore, and in every conceivable form of disfiguration. Horrors, with limbs torn from their bodies, were struggling in convulsive agonies. Fragments of guns and swords, and of military wagons of every description, were strewn around in wild ruin. Frequent piercing cries, which agony extorted from the lacerated victims of war, rose above the general moanings of anguish, which, like wall-



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ings of the storm, fell heavily upon the ear. The shades of night were now descending upon this awful scene of misery. The multitude of the wounded was so great that, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the surgeons, hour after hour of the long night lagged away, while thousands of the wounded and the dying bit the dust in their agony."

Now is situated on an eminence to the right. It is noted for the quality of silk grown in the district. It was the scene of a defeat the French sustained in 1799 by the Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow. General Joubert was killed. The town contains a citadel and 11,500 inhabitants.

Genoa is situated at the head of the gulf of the same name. Hotels: *Grand Hôtel de Gênes, Hôtel d'Italie et Croix de Malte, Hôtel Isotta Brothers, and Hôtel-Victoria*. All these hotels are highly recommended. Avoid the *Four Nations*.

Genoa is a city of great antiquity; it contains a population of 131,100. In the 11th century, after many vicissitudes, she became the capital of an independent republic, and by her extensive commerce and her settlements and dependencies in various parts of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, was greatly distinguished. Rival interests involved the Genoese in a long-continued conflict with the republics of Pisa and Venice; the latter was the most remarkable in the annals of the Middle Ages, occurring between the years 1274 and 1382. The Venetians were defeated at Pola, and, had the Genoese immediately followed up their successes, would have taken Venice, but, by their procrastination, allowed the Venetians sufficient time to recover from the dilemma into which they had been thrown, and were thereby compelled to retire. From that date Venice gained the ascendancy. The government of Genoa was for a long time in a revolutionary state, and contests were constantly arising between the nobility and citizens. It was not until 1754 that it became tranquil. In 1797 the city was taken by the French, but after the downfall of Napoleon was assigned, together with the adjacent territory, to the King of Sardinia by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

The land on which Genoa is built rises to the height of 500 feet, and gives it a grand and imposing appearance, especially from the sea. In the background rise the Apennines, which, during a portion of the year, are covered with snow. The city has been frequently increased in size, and its walls very much enlarged; some traces of the old Roman walls are yet visible. At the end of the 17th century this magnificent city was bombarded, and almost reduced to ashes, by Louis XIV., whom she had offended by selling ammunition to the pirates, and for building ships for the Spanish navy. The Doge and principal senators were sent to Paris to deprecate the vengeance of Louis. The old portion of the city is laid out in narrow, crooked streets, but in the newer portion they are wide and handsome. The climate is pure, and the atmosphere healthy; it is well supplied with water brought from the River Bisagno. Beggars here are few in number, which makes it more agreeable than most Italian cities.

The harbor is well inclosed, and protected by two gigantic moles, the *Molo Vecchio* and *Molo Nuovo*; rising to a height of 354 feet above the level of the sea is the lighthouse, which exhibits a flashing light that revolves, and may be seen nearly 80 miles on a clear night; it should be ascended by those who wish to procure a fine view. On the north side of the harbor is the arsenal, to which has recently been added a dry-dock; here also is a prison for convicts, who are still known by the name of galley-slaves.

The style of architecture in Genoa is very magnificent; some of the gates of entrance to the palaces are 40 feet high; there are not as many remains of ancient splendor as in Venice, but more actual wealth and comfort. The palaces are superior in style to those of Rome; the roofs are frequently flat, and adorned with shrubs and such trees as the orange, lemon, pomegranate, oleander, etc., 24 feet in height, refreshed by fountains which play constantly during the heat of summer.

The Genoese are an extremely industrious people; the females are quite interesting in their appearance, well-proportioned, slight frame, dark hair and eyes, with a countenance brilliant and expressive. Their graceful appearance is in-

creased by the long flowing veil which they wear, fastened in the hair with gold pins, and then falling modestly around their necks and shoulders, showing, at the same time, their pretty faces through the mist of snow-white illusion.

The *Corso* is the celebrated promenade where the young and old, grave and gay, enjoy all the sociability that exists in Genoa, visiting not being at all customary within doors.

The renowned discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, was born at Genoa, or in the suburbs, in 1496: he was the son of a cloth manufacturer in Genoa. It is asserted by some that he was born at Capote, but there is no reason for believing the statement. A monument has been erected to his memory. It is situated near the railway station. At the foot of the statue, which rests on an anchor, the figure of America is kneeling; the whole is composed of white marble. There are four allegorical figures, representing Geography, Religion, Strength, and Wisdom. It was erected in 1892. Columbus was a man of penetrating genius, and constantly ambitious of accomplishing something that would perpetuate his fame, and at the same time gratify his passion of curiosity and love of adventure. He first applied to Genoa, his native place, for assistance to attempt discoveries in the Western seas, but was refused, and regarded as visionary. The same ill success attended him upon application to the courts of Portugal and England. He finally applied to Spain, where he received encouragement from Ferdinand and Isabella in the way of three small ships and 17,000 ducats. He soon discovered the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, which he took possession of. Ferdinand and Isabella were now prevailed upon to fit out a new armament to enable him to make further discoveries; so, the second time, he sailed with a fleet of 17 ships, and discovered the Caribbean islands and Jamaica. In his third voyage he discovered the continent toward that part of South America where Cartagena was afterward built.

CHURCHES.

The *Cathedral of San Lorenzo* was built in the 11th century, in Gothic style, with a singular exterior, being formed of hori-

zontal stripes of white and black marble. It has but one tower, although two were evidently intended originally. Some of the inscriptions in the church give the history of the foundation of the city. The choir and side chapels, which have been modernized, are covered with paintings, gilding, and carving. A fine statue of the Madonna and Child in bronze, a work of the 17th century, by G. P. Bianchi, decorates the high-altar. By far the most beautiful portion of the church is the *Chapel of St. John the Baptist*. Females are prohibited by a law of Pope Innocent VIII. from entering here, except on one day of the year, the saint's death being at the instigation of a woman. The canopy over the altar, covering the sarcophagus, in which are deposited the relics of the Baptist, was erected at the private expense of Filippo Doria in 1602. The relics of the saint, which are contained in an iron-bound chest, are carried in procession on the day of his birth, being placed in the *Cassone di San Giovanni*, a shrine which is carefully preserved in the treasury of the Cathedral. It is composed of silver-gilt, and the scenes represent the history of St. John. There is in the treasury, however, a still more interesting relic, the *Shroud of Turin*, which was taken at Casarea 1101. It is said to be the dish from which Christ ate the Last Supper. It was originally presented to King Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, and afterward preserved in the Temple. At the time the combined armies of Genoa and Pisa captured Casarea, the Genoese took the emerald dish for their share of the booty, and it was brought to Genoa, where it was held in such veneration that twelve nobles were appointed to guard it. It was only exhibited once a year, and then the priest held it by a cord while viewed by the crowd. So valuable was it then considered that the Jews lost the Genoese 4,000,000 francs on it within 85 years. It was borrowed of Italy by Napoleon in 1800, among other relics, and it remained in Paris until 1815. It was broken, however, and was then ascertained to be merely an ancient specimen of glass, which caused the Genoese to lose their belief in the relic, and was a loss of capital of nearly a million dollars.

Church of *S. Annunziata*, second in size to the Cathedral, was erected at the private

expense of the Lomellini family. This is truly a magnificent building, rich in decorations and highly colored frescoes. Over the entrance is the famous Cenacolo of Procaccini. The rich marbles in the interior of this church give it an appearance of great beauty.

Church of St. Ambrogio di Gavi. This is also a monument of private munificence, erected by the Pallavicini family. It is richly decorated in gold and colors. Here are several fine paintings—the Assumption, by Guido, and the Circumcision, by Rubens.

Church of Santa Maria di Carignano, built by the Sauli family at a very great expense. They also erected the bridge leading to it. From the cupola on top of the church, which is easy of ascent, a fine view of Genoa may be obtained.

Church of St. Stefano della Porto is principally noted for a fine altar-piece, representing the martyrdom of the patron saint, the joint work of Raphael and Guido Romano.

Church of San Matteo is an interesting little edifice, and is the burial-place of the Dorias. It has always remained under the patronage of the family, and the interior was very beautifully decorated and reconstructed at the expense of the celebrated Andrea Doria. Many of the tombs and inscriptions are very curious.

Church of San Siro.—This is the most ancient church in Genoa, and the one to which is attached the most important historical associations. It was here, in 1389, that Simone Boccanegra was inaugurated the first Doge of Genoa; and in 1257 Giuglielmo Boccanegra was proclaimed Capitano del Popolo.

PALACES.

There are multitudes of these, and, in this "city of palaces," an attempt at description would be but a fruitless endeavor; they are generally very beautiful, and contribute their share toward sustaining the title with which the city has been endowed, of "La Superba." They are rich in paintings, and are generally thrown open to visitors. The principal and most attractive buildings are situated upon the *Strada Nuova* and *Strada Balbi*.

Palazzo Brignole contains the finest collection of paintings in Genoa; fee, 1 franc.

Catalogues for the use of visitors. The works of Titian, Guido, Paul Veronese, Louis Caracci, Carlo Dolce, Paris Bordone, Vandyke, Rubens, Guercino, Caravaggio, and Giordano are here in abundance. There is also a model of a monument, in bronze and marble, to Columbus, executed at the individual expense of the Marquis Brignoli.

Palazzo Pallavicini possesses the second best collection of paintings in Genoa: they are principally works of the best masters.

Palazzo Doria Torni.—This palace formerly belonged to the Queen-Dowager of Sardinia. It is now occupied by the municipality of Genoa. Among the curiosities is a bust of Columbus, and some of his most interesting MSS. preserved under triple lock and key. There is also a bronze table kept as one of the most remarkable monuments of Genoese history.

The Palazzo Balbi is handsomely decorated, and contains a good collection of paintings on the first floor; fee, 1 franc. A Titian, St. Jerome; a Madonna, by Vasquez; Conversion of St. Paul, by Correggio; a Holy Family, by Guido, also one by Hemling; with numerous others by Rubens, Michael Angelo, Solimena, and Bernadino, and others of nearly equal merit.

Palazzo Ren's, formerly the palace of the Durazzo family, was fitted up in splendid style as a royal residence for Charles Albert in 1842. Shown daily in the absence of the royal family: the apartments are very fine, but most of the valuable pictures have been removed to Turin.

Palazzo Doria.—This, by far the most interesting palace of all, is situated in the centre of a beautiful garden, which extends to the sea, and forms a fine feature in the picturesque scenery of Genoa. The inscription on the exterior of the edifice expresses the stately feelings of Doria, also called "Il Principe," which title he received from Charles V. Many portions of the architecture were designed by Pierina del Vaga, who was received kindly and employed faithfully by Doria, after having been driven from Rome in a poor and sorrowful condition by the calamities which had befallen the Eternal City when stormed by the Imperialists in 1527. The decorations of this palace are extremely beautiful. Among the pictures are portraits of

Andrea Doria and family. In the garden are walks of cypress and orange; also fountains, statues, and vases. A monument was here erected by Doria to "il gran Roldano," a great dog presented to him by Charles V. The Doria family, to whom the palace belongs, generally reside at Rome.

The *Palazzo della Università* contains a library of upward of 40,000 volumes; also a museum of natural history and a meteorological observatory. The University consists of three faculties, Law, Medicine, and Humanities, each of which is governed by a senate composed of twelve directors, by whom the degrees are conferred.

The *Palazzo Ducale*, now converted into government offices, was formerly the residence of the Doges of the republic, who were elected to office for two years. The front of the building is exceedingly attractive, as is also the vestibule, which is supported by 80 columns of white marble.

Bank of St. George, the oldest bank of circulation in Europe. It was founded in 1407, and to it are attached many historical reminiscences. The *Loggia de Sancho*, now used as the Exchange, remains an interesting monument of the former commercial splendor of Genoa.

The *Public Institutions* are quite numerous and of great merit. A deaf-and-dumb institute, very celebrated in Italy, founded by a poor monk in 1801. Three hospitals, the principal of which is the *Aspigo di Poveri*, a fine massive structure, very neat and clean, and covers a great deal of ground; 23,000 persons can be accommodated in this charitable institution. This building contains the finest piece of sculpture in Genoa, a "Dead Christ," by Michael Angelo.

Accademia Ligustica delle Belle Arti.—This academy is resorted to by a large number of pupils. The vestibule contains a collection of mediæval sculptures. The second contains the picture-gallery and sculpture-room, with modern casts. In the same building is the *Public Library*, containing 50,000 volumes.

Theatre.—The *Teatro Carlo Felice* is the principal one, and is next in size to La Scala at Milan and the San Carlo at Naples. In the summer and early in December it is open for the regular drama: in

the spring for operas and ballets; and in the autumn for operas alone.

Situated on an eminence at the north-east end of the town is the *Public Garden*, the favorite promenade of the citizens. It is adorned with a fountain, and the *Caffè d'Italia* is a universal resort. There are military concerts on Sunday afternoons. Cabs, per course, 80 c.; per hour, 1 fr. 50 c.

Genoa is noted for its silver and gold filigree-work, of which visitors are certain to procure a specimen. The best assortment, both in quantity and quality, may be found in the establishment of M. August Horace, "Monsi" in the *Hotel d'Italie*: General Grant on his visit here made his purchases from this establishment.

In Genoa the manufacture of silk velvets and plain silk stuffs, black and colored, are very extensive. They have been celebrated for centuries, and are real specialties, noted for their beauty, solidity, and wear, while the price is much lower than in France. The most celebrated manufacturers of Genoa are the Brothers De Ferrari, 43 Place Campetto, who have greatly improved that industry, and received prize-medals in Genoa, London, New York, Turin, Florence, Dublin, Paris, and Chiavari. They have also lately received the "Crown of the Crown of Italy," and the Medal of Progress at the Vienna Exposition of 1873. No duty on the velvets and silk stuffs of Genoa forwarded in France and England.

An excursion that every one visiting Genoa should make is to the villa of the Marquis Pallavicini. This most lovely of villas is situated about seven miles from the city, and can be reached by rail in thirty minutes. It is necessary to obtain tickets of admission for the number of persons wishing to go to the Palace Pallavicini in Genoa previous to leaving. One of the gardeners acts as guide, and expects 2 fr. fee per person. It requires two hours to see the gardens and park, they are only open from 11 to 5: one must make rather an exact calculation in regard to time. It would require a small volume to describe the beauties and curiosities of the place. The park is planted with immense laurel-trees and India pines, while tropical trees, plants, and flowers of the rarest kind flourish in abundance. Fail not to enter the Grotto of Stalactites, and take passage on board a boat which you will find ready to

receive you on the subterranean lake, and imagine yourself on a mythological excursion. Cascades, temples, Egyptian obelisks, Turkish kiosks, and most lovely views meet your exit. With people of very lively humor the guide sometimes plays pranks by touching springs, when showers of water descend on their devoted heads, and, when attempting to flee from the disaster, full it comes in their faces from another direction. There are beautiful summer-houses of most inviting appearance—but woe to the individual who enters; from every blossom comes a stream of water. Your guide will induce you to take a swing in a handsome iron chair, and immediately you are the centre of a cross-fire of waters coming from every direction. A magnificent hotel has been lately erected here—the *Grand Hôtel Pegli*, where travelers will find it to their advantage to make a prolonged stay.

There are steamers daily to Leghorn in 9 hours; fare, 82 fr. 60 c. To Marseilles daily in 20 hours; fare, 76 fr.; fee for embarkation 1 fr.

Genoa to Paris. Time, 25 hours, via Mt. Cenis; fare, first class, 120 fr.

Genoa to Pisa. Time, 5 hours; fare, first class, 17 fr. 65 c.; second class, 13 fr. 20 c.

Genoa to Nice. Time, 6 h. 40 m.; fare, first class, 21 fr. 5 c.; second class, 14 fr. 90 c.

Genoa to Milan. Time, 5 hours; fare, first class, 18 fr. 65 c.; second class, 13 fr. 40 c.

ROUTE No. 208.

Milan to Genoa, via Pavia. Time, 4 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 17 fr. 25 c.; second class, 12 fr. 75 c.

As the principal object of this route is to visit the celebrated *Certosa of Pavia*, perhaps a day would be better spent in making an excursion from Milan and return. A day will be well spent in this excursion,

as it is considered the richest and most splendid monastery in the world.

The railway had better be taken to Pavia, in fifty minutes, devoting two hours to that town; then take a carriage and drive to the *Certosa*, and return to Milan either from Pavia or from the station *della Certosa*, only fifteen minutes' walk from the *Certosa*.

The *Certosa*, or Carthusian monastery, was founded by *Gian Galeazzo Visconti*, the first duke of Milan, in 1396. It was built to relieve his conscience of the murder of his uncle and father-in-law. Twenty-five monks were appointed to take charge of it, which they did until they were expelled in 1782; from this date until 1810 it was occupied by other orders, after which it was closed. In 1844 it was restored to its original destination, and presented to the Carthusians. A lay brother generally conducts visitors through the building, and as it is kept in order by donations and fees, visitors should be liberal in their gifts.

The façade is entirely covered with different-colored marbles, in most exquisite style and taste. The most distinguished Lombard masters for two centuries had a share in its decoration.

The body of the church consists of a nave with aisles, surmounted by a dome. On each side are seen elegant chapels adorned with monuments, pictures, and precious stones. The transepts and choir are separated from the rest of the church by a magnificent screen of bronze. The south transept contains the monument of the founder, commenced in 1490, and not completed for 70 years. The north transept contains monuments of *Ludovico il Moro* and his wife, *Beatrice d'Este*. The choir, altar, and choir-stalls are beautifully carved and decorated with figures of the apostles and saints.

Notice in the old Sacristy the exquisitely carved ivory altar-piece, executed by *Leonardo de' Urbini*. In the altar-piece of the Oratorio is an Assumption, by *Solario*. The small cloister of fifty round arches contains numerous bas-reliefs in terra-cotta. The great cloister is surrounded by 24 cells for the monks, each consisting of three rooms, with a small garden.

Pavia (hotel, *Croce Bianca*) contains 80,000 inhabitants, and is situated at the junction of the Ticino and Po. Some of

its old walls and fortifications are still in a fair state of preservation. Its old *Castle* is now used as a barrack.

The *Cathedral*, still unfinished, occupies the site of an ancient basilica. The gateway and campanile are all that remain. The interior of the church contains the Arca di S. Agostino, adorned with nearly three hundred allegorical figures. A model of the church, as it was intended to be finished, is shown.

The old church of *S. Michele* deserves a visit. It dates from the 11th century, but has been restored.

The *University*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, is the oldest in Europe. In the first court is a marble statue of Antonio Bordon, a celebrated mathematician; in the second are three other statues of professors.

The *Casa Malaspina* contains some pictures, and mediæval marbles and other curiosities.

From Pavia to *Valenza*, by railway, in two hours.

Voghera (hotel, *Italia*), a town of 11,000 inhabitants, but containing nothing to interest the traveler.

The remainder of the Route is described in Route No. 207.

ROUTE No. 208.

Brescia to Pavia, via Cremona. Time, 5 hours; fare, first class, 18 fr. 90 c.; second class 9 fr. 80 c. For description of *Brescia*, see Route No. 200.

Cremona (hotel, *Italia*) contains 81,500 inhabitants, and is handsomely situated on the left bank of the Po. It contains very little to draw the traveler within its limits. Its ancient history is a series of brawls and fights with the neighboring towns—Milan, Piacenza, Brescia, and Crema. The Emperor Henry VII. nearly destroyed it in 1312, and the Visconti completed the work. It was later the property of Milan. In 1702 Prince Eugène here surprised the French

under Marshal Villeroi, and took him prisoner. The Austrians also defeated the French here in 1799.

Cremona has been noted for many centuries for the manufacture of lutes and violins, the art being hereditary in families. The most celebrated were those manufactured by *Amati*, 1590-1785; that family was succeeded by the *Stradivari* and *Guarnari*; but many other cities are now superior to Cremona in the manufacture of these instruments.

The *Cathedral* of Cremona dates from the early part of the 12th century, although not consecrated until towards the close of that epoch. It is built in the German-Lombard style, its façade being finely embellished with columns. Its interior is covered with frescoes by Cremona artists. Close to the Cathedral stands the leading object of interest here, viz., the *Torrazzo*, or great tower, said to be the highest in Italy—396 feet. It was erected between 1262 and 1284, to commemorate the peace between Cremona, Milan, Piacenza, and Brescia.

The *Palazzo Reale* contains a small gallery of pictures, collection of coins, and natural history; open, daily from 9 to 3.

The *Baptistery* dates from the 12th century; it is of octagonal form, and contains some very ancient mosaics.

The *Campo Santo* is now used for the archives of the Cathedral. In one of its vaults are some curious old mosaics, with allegorical figures: it is difficult to determine what they represent.

Some of the private palaces of Cremona are handsome buildings, and contain some good paintings and other works of art; among them are *San Secondo*, *Casa Vidoni*, *Raimondi*, and *Sigismonda*, a short distance from the town.

Near the village of *Le Torri* is the *Sacredoti*, with a handsome park.

Half the distance between Cremona and Bergamo is situated *Crema*, an ancient town of 9900 inhabitants. It is an episcopal residence, and contains an old castle.

Pavia. See Route No. 208.

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MANTUA.

ROUTE No. 210.

Brescia to Tirano; thence to the Baths of Bormio and the Bormio Pass to Bregenz, via Lago d'Isèo. See Route No. 55, *Switzerland*, vol. iii.

Brescia, described in Route No. 200.

Diligence daily to Edolo in 14 hours; fare, 7 fr.; three times each week from Edolo to Tirano; fare, 4 fr. A carriage might be taken to Isèo, 11 miles on the lake; thence by steamer to Sarnico in 2 h. 30 m.; carriage to Tirano.

This is a route not to be particularly recommended, unless the traveler have plenty of time. The scenery is pretty, but does not compare with Como; the traveling not so comfortable, nor the hotels so good.

About 11 miles from Brescia is Isèo, a small town situated on the lake of the same name; steamer from Sarnico to Lovere twice daily.

Lago d'Isèo is 16½ miles long, and averages 1½ wide. The scenery is a little more wild than that of Como. The soil of its banks is highly cultivated. In the centre of the lake there is a small island 1½ miles long, called *Messa Isèo's*, which contains two fishing villages.

At *Pisogne*, near the end of the lake, the scenery is very beautiful.

Lovere (hotels, *San Antonio* and *Posta*), a small town at the head of the lake. *Palazzo Taddei* contains a small picture-gallery, and a collection of natural history and antiquities. The family chapel contains a monument of *Canova*.

Omnibuses daily between Lovere and Edolo and Lovere and Bergamo.

Breno, fourteen miles from the head of the lake, a small place, the capital of the district. To its inhabitants is due the structure of the new lake road from *Sale* to *Marassino* and *Pisogne*, a most remarkable work, hewn out of the solid rock, and carried over precipices on solid masonry. The produce of the country is mostly silk, with some iron.

Edo's (hotel, *Posta*), situated in a basin of the *Oglio*, and possessing some iron-works.

Carriage to Tirano in six hours; fare, 12 francs.

The *Monte Tonale* route here diverges to the northeast, connecting with the railway from Verona to Innsbruck. It was

intended by the Austrian government as a military road to supersede the higher one over the Stelvio Pass.

Passing, over the admirable new road, several poor villages, the highest point of the *Passo d'Aprica* is reached, and a fine view of the valley *Tellina* is obtained; also of the *Adda*, to the bottom of which the road descends through two tunnels and crosses the *Tresenda*. From *Tresenda* to Tirano is six miles.

Tirano. See Route No. 65, *Switzerland*, vol. iii., also "Passes into Italy," for rest of the route.

ROUTE No. 211.

Verona to Modena, via Mantua. Time, 2 h. 18 m.; fare, first class, 12 fr. 85 c.; second class, 9 fr. 5 c.

The line passes over a level, highly cultivated country to *Villafranca* station, where the armistice between France and Austria was arranged after the battle of Solferino, July 11, 1859. A short distance to the north is the battle-field of *Custoza*, where the Italians were defeated by the Austrians in 1848 and in 1866.

Mantua.—Hotels, *Aquila d'Oro* and *Croce Verde*. Population, 80,500. When governed by her own dukes, during her prosperity, Mantua contained 50,000 inhabitants, and was an extensive manufacturing place. It is a very ancient city, being founded, it is supposed, previous to Rome. It is chiefly celebrated for being the birthplace of Virgil, or, rather, he was born at *Andes*, now *Pioto's*, two miles from Mantua, 70 B.C., at which place a palace was built by one of the Gonzagos, and from him received the title of *Virgiliano*. Mantua became a republic after the conquest of Northern Italy by Charlemagne, and until the 12th century continued under that form of government, at which time the Gonzago family became managers of its affairs, and directed them with supreme authority. They still retained possession, after being raised to

the rank of dukes, until 1707, when it was taken by the Austrians.

The situation of the city is very singular, being built upon two portions of land, between which flows the River Mincio; the lowness of the ground makes the climate very unhealthy. It is deficient in natural beauty, but possesses many objects of interest in its ancient buildings and works of art. It is surrounded by lakes, the principal of which are the *Lago di Maseo*, *Lago di Sopra*, and *Lago Inferiore*. A portion of these lakes are natural, and the other portions are formed by damming up the waters of the river. They are crossed by six stone bridges, which connect the town with the *Borgo di Forteano*, a strong citadel of Porto in the north, and also with the *Borgo di San Giorgio*, and is surrounded by strong walls. Mantua, from being so strongly fortified, is rendered one of the bulwarks of Italy. The excursion from Verona to Mantua is very charming, especially as the sun is declining, affording the romantic traveler an opportunity of enjoying the beauties of an Italian sky and sunset.

The central part of the city exhibits signs of commercial activity, but the outskirts are exceedingly quiet, and the dilapidated state of many of the buildings bear witness to the misfortunes which Mantua has sustained. Its ancient splendor is still visible, however, in many interesting relics which yet remain. One of the most important buildings to be noticed is the *Castello di Corte*, palace of the Gonzago family, erected by Francesco Gonzago IV., capitano of Mantua. It is a vast structure, with noble towers, which, however, are greatly decayed and battered; a portion of the building is now used as a prison, the other portion as public offices; in these may be seen some ancient frescoes which are very rich.

Palace Imperial.—This mansion, which once boasted of so much grandeur, is now entirely deserted; yet on every wall may be seen works of old masters, frescoes of great beauty and effect. The rooms are nearly 600 in number, and were formerly fitted up in the most gorgeous style, with Flemish and Mantuan tapestry, and elegant furniture: it is floored with porcelain. This palace was built for the third sovereign of Mantua. The genius of Giulio

Romano is most advantageously displayed in the paintings which adorn the building. The *Stanz dell' Imperatrice* formerly contained Raphael's tapestry, now at Vienna.

The *Sala delle Zaffere*, also finely painted by *Luca Romano*. Napoleon I. once occupied this apartment.

There are few pictures of any importance now remaining.

Churches.—The *Duomo* is said to have been designed by Giulio Romano, in imitation of the church of *Sta. Maria Maggiore* at Rome. It is richly decorated, but possesses few paintings. *Church of St. Andrea* is far superior to the Cathedral, and, in fact, is considered one of the most beautiful churches in Italy. *Montesano* is buried here, and the bust of him is a fine piece of workmanship. Many of the monuments are interesting, having been erected to persons of celebrity. Beneath the high altar is the shrine, containing the blood of our Lord. The campanile is still standing.

The *Museo Antiquari* contains many Roman statues and some Greek; also several imperial busts, one of Virgil, and a superior Calligula.

The best part of Mantua is in the neighborhood of the *Piazza Virgiliana*, which is a large square surrounded by trees and open to the lake. The *Ponte di San Giorgio*, which crosses the entire lake, is 2500 feet in length: it was built in the 14th century. Mantua has an academy of fine arts, a public library containing 80,000 volumes, two orphan asylums, a lyceum, a gymnasium, a work-house, botanic garden, and many other institutions of science and industry. Opposite to the church of *Sta. Barbara* is the residence of Giulio Romano: his remains were interred in the church just mentioned.

A short distance from Mantua is the *Palazzo del T*; it is from the design of Giulio Romano, who also acted as sculptor, and bestowed upon the paintings some of his most exquisite touches. The *Hall of Giants* is an immense study, so varied are the figures therein represented.

Mantua to Parma; diligence, in 6 h. 20 m.; fare, 8 fr.

Mantua to Reggio, diligence, in 7 h. 30 m. Near Reggio is *Gustalla*, in the marketplace of which is a monument to Ferdinand I. Gonzaga.

Mantua to Cremona; railway recently

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- 1 *Castello degli archiduchi Austri*
- 2 *Palazzo della Regione comune*
- 3 *Seminario*
- 4 *Teatro Bonaccorsi*
- 5 *Casa del Ariosto*
- 6 *Porta delle Latore*
- 7 *Porta dei Cavalieri*
- 8 *Teatro Comunale*
- 9 *Stadio*
- 10 *Hospital S. Anna*
- 11 *Stadio Pubblico*
- 12 *Palazzo della Comune*
- 13 *Giardino Botanico*
- 14 *Accademia Ariostea*
- 15 *Arcivescovo*

Church

- 16 *Cattedrale*
- 17 *Corpus Domini*
- 18 *S. Domenico*
- 19 *S. Giovanni Battista*
- 20 *S. Maria in Valle*
- 21 *S. Paolo*
- 22 *S. Maurizio (Cappuccini)*
- 23 *S. Cirilano*
- 24 *del Cori*
- 25 *S. Spirito*
- 26 *S. Francesco*
- 27 *S. Cristoforo (Arcivesc. Campo Santo)*
- 28 *S. Benedetto*
- 29 *S. Andrea*

Places

- 30 *dei Pollajoli*
- 31 *del Commercio*
- 32 *Rocca Anale*
- 33 *di S. Giovanni*
- 34 *della Pace*
- 35 *dell'Ona*
- 36 *Municipale*



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finished. Time, 2 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 7 fr. 5 c.

Continuing the route to Modena, the station *Rolo-Novì* is passed, ten miles east of which is the town of *Mirandola*, at one time the capital of a duchy of that name. The duchy was sold to the Duke of Modena by Francisco Maria, last Duke of Mirandola and Concordia, in 1710.

Carpi contains 5500 inhabitants, with an old castle, modern palace, and cathedral. Seven miles west is the small town of *Correggio*, formerly the capital of a principality belonging to the duchy of Modena, and noted as the birthplace of the celebrated painter of that name, who was born here in 1494. There are a few of his pictures still preserved in the town.

Modena. See Route No. 215.

ROUTE No. 212.

Padua to Bologna, via Ferrara. Time, 2 h. 48 m.; fare, first class, 14 fr. 45 c.; second class, 10 fr. 20 c.

Abano station, a small place; birthplace of the historian Livy; in the vicinity of which is *Bagno*, containing warm springs.

Near the station *Battaglia* is the fine chateau of *Castello*, the property of the late Duke of Modena (died 1875). It was erected by a noble Venetian named *Obbizzo*, and contains a valuable collection of Etruscan vases, urns, etc., with many valuable antique statues.

There are some warm baths in the vicinity, the property of Count Wimpffen.

A short distance to the east of *Battaglia* is *Arguà del Monte*, a favorite retreat of Petrarch, who died here in 1374.

Four miles from the station *Este* is the ancient town of *Ateste*, containing the old ancestral residence of the house of Este, now in a ruinous condition.

This ancient and noble family took its name from the town or city of *Este*, near Padua, which was part of its possessions. It reigned also over Ferrara, Modena, and

Reggio. From it were descended the dukes of Brunswick and Hanover, and the present reigning family of England.

From it also descended the dukes of Tuscany, Guy, and Lambert. Kings, dukes, popes, cardinals, and archbishops have been members of this important family, and they have been universally known for the protection they have accorded to learning and art. *Tasso*, *Titian*, *Guarini*, all could speak of their patronage; and well might the Duke of Modena, who died in November, 1875, make it a *sine qua non* that his heir could only inherit (75 million francs) by adding the name of Este to his other names. There, of course, have been black sheep in the flock, as in all families. Byron's *Azzo*, *Lucretia Borgia*, etc.

Rovigo possesses a leaning tower, and is an episcopal residence. East of *Rovigo* is the town of *Adria*, situated on the *Bianco Canal*. It is an ancient Etruscan town, and gave its name to the Adriatic Sea. It was formerly on the gulf, but the water has receded some sixteen miles from it.

Ferrara.—This city is situated 3 miles south of the Po, and contains 27,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Europa* and *Stella d'Oro*. Ferrara is noticeable as being the place where the notorious *Lucretia Borgia*, wife of the Duke of Ferrara, breathed her last, and where resided also the celebrated poets *Tasso* and *Ariosto*, and the great painters *Titian*, *Lorenzo Costa*, and *Benvenuto Tisio*. One of the principal edifices is the *Palace*, a very ancient building, mentioned by Byron in his "*Parisina*." The custodian, among other dungeons, points out the one at the base of the "*Lion's Tower*," where *Nicholas III.* (*Azzo*) caused to be executed (by beheading) his wife, "*Parisina*," and his own natural son, *Hugo*, her paramour.

The *Sala de Giganti* contains some fine frescoes by *Domenico Doni*.

There is also the *Palazzo Villa*, in which are many celebrated paintings, open from 9 to 8—catalogue, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; the *Studio Pubblico*, containing a library of 100,000 volumes and many MSS.; and the house of *Ariosto*.

The *Cathedral of St. Paolo* dates from the 12th century. It has a fine façade, with three series of arches. The fine interior has been restored, and contains some good pictures, among which *St. Peter*, by *Garofalo*, and the martyrdom of *St. Lawrence*,

by *Guercino*. Adjoining the Cathedral stands the *Campanile*, erected about the middle of the 16th century.

The other churches of Ferrara are *S. Francesco*, erected in 1500. It is covered with domes. The interior is surrounded by chapels, and contains some good pictures and frescoes.

S. Domenico.—The façade is decorated in good taste with statues, and the inside with frescoes.

S. Maria in Vado is surmounted by a dome, and possesses some good pictures. This is the oldest church in Ferrara.

S. Benedetto and *S. Paolo* have both some paintings.

The house of *Ariosto* is No. 67 Via dell' *Ariosto*. His monument, which formerly stood in the church of *S. Benedetto*, is now in the Library.

The Hospital of *St. Anna* contains the dungeon where *Tasso* was confined for seven years by *Alphonso II.*, for having conceived a passion for that monarch's sister, the Princess *Leonora*. Among the names written on the walls is that of *Byron*.

The line from Ferrara to Bologna traverses flat, well-cultivated land, when the station *San Giorgio* is reached, five miles from which stands the town of *Cento*, the birthplace of *Guercino*. The town contains many specimens of his talent, and his house is shown to visitors.

Bologna. See Route No. 215.

ROUTE No. 212.

Genoa to Nice, via the Riviera. Time, 6 h. 39 m.; fare, first class, 20 fr. 95 c.; second class, 14 fr. 90 c. Since the railway has been finished over the beautiful *Riviera de Ponente*, once so famous in the history of posting, few travel by carriage; some will probably still prefer the road along the *Corniche*. The portion nearest Nice is one of the most delightful drives in France or Italy. Carriages, for those

who prefer three or four days' time, with treble the expense, may be found by inquiring of your hotel proprietor.

A steamer leaves *Genoa* Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 8 P.M., and returns Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 A.M.; fare, 27 fr. 50 c.

Genoa.—*Grand Hôtel Pegli*.

For notice of this and other towns on this route, see Index, "Passes into Italy."

The principal town on the route—*San Remo*—has lately been rising high in public estimation, and probably at some future day will vie with *Nice*.

Hôtel Victoria is decidedly the best here, where one can live en pension from ten to twelve francs per day. The *Circolo Internazionale* possesses reading-rooms, ball and concert rooms. It has good physicians—*Dr. Bierman*, *Dr. Freeman*, *Dr. Denbony*; Italian physicians—*Ajcardi*, *Onetti*, and others.

Carriages, by the course, one horse, 80 c.; two horses, 1 fr. 40 c.; per hour, one horse, 1 fr. 50 c.; two horses, 2 fr. 50 c.

The surroundings of *San Remo* are charming, and the walks and excursions every thing that can be desired.

Bordighera. *Hôtel Bordighera*, one of the best houses on the Riviera, admirably managed by *Sig. Palmieri*. The climate of *Bordighera* is lovely—mild, but more bracing than *Montone* or *San Remo*. It is situated on a hill projecting into the sea and surrounded by palm-trees. It is a favorite resort for invalids, many of whom spend the whole winter here.

Vintimiglia is the frontier French town where baggage is examined.

For description of the remaining towns, see Route No. 124, *France*.

ROUTE No. 214.

Genoa to Florence, via Spezia and Pisa.

Railway just finished through (1878). Time, 7 h. 32 m.; fare, first class, 26 fr. 25 c.; second class, 20 fr. 40 c.

Genoa. See Route No. 207.

Passing several stations of no importance, and through numerous tunnels, the town of *Nervi* is passed (hotel, *Oriental*), a delightful winter residence, in the midst of lemon and orange groves.

Chiavari (hotel, *Femio*), situated in a charming position on the shore of the

Mediterranean; delightful climate. It possesses numerous silk manufactories.

Spesia, the *Portus Lunus* of the Romans, the site of which may be seen by the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre and circus. It contains 11,900 inhabitants. The modern town, which is much frequented for sun-bathing, is situated on a beautiful bay with a magnificent harbor, the frequent resort of Italian and other vessels of war. Several United States vessels of war usually harbor here several months each winter. Unless some important movement is going on, they vary the winter between this place and Nice (Villafranca). Principal hotels, *Croce di Malfa* and *Ville de Affian*. The island of Palmaria, opposite the town, is used as a penal establishment for brigands. The climate here is mild and balmy, and excursions are numerous. An excursion should be made by boat or carriage (boat with two rowers, 10 fr.; carriage and horses, 10 fr.) to *Porto Venere*, on the west side of the bay. From the ruins of the ancient church of S. Pietro, built on the site of an ancient temple of Venus, a most glorious view may be had, if there about sunset.

The next important station is *Servino*, the birthplace of Pope Nicholas V., and near which (Lunigiana) the Bonaparte family resided before their settlement in Corsica. From *Assona*, the next town, a branch railway leads to the celebrated Carrara marble quarries, which will well repay a visit, occupying two hours. There, 15 minutes. Guides demand 5 francs for their services, and can not well be dispensed with. About 6500 quarrymen are at work at the present time (1876). The masses of marble are hauled out by oxen after they have been blasted. The mines of *M. Sagro* and *Monte Cristofa* yield the *marbre statuaire* (that used for statues), which is the best kind. The quarrymen quit work at 3 P.M., consequently the mines ought to be visited before that hour. A horn is blown when a blast is about to occur.

Some of the studios in the town should be visited. *Franci* and *Lombrini* have generally some fine subjects finished.

The *Accademia delle Belle Arti* possesses some good specimens of Carrara artists.

The *Piazza* contains a fine monument of the Grand-Duchess Maria Beatrice, heroic also, erected in 1863.

Massa (hotel, *Four Nations*), containing 10,600 inhabitants, was formerly the capital of *Massa-Carrara*. It contains a palace which was formerly the residence of the Princess Baccocchi, a sister of Napoleon I.

Pietera Santa is an ancient fortified town, delightfully situated. It was besieged and captured in 1493 by Lorenzo de' Medici. It contains a campanile and two or three churches.

There is a carriage-road from here to the baths and town of *Lauro*.

Viareggio, a small sea-bathing village, is passed, and

Pisa is reached. This is the town where every traveler should stop one or more days. The principal hotel is the *Grand Hotel de l'Arno*, admirably managed by M. Borgogni, attentive and civil.

The ancient and much decayed city of *Pisa* contains 37,000 inhabitants (1876). It is principally situated on the north bank of the *Arno*, five miles from its mouth. It was formerly the capital of one of Italy's most celebrated republics; in the 10th century it had a population of 150,000. It was then very prosperous, and celebrated for the strength of its fortifications, and for its profusion of magnificent marble edifices. It still boasts of some fine marble buildings, and one of the noblest bridges in Europe. In the time of Strabo, *Pisa* became a Roman colony, and it was an important naval station. It, however, attained its great distinction in the 10th century, when it took the lead among the commercial republics of Italy. The climate is mild during the winter. It was not for a long time considered healthy, owing to the impurity of the water of the *Arno*; but after the watercourse was formed from the *Valle di Asclano*, this inconvenience seemed greatly relieved. The inhabitants are usually idle, ignorant, and lazy. The lower classes prefer begging to working, and, as in many other cities of Italy, are very annoying; immorality exists to a fearful extent among the upper classes, and they are not remarkably honest in their business transactions, especially with foreigners.

In a large square in the northern part of the city are the four principal attractions of *Pisa*: the Cathedral, Baptistery, Leaning Tower,

ing Tower, and Campo Santo; consequently, two or three hours will afford the traveler sufficient time to visit these celebrated places.

The Cathedral is an interesting specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the 11th century. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, and is 300 feet long, 107 feet wide, and its front is 170 feet in height; 69 columns of Corinthian architecture divide the aisles; the cupola is supported by four piers rising from the centre of the building. The fine appearance of the exterior is greatly increased by the white marble platform, with steps, by which it is surrounded. The middle of the three magnificent bronze doors, executed by Giovanni di Bologna, represents the history of the Virgin from the time of her birth. The drum of the cupola is decorated on the outside with an immense number of columns, connected by arches, and the general appearance is that of a crown. At the time the building suffered from fire, the roof of the nave fell, and injured many objects of interest contained in the church. The only portion of the pulpit, which was the masterpiece of Giovanni di Pisa, that was saved, were the statues that now decorate the present one. The twelve altars were designed by Michael Angelo.

The Chapel of SS. Sacramento.—This chapel contains an altar, cased in chased work of silver, the gift of Cosimo III.; this silver is supposed to have cost 25,000 crowns.

The High-Altar of the Cathedral is of immense size, and elaborately ornamented. The paintings possess much merit. The *Madonna dell' Organo* is a precious one, and is kept locked; it can be seen only by special permission. It is of Greek origin, and very old. Here, also, are some of the best works of Andrea del Sarto, the principal of which is his *St. Agnes*, which hangs between the nave and cupola. Notice also his last painting, over the altar of the *Madonna delle Grazie*, in the southern transept. He died before it was completed, and Sagliani finished it. Observe on either side of the dome's stalls the figures of the four saints, *St. Peter*, *St. John*, *St. Catharina*, and *St. Margaret*. One of the best paintings here is that of *Cristoforo Allori*, of the *Virgin in glory* surrounded by saints and angels. *Pasquino's Tri-*

umph of the Martyrs is also very fine. Notice above the high-altar *Giovanni di Bologna's* figure of the Saviour on the cross, which is very fine. The picture behind the altar of *Abraham and Isaac* is also quite celebrated.

There are but few tombs now remaining in the Duomo, most of them having been removed to the Campo Santo. In the urn of serpentine, near the altar, in the rich chapel of *St. Ranieri*, are inclosed the bones of *St. Ranieri*, the protector of Pisa. At the end of the nave is suspended the large bronze lamp, of superior workmanship, the swinging of which first suggested to Galileo the theory of the pendulum; he was then but sixteen years old. He was also the inventor of the telescope. This eminent discoverer was born at Florence in 1642. In the early part of the 17th century he undertook at Rome to demonstrate the truth of the present solar system, discovered by Copernicus, but he was compelled by the Jesuits to signify the facts that the earth still, and that the earth revolved round the sun. They declared the propositions heretical, and contrary to the express word of God, and they committed his writings to the flames. After his release from prison, and his abjuration, it is said that, impelled by his genius, he stamped his feet upon the earth, and exclaimed, "*Ma pur si muove*" ("But it does turn, after all").

It would be well, while visiting the Cathedral, to try and shake off the custodian for a few moments—pay him a paul in advance; he hangs on to you with fearful tenacity, and his description of the pictures is worse than that of the crown jewels in the Tower of London.

The *Baptistry*, situated opposite the Cathedral, is an immense building, 150 feet in diameter, and 160 in height. The exterior is principally of marble, and is surmounted by a cupola and cone, upon which is placed the figure of *St. John the Baptist*. The whole interior of this edifice is very elaborately ornamented. The principal feature, however, is the pulpit, of exquisite workmanship, designed by *Niccolò Pisano*. During Holy Week offices are provided to preserve it from injury.

The *Campanile*, or *Leaning Tower*, is very extraordinary, not from its great beauty, but by its inclination from the perpendi-

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Hotels

- 
- a *Pemrada*
 - b *Vittoria*
 - c *Londra*
 - d *Uccero*
 - e *Gran Bretagna*
 - f *Europa*
 - g *Ristorante franco*
 - h *Piazza della Vite inglese*
 - 1 *Accademia di Belle Arti*
 - 2 *Antica Fortezza*
 - 3 *Arcovecchio*
 - 4 *Bagno di Nerone*
 - 5 *Cabinetto Anatomico*
 - 6 *Spedali Riuniti*
 - 7 *Chimica Fisica*
 - 8 *Collegio e Seminario*
 - 9 *Conventi di Fratri*
 - 10 *S. Antonio*
 - 11 *S. Carmine*
 - 12 *S. Francesco*
 - 13 *S. Nicola*
 - 14 *S. Torpe*

Churches

- 15 *S. Andrea*
- 16 *S. Appollonia*
- 17 *Battistero*
- 18 *Campo santo*
- 19 *S. Caterina*
- 20 *Cavalieri di S. Stefano*
- 21 *S. Cecilia*
- 22 *S. Cosimo e Damiano*
- 23 *S. Cristina*
- 24 *Duomo e Campanile*
- 25 *S. Frediano*
- 26 *Inglese*
- 27 *S. Maddalena*
- 28 *S. Maria della Spina*
- 29 *S. Maria*
- 30 *S. Martino*
- 31 *S. Michele*
- 32 *S. Paolo all'Orto*
- 33 *S. Paoletta Ripa d'Arno*
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ular. It is 100 feet in height, consisting of eight stories, with outside galleries projecting about seven feet. The effect to a spectator looking down from the top is awfully grand and terrific. The topmost story, overhanging the base on one side about fifteen feet, is perfectly secure, the centre of gravity being ten feet within the base. The ascent is made by 236 steps, and the view from the top is extensive and beautiful. The balls, which are immensely heavy, are very harmonious. The proportions of the tower are very light and elastic, and it has been in this leaning position for over six centuries.

The *Campo Santo*.—This cemetery, from which almost every other place of interment in Italy derives its name, is the most interesting of the four Pisan curiosities. It is said the difference between it now and formerly is, that "the dead were compelled to pay a fee on entering it, but, as they never left it, of course nothing more could be demanded of them; now, the living enter free, but are compelled to pay well before they are allowed to leave it." This "Museum of Tombs" contains many very interesting specimens of sepulchral monuments, statues, and very old paintings. Among the most important sarcophagi is that containing the body of the Countess Beatrice, mother of the Countess Mathilde. Monuments of Antonio di San Piero, Bishop Ricci, Philip Donco, Vasco Berlinghieri, etc., are all interesting. The walls are covered with frescoes representing Scripture subjects by many of the old masters. One of these frescoes illustrates the process of decomposing bodies by means of acids at the time when this was used for a burial-place. The earth which surrounds this edifice was brought from Jerusalem in fifty galleys as long ago as 1238. Many of the old dilapidated tombs have ancient and interesting epitaphs. Campo Santo is open daily; knock at the door on the left for the custodian, who expects 1 franc on leaving.

The church of *S. Caterina*, built in Gothic style, was formerly attached to the Dominican monastery; many of the ornaments are very curious, especially the border of heads around the windows. In this church is the monument of Simone Saltarelli, archbishop of Pisa, who died in 1342. In one of the chapels are the two interest-

ing statues, by Nino Pisano, of Faith and Charity.

The church of *Santa Maria della Spina* is situated on the south bank of the Arno, and is built of white marble. It is a perfect specimen of architectural beauty. It was built, during Pisa's prosperous times, for the sailors, who, before taking their departure for sea, implored herein the protection of the Virgin. Giovanni Pisano's talent contributed greatly in adorning this building.

There are many other churches besides those which we have mentioned containing relics and works of art.

The *University of Pisa* was formerly among the most celebrated in Italy; it is still at the head of educational establishments in Tuscany. It contained at an earlier period between 600 and 700 students, but the number is now reduced about half. Many illustrious names were found among the professors, including those of Galileo, Kedi, Castelli, Thomas Dempster, Melpi-gli, Gronovius, etc. The *Botanical Garden* attached to the University is a delightful spot, and strangers may enjoy examining the plants, some of which are very rare, such as palm-trees and magnolias 70 feet high. Near this garden is the *Museo di Storia Naturale*, established by Ferdinand I. in 1806. It has been greatly enlarged during the past few years, and the collection now is one of the most complete in Italy. *Accademia delle Belle Arti* was founded by Napoleon in 1812. The paintings are mostly of the Pisan and early Florentine schools.

Pisa has some fine palaces and public buildings. The *Palazzo Lanfranchi*, on the Arno, is from the design of Michael Angelo. It was for a long time the residence of Lord Byron, he here lived openly with his mistress, the Countess of Guicciola, daughter of Count Gamba, after the count, her husband, had obtained a divorce from the pope. The countess was a most beautiful woman, 23 years of age. The exquisite sonnet prefixed to the Prophecy of Dante was dedicated to her. With more than the poet's usual constancy, he remained faithful to her for three years—at which time he died. The countess was a native of Pisa. In this place he wrote "The Deformed Transformed," the tragedy of "Warner," and a portion of "Don Juan."

In the *Piazza dei Cavalieri*, where the modern clock-tower now stands, was formerly the location of the *Torre della Fame*, so celebrated by Dante.

At the time of the festival of *San Ranieri*, which is celebrated on the 16th and 17th of June every third year, the banks of the river and the principal streets are illuminated with thousands of lamps. It attracts large crowds, and is really a most interesting and remarkable sight.

The *Baths of Pisa*, situated about three miles from the city, are quite celebrated for the medicinal qualities of their waters. They are much frequented, and are supposed to be the same alluded to by Strabo and Pliny.

On the old post-road to Leghorn stands the curious old church of *San Pietro in Grado*, erected previous to the year 1000. It is said that St. Peter erected a church on this spot, from which circumstance, and in memory of this saint, the present edifice owes its name.

About six miles east of Pisa is the richly decorated building called the *Cortese*, in the *Valle di Calci*. On the peak of *La Verna*, above the *Cortese*, are the ruins of an ancient castle, from which a beautiful view may be obtained, which will fully repay those who ascend to the summit.

The *Cucine*, or large farms formerly belonging to the grand-duke, are three miles from Pisa; here are kept over 1500 cows and 300 camels.

Near Pisa is the small watering-place of *Il Gombo*, commanding beautiful views. It was here that the poet Shelley was drowned (July 7, 1822); Lord Byron had his remains burned, and his heart deposited in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome.

From Pisa to Lucca. Time, 40 minutes; fare, first class, 2 fr.

From Pisa to Florence, via Lucca and Pistoia. Time, 4 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 9 fr. 70 c.; second class, 7 fr. 85 c.

From Pisa to Florence, via Empoli (direct). Time, 2 h. 18 m.; fare, first class, 8 fr. 80 c.; second class, 5 fr. 90 c.

From Pisa to Leghorn. Time, 30 minutes; fare, 95 c.

From Pisa to Rome. Time, 13 h. 21 m.; fare, first class, 36 fr. 70 c.; second class, 26 fr. 70 c.

Empoli. See Route No. 122.

Florence. See Index.

ROUTE No. 215.

Milan to Florence, via Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, and Pistoia. Time, 9 h. 50 m.; fare, first class, 36 fr. 30 c.; second class, 26 fr. 25 c.

The first place of interest in this most important route is the station *Melegnano*, where Francis I. of France completely slaughtered the Swiss allies in his campaign against Milan in 1515, and also where the French defeated the Austrians, June 7, 1859.

Lodi, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, made memorable in history by the battle of Lodi, where Napoleon stormed the bridge of Lodi, which crossed the *Adda*, and entered the town, May 10th, 1796. The town was built by the Emperor Frederick in 1134, and fortified in 1655. In 1454 a treaty was concluded here which united all the Italian states in one confederation.

The town is noted for its *Parmesan* and *Stracchino* cheeses.

Piacenza (French, *Paisances*) (hotel, *S. Marco* and *Croce Bianca*) contains 25,000 inhabitants. Nothing special to see.

Piacenza was founded by the Romans 900 years before Christ. It was completely sacked by the Carthaginians during the second Punic War, and, after numerous other sieges and conflicts, it finally passed during the Middle Ages to the hands of the *Farnese*. *Sforza* at one time reduced its citizens to slavery, and sold 10,000 of them into bondage.

The *Piazza dei Cavalieri* is the principal place in the town: it is finely paved with granite. On one side is situated the *Palazzo del Comune*, in front of which stands the equestrian statue of the Duke Alexander and Ranuccio Farnese, executed by *Mocchi*, a pupil of *John of Bologna*. Alexander was the same duke who commanded the armies of Philip II. in the Low Countries, and took Antwerp in 1605.

The *Duomo*, which is situated at the en-

century of the Contrada Drilla, is the principal church of Piacenza. It contains some fine frescoes by Caracci. Another church is the *Santa Maria di Campagna*, by Bramante. Although in a very damaged state, the beautiful frescoes of Pordenone are still conspicuous.

The church of *San Sisto* is the richest in the town: it contains several fine paintings. It was for this church that Raphael painted his celebrated *Madonna San Sisto*, now the principal gem in the gallery at Dresden. It was sold in 1746 to the King of Poland for \$40,000. Notice the monument to Margaret of Austria, daughter of Charles V., wife of Octavius Farnese, Duke of Parma.

The railway after leaving Piacenza follows the old Roman road, *via Emilia*, which connected the important cities of Parma, Bologna, and Rimini on the Adriatic Sea, and arrives at the village of

Roma San Domino.—Hotel, *Croce Bianca*. The ancient name of the town was *Fidentia Julia*, but since the martyrdom of St. Dominus it has borne his name. The cathedral was dedicated to that saint, and is one of the finest in Italy.

The line now crosses the *Taro* on a bridge of 10 arches, erected in 1810 by the Duchess Maria Louisa, empress of the French.

Parma is finely situated on the River *Taro*, a branch of the Po; it contains 67,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Albergo della Posta*. This is one of the most ancient cities of Italy. It was conquered by the Romans 128 years before the Christian era, who made a colony of it under the name of *Colonia Julia Augusta Parma*. It was the residence of the Guelphs during the Middle Ages; was besieged by Emperor Frederick II. in 1248. It was for a long time the scene of violent intestine wars between the Visconti, the Della Scala, and the Tori. From 1545 to 1731 it was the residence of the princes of the house of Farnese, at which time it became united to Spain, and was the capital of the duchy of Parma. From 1616 to 1647 it was ruled by Maria Louisa, empress of France, and wife of Napoleon I. Since 1809 Parma has ceased to be an independent duchy; that and the duchy of Modena, as well as Tuscany, have been annexed to the kingdom of United Italy.

The principal object of interest is the

Deoni Palace, which contains the Academy of Fine Arts, Picture-gallery. Library, Museum, Archives, and Farnese theatre: open daily from 9 to 4, and on fête-days from 10 to 2. The palace contains some fine pictures by David—the Toilette, and a splendid portrait of Maria Louisa. The Picture-gallery contains four of Correggio's masterpieces. The principal is his *Madonna with the infant Saviour, St. Madeleine, and St. Jerome*; the last is known in Italy under the name of *Il Giorno*, "The Day," in contrast to his masterpiece in the gallery at Dresden, which is "The Night." The entire chamber is devoted to the exhibition of this work, which is mostly called *La Madonna di S. Girolamo*. His others are the *Madonna della Sordella*, or the Flight into Egypt, *Descent from the Cross*, *Bearing the Cross*, and his *Madonna della Scala*, a fresco removed entire from the church of St. Michael: this last is in the library. The gallery contains many other valuable paintings by Caracci, P. Francia, and Vandyke. In the Sculpture-gallery there are several valuable antiques found in the ruins of Velesia. Among the modern works notice a bust of Maria Louisa by Canova. The Library of the Academy is one of the finest in Europe: it contains 140,000 volumes, 100,000 engravings, and 12,000 pieces of music. It also contains some most valuable relics, such as a manuscript of Petrarch, which belonged to Francis I.; a Hebrew Psalm-book, with notes by Martin Luther; a copy of the Koran, found in 1688 by the Emperor Leopold I. in the tomb of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha after the siege of Vienna; a letter of Dante, etc., etc.

The *Farnese Theatre* is also a most interesting object attached to the palace: it is now in ruins as far as the boxes and decorations go, having been built nearly 260 years ago. It was capable of holding 8000 people. It was the scene of the most superb spectacles produced in Italy for over 100 years. It was erected by Ranuccio Farnese I. in 1618, and took ten years to build. It is over 1000 feet long and 100 wide: the Corinthian columns which decorate the proscenium boxes are 65 feet high. The architect of this superb structure was Alcottti. Fee, 1 franc.

In the Museum there are now 30,000 medals, found in the ruins of Velesia.

The Cathedral, or Duomo, is the principal religious edifice of Parma; it is very ancient, having been commenced in the beginning of the 12th century. It is principally visited by strangers on account of the frescoes of the cupola, which were executed by Correggio, and were the last works of that celebrated artist, done between the years 1522 and 1530. Notice in the chapel of St. Agatha the monument erected to the memory of Petrarch, who was archdeacon of this church. The third chapel on the right contains a fine bas-relief representing a Descent from the Cross. The Cathedral should be visited as near noon as possible, to obtain all the advantages of light.

The church of *S. Giovanni Evangelista* is a small church, but in remarkable fine taste. The cupola was painted by Correggio, as well as numerous other frescoes therein. Attached to the chapel is a convent belonging to the Benedictine order. It was from this church that the celebrated fresco, the "Coronation of the Virgin," by Correggio, which is in the library, was taken. The convent has been the refuge of numerous illustrious persons, among others Charles Emmanuel of Sardinia, the popes Pius VI. and VII. Notice in the church, over a small door in the left transept, a painting of St. John by Correggio.

The *Madonna della Steccata*, built in the 16th century, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, is finely frescoed by Parmeggianino and Anselmi. Notice Moses breaking the Tables of the Law and the Adam and Eve, also the monuments of Rossi and Sforza. In the crypt the tomb of Alexander Farnese may be seen.

Attached to the church of San Lodovico, a building of little merit, formerly the Convent of St. Paul, is the *Camera di San Paolo*, which was formerly the parlor of the abbess. It was decorated in beautiful frescoes by Correggio, by order of the abbess, in 1519, for which my lady has received no small censure by different writers, one of whom says that these nude mythological figures pertain more to the house of a sumner citizen of Herculaneum or Pompeii than to the parlor of an abbess. The ceiling is decorated with emblems of the chase, cupids, the Graces, Fortune, Adonis, Diana, etc. The room should be visited as near noon as possible; remain in it some

little while to allow your eyes time to become accustomed to the gloom.

Visit the *Palazzo del Giardino*, or Palace of the Garden, founded by Ottavio Farnese. At the foot of the terrace is the plain where De Coigny gained a victory over the Austrians in 1735.

The principal promenade is the *Strada*, a large boulevard between the cathedral and the botanical garden, which, during fine weather, is the rendezvous of promenaders and elegant equipages.

Carriages to and from the station, 1 fr.; two horses, 1 fr. 00 c.

From Parma to Reggio. Time, 35 minutes. (Don't depend too much on official railway guides in regard to the starting of trains from this point. The time is frequently changed.)

Reggio is an ancient well-built town containing 21,750 inhabitants. Hotel, Post. The streets are mostly like those of Parma and Bologna—wide, with arcades. There is nothing of importance to be seen; the usual number of churches and monuments, but no galleries.

The Cathedral dates from the 15th century. Its facade, like that of most churches in Italy, is only partially finished. At the entrance are colossal statues of Adam and Eve, by Clemente, a pupil of Michel Angelo. The interior contains some monuments and statues by the same master.

The *Madonna della Ghiera*, erected in the 16th century. Its nave is decorated with frescoes by *Luca Ferrari*, a pupil of Guido. The altar-piece is by Giarin, back of which are frescoes by Carlo Cignani.

The *Madonna delle Concorie* is a fine modern church.

The Theatre is also modern and very fine. The Museum contains a good collection of natural history.

General Claidini was a native of Reggio. His bust stands in front of the Municipality.

Modena, former capital of the duchy of Modena, but at present, with the other duchies, embodied in the kingdom of Italy. Principal hotel, *Alessandro Rossi*. The town is situated in a fertile plain between the Panaro and Secchia, and contains 34,330 inhabitants (1876). Unless one has considerable time to spare, the sights of Modena will hardly compensate his stopping here. The principal building is the *Duca*

Palace, which is quite extensive, and out of proportion to the former size of the state. The apartments are large and magnificent, and contain a Picture-gallery, open daily from 9 to 3; entrance at the back of the palace, catalogue, 3 francs. The Library contains 90,000 volumes and numerous precious MSS., among others one of Dante, with his miniature. The *Cathedral* dates back to the 11th century. The architect was *Villafranca*. It was commenced under the direction of the Countess *Mathilde*, and contains numerous paintings.

The *Campanile*, or *Ghirlandina*, was erected in the 13th century: it is one of the highest in Northern Italy, measuring 115 feet. It received its name on account of the garland of flowers in bronze on the summit of the weathercock. It is slightly inclined from the perpendicular, leaning toward the choir of the cathedral. The former ducal garden forms the principal promenade for the citizens.

S. Pietro is a large church at the southern end of the town. In one of the chapels to the right is a dead Christ in terra-cotta, by *Begardi*, and a Madonna and Child in the transept by the same artist.

S. Agostino and *S. Francesco* are the other principal churches.

The *Lapidary Museum* contains numerous Egyptian and other relics, consisting of sarcophagi, ancient inscriptions, etc.

The Public Gardens were formerly the gardens of the palace.

The town of *Vignola* is situated 12 miles southeast of Modena. It commands a splendid prospect, and was the birthplace of the celebrated *Marinetti*.

Southwest of Modena stands the town of *Sanudo*, with a fine ducal villa and handsome gardens.

Bologna, one of the most ancient and important cities of Italy, is finely situated at the foot of the Apennines, between the rivers Reno, Arno, and Savona. Population, 110,000. Principal hotel (and very good), *Grand Hôtel Brun*. The city was founded by the Etruscans, who gave it the name of *Felsina*. It was conquered by the Romans 180 years before Christ; it was declared a free city by Charlemagne, and became rich and powerful by its commerce; was the scene of the most sanguinary intestine quarrels between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. In conjunction with the Pope, it

took the part of the Guelphs against the Emperor Frederick II., took his son, King Enzo, prisoner at the bloody battle of Fossalta, and kept him in custody until his death twenty-two years after. It was the scene of the interview between Pope Leo X. and Francis II. of France in 1515, and between Clement VII. and Charles V. in 1530 and 1552. In 1547 the celebrated Council of Trent assembled here. In 1796 it was incorporated by France in the Cisalpine republic, and in 1815 was attached to the States of the Church, and in 1860 to the kingdom of Italy.

Bologna has borne a most conspicuous part in the world of arts and letters. Its school of painters numbers such artists as the two Caraccis, Domenichino, whom Poussin regarded as the greatest painter after Raphael; Guido Reni, one of the most brilliant painters of Italy; Guercino, Albani, and Lanfranco; with such later stars as Pasinelli, who sought to unite the beautiful designs of Raphael with the brilliant coloring of Paul Veronese, and Carlo Cignani, who sought to associate the grace of Correggio with the science of Annibale Caracci. In 1119 Bologna founded her University, the most ancient and celebrated in the world. As early as 1216 its pupils amounted to 10,000. *Irenæus*, who here taught jurisprudence, was renowned throughout the world. Medicine, theology, and philosophy were also taught. Some of the most famous doctors were females. Among these were Madame Manzolina, Laura Bassi, Clotilde Tamburini (a Greek), and Novella d'Andréa: this last was so beautiful that she was obliged to hide herself behind a curtain during her lectures, that she might not distract the attention of her pupils by her beauty. It was at Bologna that the anatomy of the human figure was first taught, and here, in 1780, galvanism was first discovered by Joseph Galvani.

Archiginnasio Antico was formerly the old University; it is now used as the *Biblioteca Comunale*: open daily from 10 to 4. The Loggia of the court contains some interesting monuments.

The outside view of Bologna is very fine; its numerous churches (130 in number), convents (20), and palaces, its peculiar towers and high arcades, give it a very singular and interesting appearance.

The principal building is the Church of *St. Petronius*, which is the finest in the city. It was commenced in 1800, and is built in the Tuscan-Gothic style. Had it been built according to the original plans of Vitruvius it would have been the longest in the world, viz., 644 feet (see the plans and models in the sacristy). As it now is, it is only 300 feet long and 156 wide. It is surrounded by chapels, which are the most remarkable part of the building; most of them were magnificently frescoed, but are now much faded. Notice in one of the chapels on the left as you enter (Bacciochi) the monuments of Eliza Bonaparte, her husband, and four children: they are the work of the two Franzoni, and are of the purest white marble. The altar-piece is by Costa—a Madonna on the Throne surrounded by saints. Notice some very curious frescoes in the second chapel on the right. On the floor of the church may be seen the meridional line traced by the astronomer Cassini in 1656. On the 24th day of February, 1880, Pope Clement VII. crowned the Emperor Charles V. under the canopy of the choir. This was the last German emperor crowned in Italy. Notice, while examining the models of the church, the bas-reliefs by Propertius di Rosci. This beautiful and most remarkable young woman, who was equally proficient as an engraver, sculptor, musician, and painter, was celebrated for her attachment to a young man named Malvasia, who for a long time was indifferent to her love (although in the end he did succumb). In her representation of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, she carved her own portrait to represent the latter and her lover that of Joseph.

The second chapel on the left as you enter contains a golden safe let into the wall over the altar: it contains the head of St. Petronius, the patron saint of the city.

Next in importance to St. Petronius is the Church of *St. Domenico*, founded by that saint in the 13th century. St. Dominic was born in Castile, Spain, in 1170, and became the founder of the celebrated order of monks called the Dominicans: he lived for a long time in the convent attached to this church. In the chapel of St. Dominic is his tomb, surmounted with a cupola, and decorated with bas-reliefs, representing scenes in the life of that saint, by Pis-

sano. A small kneeling angel of white marble, to the left of the altar, is by Michael Angelo. This tomb is considered one of the finest works of the 13th century.

Opposite to this is the *Chapel of the Library*, which is ornamented with frescoes by Guido and Caracci. Notice on the left St. Dominico burning the Books of the Heretics. In this chapel is the tomb of Guido Reni. The ceiling of the dome over the high-altar was frescoed by Michael Angelo. Notice in the left transept the preserved body of Seraphina Coppone, who died 400 years ago: without the swathing of the Egyptian mummies, it has been kept in a much better state of preservation.

San Giacomo Maggiore, situated in the street San Donato, near the tower of Asinelli, was founded in 1267, and restored in 1862. The pictures contained in the different chapels are very fine. The Madonna in the chapel of the Bentivoglio family is considered the masterpiece of Francesco Francia.

The *Cathedral Church of St. Pietro*, commenced in 1655, contains but a single nave. The picture of the Annunciation, over the high-altar, is the best work of Louis Caracci.

Accademia delle Belle Arti, containing one of the finest picture-galleries in Italy, is situated in the northeastern part of the city. Open daily from 9 to 3; visitors ring the bell. Catalogue, 1½ francs. In addition to the gallery of paintings, it contains the Arsenal, where quantities of arms captured from different nations are stored. The gallery can be visited every day. It comprises eight saloons. The principal gems in this collection are: Raphael's *St. Cecilia in Ecstasy*, one of his masterpieces. It was removed to Paris by Napoleon I., but returned in 1815. The *Death of St. Peter*, by Domenichino. *Samson destroying the Philistines*, by Guido. The *Madonna della Pieta*, by the same artist. The *Baptism of Christ*, by Albano: it was from this picture that Domenichino took his ideas for his masterpiece at Rome. The *Martyrdom of St. Agnes*, by Domenichino, for a long time the principal object of attraction in the gallery of the Louvre at Paris. The *Masacre of the Innocents*, by Guido. The *Madonna, with St. Augustine and other saints*, by Francia. The *Appari-*

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tion of the Saviour to Mary Magdalen under the figure of a gardener, by Calvert.

In the *Accademia* may be seen the pictures of the living artists of Bologna. The studio of Baruzzi, one of Italy's best sculptors, should be visited: he was a pupil of Canova, and his *Venuses* are justly celebrated. Also that of Orfeo Orfei, one of Bologna's best modern painters. Notice his two beautiful pictures in the "*Accademia dell' Arti*," Dante before Cimar Hergin, and the Music-lesson.

The *University and Museum of Antiquities* should also be visited: the last named contains a library of 200,000 volumes. The great man, Joseph Mezzanotti, who was born at Bologna in 1776, was formerly librarian here. He was made a cardinal by Pope Gregory XVI. At the age of 26 he spoke fluently 18 languages, and at his death 42. The rooms in which the library is contained are 18 in number, all connected, the entire length of which is 600 feet, to which are added four more, containing Egyptian curiosities and a large number of most curious relics lately excavated at the Campo Santo (1870), consisting of perfect skeletons in every possible position, and excavated just as they were found, one belonging to a giant seven feet high. Most of the skeletons are 3000 years old; many appear as if their owners had been buried alive. Utensils containing food were found near them, all in a most perfect state. Many weapons composed of stone have also been excavated, said to be 6000 years old. The excavations are still progressing, and promise to be full as interesting as those of Pompeii. The Etruscan vases found are numerous, and of the most elegant patterns.

Piazza Victorio Emanuele is situated in the centre of the town, and is a most important object of interest. In the centre stands the celebrated *Fountain* by Laurenti. The bronze statue of Neptune was executed by Giovanni da Bologna. It weighs ten tons, and cost 70,000 ducats. This cost, over 300 years ago, equals half a million now.

In this piazza stands the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which dates from the 13th century. Its facade is adorned with a Madonna and a bronze statue of Pope Gregory XII. The galleries are decorated with frescoes. In the chapel is the "*Madonna del Tor-*

mento," and in the Hall of Hercules there is a colossal statue of that god by Lombardi.

The same place contains the *Palace of the Podesta*, which dates from the 13th century, the facade from the 15th. It is particularly noted for being the prison of the young and poetical Euzio, king of Sardinia, and son of the Emperor Frederick II. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fossato in 1249, and was kept prisoner by the Bolognese twenty-three years, until his death. He was solaced in his captivity by a young and lovely damsel, Lucia Vendagola of Bologna, who under various disguises managed to visit him, from which connection the *Bentivoglio* family claim origin. The *Sala del Re Euzio* is shown.

Palazzo del Mercanzia, or Chamber of Commerce, was erected in 1294; restored by the Bentivoglio in 1498. Its interior is adorned with numerous monuments and armorial bearings of the principal judges.

The *Private Palaces* of Bologna are numerous, but nearly all the noted works of art they contained have been taken away, and those that remain are not open to the public. One of the principal is the *Palazzo Pepoli*, the residence of the once powerful family of Bentivoglio, one of the best in Bologna. It was destroyed once by the populace at the suggestion of Julius II., a rival of the great house. *Fava* contains some splendid frescoes. *Montanari*, which formerly possessed a magnificent collection of pictures. *Vicini*; the court of this palace is superb. *Sampieri* had at one time the best collection at Bologna; nearly all have been transferred to the *Bruni* at Milan. *Sandocci* still contains some good specimens.

The *Campo Santo* is one of the most interesting sights in Bologna, and is decidedly the finest in Italy. It is situated outside the Porta St. Isaia, at the western extremity of the town, and was formerly a Carthusian monastery, erected about the middle of the 14th century, but was consecrated in 1801. All the noble families of Bologna have monuments here, and many of them are most magnificent, especially those finished during the last few years, 1870, 1871, and 1872. The monument erected to a member of the Pallavicini family (uncle of the owner of the villa near Genoa) is very beautiful; also that of Letizia Mu-

rat Pepoli, erected in 1859. The statue of her father, by Vinc. Vela, is a splendid piece of sculpture.

Notice, in the Piazza near the church of St. Bartolomeo, the two leaning towers of Asinelli and Garisenda. A visit should be made to the royal château of *St. Michele in Bosco*, also to the church of the *Madonna di San Luca*, so called from an ancient picture of the Virgin, supposed to have been painted by St. Luke, and brought from Constantinople. This church stands on an eminence, about two and a half miles outside the gate of Saragozza.

Not less than two days should be devoted to Bologna.

Cabs, per hour, 1 fr. 50 c.; the course, 75 c.

Theatres: *del Communi*, *Contarati*, etc.

The time from Bologna to Florence via Pistoia is 5 hours.

From Bologna to Pistoia. Time, 2 h. 20 m.; fare, 10 fr. 85 c.

From Bologna to Brindisi, by rail, via Ancona, distance 475 miles. Time, 19 hours; fare, 85 fr. 90 c.

From Bologna to Ancona, by rail, via Rimini, distance 128 miles. Time, 4½ hours; fare, 28 fr. 10 c.

Castel Pietro, with a castle erected by the Bolognese.

Continuing the route to Florence, the line now passes over one of the most interesting and grandest routes in Italy. There are no towns of importance, but the road is one succession of beautiful views, like pictures set in a frame. As the traveler emerges from the numerous gorges and tunnels with which the road is filled, he gazes with wonder at the depth of the lovely valleys beneath him.

The distance to Florence is 4 h. 45 m.

Passing the towns of *Marrabotto*, after which the tunnels come in quick succession, and *Poretta*, where there are mineral springs and baths, the lovely plains of Tuscany break upon the view, a sight rarely equaled in beauty.

Pistoia, finely situated a mile distant from the left bank of the Ombrone, a branch of the Arno, at the foot of the Apennines, and contains a population of 12,000. Principal hotels, *Il Globo* and *Stella d'Oro*. Pistoia gave birth during the Middle Ages to the two powerful factions, Guelphs and Ghibelines, or "Blacks" and "Whites,"

which were originally the same family, and for a long time desolated the country. Some of the members of this family, which was closely connected, were playing cards in a tavern, when one of them grossly insulted and wounded another, who, in turn, laid in ambuscade for the brother of the insulter, Judge Vanni, whom he severely wounded; but the father of the young man, knowing the customs of the times, and wishing to appease the family of Vanni, sent his son to the judge, but, instead of being disarmed by this submission, they cut off the hand of the young man, and in this state returned it to his father, whose thirst for vengeance was entered into by every member of his immediate family.

Near Pistoia Catiline was defeated and slain.

Pistoia is a commercial town, with numerous manufactories of cloths, arms, and organs. Pistols were originally manufactured in this town, hence the name. There are several fine churches in Pistoia well worth a visit. The bas-reliefs of the Cathedral deserve particular notice; some of them are by the famous Andrea della Robbia. Notice particularly the monument of the poet Cino. The bas-reliefs of the church of St. Andrea, by Giovanni da Pisa, are well worth particular notice.

The church of *Santa Maria dell' Umiltà* is the finest church in the city; it is of octagonal form and in the Corinthian order. It was constructed by Vitoni, a pupil of Bramante, in the early part of the 16th century. It contains several fine paintings.

The churches of *St. Jacopo*, *St. Giovanni*, and *St. Domenico* are the principal.

The palace of Prince Rospigliosi contains some very fine pictures.

To Florence the distance by rail is one hour.

Florence, for description, see Index.

ROUTE No. 314.

Milan to Brindisi, via Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Ancona, and Foggia, and Geron to Brindisi. Time, 19 hours; fare, first class, 110 fr. 45 c.; second class, 78 fr. 30 c.

From Milan to Bologna. See Route No. 315.

Imola, a very ancient town of about 11,000 inhabitants, is situated on the Santeramo. In the Cathedral of St. Cassiano, where repose the remains of the saint of that name, is also to be seen the tomb of St. Petrus Chrysologus, many years ago Archbishop of Ravenna. There are few objects of interest in Imola. A MS. Bible on parchment, greatly valued by Cardinal Mezzofanti during his life, can be seen at the public library. Innocenzo de Imola, passing most of his time away from the city of his birth, found but little chance to favor it with proofs of his genius. At about 4½ miles from Imola is *Castel Bolognese*, so called from the castle the Bolognese built there in 1804. It is memorable as the scene of the defeat of the Florentine army in the year 1464 by the Milanese under Piccinino. The road branches off here to *Ravenna*.

[From *Castel Bolognese* to *Ravenna*, time 1½ hours; fare, 4 fr. 55 c.]

Leaving *Castel Bolognese*, and passing *Salarolo*, we arrive at *Lago*, a town of about 8400 inhabitants, where little of interest is to be seen except, perhaps, during the first half of the month of September, at which time a fair has been held ever since the proconsulate of Marcus *Æmilius*.

Three miles from *Lago* is the village of *Catignola*, the birthplace of *Attandolo Sforza*, the founder of the illustrious house of that name. The ruins of the castle of *Cunio*, that famous stronghold of times gone by, may still be seen. We next arrive at *Ravenna*.—This city has some 21,000 inhabitants. The best hotels are the *De l'Europe* and the *Spada d'Oro*; the former is new.

Few cities in Italy recall more historical reminiscences than *Ravenna*. It was founded by the *Palasgi*. The Emperor *Honorius* made it his residence, mostly on account of its military strength. It afterward became the capital of the Western Empire, and still later was taken possession of by the *Harullian* *Odoacer*, king of

Italy; then by *Theodoric the Great*, king of the *Ostrogoths*, who restored it, in a great measure, to its former splendor. His mausoleum is but a short distance outside the fortifications. The Greek emperors then held the city until the year 752, when they were expelled by *Peppin*, king of the *Franks*, who delivered it over to the Pope, from which time the right of possession was very uncertain, it being disputed by the *Guelphs*, the *Ghibellines*, and the *Polenta* family. In 1318 *Ravenna* chose its own government, but in 1441 internal discord induced the inhabitants to offer the government to *Venice*, under whose rule they prospered for over half a century. In 1609 it was seized by *Julius II.*, and remained under the *Roman See* until 1797, when it again changed hands several times within a few years. In the year 1512 one of the bloodiest battles that Italy has ever known took place under its walls. *Gaston de Foix*, the celebrated French knight, attacked the fortress with the troops of *Louis XII.* under his command, and won the victory for his country at the price of his own life.

Ravenna is a rather unhealthy locality, notwithstanding the great quantity of verdure in the city. Although formerly a sea-port, it is now, owing to the deposition of sediment by the waters of the *Po*, some three miles from the coast and six miles from its former harbor, which is used for fishery and the coasting trade. The town itself, having become somewhat of a bathing resort, is connected with the sea by the *Canale Naviglio*, and carries on a large maritime business with the provinces on both sides of the *Adriatic*.

The cathedral, churches, monuments, public edifices, squares, etc., of *Ravenna* are all well worthy of notice. The Cathedral of St. *Orso*, founded during the fourth century by the saint of that name, contains two of *Guido Reni's* best pictures, the "Falling of the Manna," and the "Meeting of Abraham and Melchisedec;" also a fresco by the same artist, "An angel bringing food to *Elijah*;" some fine frescoes by his pupils, an urn containing the remains of nine of the former bishops, another containing the ashes of St. *Barnabas*, the ivory chair of St. *Maximian*, with his monogram still visible upon it, and, lastly, some remains of the far-famed *vineyard*

door, inclosed in another of modern structure.

The *Baptistery*, an octagonal structure, contains a Parian marble urn brought from the temple of Jupiter at Cæsarea.

St. Apollinare Nuovo, a basilica built by Theodoric the Great in the beginning of the sixth century. The rounded arches are supported by twenty-four marble columns brought from Byzantium, and the walls of the nave are adorned with mosaic work, of which the subjects are most interesting.

The *Church of St. Giovanni Evangelista*, founded in the year 444 by the Empress Galla Placidia in fulfilment of a vow.

St. Nasario e Celso, the mausoleum of Galla Placidia, built in the year 440, in which are to be seen the sarcophagi of that empress, of the Emperor Honorius, and of Constantine III.

The *Tomb of Dante* contains the sarcophagus of that poet, with an epitaph of his own composition inscribed upon it.

Among other places of interest which should be visited are the *Public Library*, containing over 50,000 volumes, besides some valuable MSS. of Dante and Ariostophanes, and the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*, where may be seen some fine paintings by native artists.

There are several interesting spots outside the city, of which we would recommend to the traveler

The *Mausoleum of Theodoric the Great*, founded by his daughter, Amalasuntha, in the year 530; *St. Apollinare in Classe* (named after St. Apollinara, who suffered martyrdom in the year 74 under Vespasian), erected in 584, and one of the best preserved early Christian churches in Europe. The tomb in which the remains of the saint once reposed is still in the crypt.

Near the *Rosco*, some two miles from the city, stands the *Colonna de Francesi*, erected in commemoration of the dearly-bought and bloody victory of the French under the celebrated Gaston de Foix, in 1512, over the papal troops and their allies. The heroic commander of the French, the pride of his nation and the terror of its enemies, was one of the 20,000 that after the victory lay dead upon the field of battle.

Along the road from Ravenna to Cervia 820

stretches the far-famed *Plata*, or Pine-tree Forest. Byron often alluded to it, and vies with Dante, Boccaccio, and Dryden in praising its grandeur. It was one of his favorite resorts during his stay in Ravenna, for which place he had a great predilection. His house may still be seen, and is noticeable as having been later the residence of Garibaldi.

Carriages, per course, 1 fr.; at night, 1½ fr.; two horses, 2 fr. Outside the town, one horse per hour, 2 fr.; two horses, 4 fr.

Steamers to Trieste weekly, in 12 hours; fare, 27 fr. 50 c.

The traveler, after having seen Ravenna, and wishing to avoid any part of the railroad between Bologna and Rimini, may proceed direct to *Faenza*, *Forlì*, *Coma*, or *Rimini*, otherwise he will return to *Castel Bolognese*, and thence continue his route.

Faenza. Principal hotel *La Corona*. Faenza, a town of some 17,000 inhabitants, is situated on the Lamone, mentioned by Dante in his *Inferno*. It was the birth-place of Torricelli, Jaccomoni, and Bertucci, and is noted for its manufactures of pottery (whence the French word *faïence*) and for its spinning and weaving of silks, both of which manufactures were introduced at a very early age.

The *Cathedral of San Costanzo* contains a painting of the Holy Family by Innocenzo da Imola, also some bas-reliefs by Benedetto da Majano.

A painting of the Holy Virgin and a St. John, both by Guido, may be seen in the Capuchin Convent outside the town. *San Maglorio* contains a Madonna by Giorgione, and in the *Concattedrale* is a painting by Girolamo da Treviso of the Madonna and Child, which is in every way worthy of that great master. A few paintings by native artists are on exhibition at the *Pinacotheca*. The *Palazzo Comunale*, formerly the palace of the Manfredi, lords of Faenza, should also be visited. Here it was that Galeotto Manfredi was murdered in the night by his jealous wife, Francesca Bentivoglio. The grated window in the centre which witnessed the deed is still shown. This same window is alluded to by Monti in his tragedy of Manfredi. Faenza is connected with the Adriatic by the *Nanelli Canal*, constructed in 1782.

Roads lead from Faenza to Ravenna and Florence.

Forlì. Principal hotel *La Posta*. Forlì is a finely built town, containing several churches replete with works of art, which can not fail to interest the traveler.

The *Cathedral of the Holy Cross* is well worth notice on account of its Chapel of the Holy Virgin, the cupola of which was painted by Carlo Cignani; "on which he spent," says Lanzi, "25 years of his life, leaving to posterity one of the finest works of art extant."

The Church of *St. Giovanni* contains a fine painting of the Conception by Guido, some fine frescoes by Palmoxano and Melozzo, and a Virgin and Child by the former. The roof was painted by Melozzo.

The church of *St. Mercuriale* contains some fine paintings by Palmoxano and Innocenzo da Imola.

The Campanile, erected in the year 1180, is conspicuous on account of its height and architecture.

The Pinacotheca contains some very good paintings by Cignani, Palmoxano, etc.

The Citadel, built in the year 1850, and now serving as a prison, is a place of great historical interest. It has sustained two heroic sieges against overwhelming superiority of numbers, and in one case its resistance was crowned with success.

Roads lead from Forlì to Ravenna and Florence.

Cesena (principal hotel *La Posta*), a town of 8000 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated near the Savio. In the *Palazzo Publico* is a beautiful painting of the Virgin and Saints by Francesco Francia. The *Library*, founded in 1652, contains some 4000 MSS. In the Church of *Santa Maria del Monte*, on a hill about a mile from the city, some interesting relics may be seen.

A few miles from Cesena are the well-known *sulphur mines*, which, as a natural curiosity, should by all means be visited.

Leaving Cesena and crossing the *Picciatello*, identified with the *Rubicon* of Cæsar's fame, we reach the *Bridge of Augustus*, begun by that emperor, and finished by Tiberius more than 18 centuries ago, built of Istrian limestone, and in a fine state of preservation. Crossing this bridge, we arrive at

Rimini.—Hotels, *Aquila d'Oro* and *Trattoria Europa*. Rimini contains some 18,000 inhabitants, and is situated near

the mouth of the river Marecchia. It is fast becoming a place of importance, especially for its sea-bathing. In 1671 an earthquake filled up its harbor and destroyed its foreign commerce. It is a very old town, having been taken by Cæsar as early as the year 49 B.C., after his passage of the *Rubicon*: in the square bearing his name, the stone basement is still to be seen from which he harangued the Roman army after his entrance into the city. In the year 508 the city was besieged by the Visigoths, but was rescued by Belisarius. It afterward belonged for some time to the Malatesti and the popes. The principal objects of interest are the *Porta Romana*, formerly Arch of Augustus, built in honor of that emperor by the inhabitants; the churches of *San Francesco*, *San Giuliano*, and the *Palazzo del Comune*, in the last of which is a painting representing the *Martyrdom of San Giuliano* by Paul Veronese. An excursion should be made to the ancient republic of *San Marino*, the smallest in the world, celebrated for having so vigorously defended its liberty when threatened in turn by the popes, the Malatesti, and Napoleon I. It was founded by San Marino in the time of the Christian persecution under Diocletian.

From Rimini to Ancona by rail, distance 58 miles.

From Rimini to Brindisi by rail, via Ancona, distance 408 miles.

Pesaro (hotels *Leone d'Oro* and *Italia*) is a small town of some 15,000 inhabitants, situated near the mouth of the Foglia. It was the birthplace of Pope Innocent XI., of the painter Carliarini, and of the late lamented Romini. It received a Roman colony as early as 184 B.C. Long after, it was destroyed by Totila and rebuilt by Belisarius. Its principal manufactures are silk, pottery, and wax.

A diligence ride of 5 or 6 hours may be taken from Pesaro to Urbino (fare 3 fr.), a town of 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the Metauro. Urbino is celebrated as being the birthplace of Raphael. It possesses the oldest academy in Italy, some churches, and other public edifices and monuments, which should be visited if the trip is made. Among these we will mention the *Ducal Palace*, the *Cathedral*, and the church of *San Francesco di Paoli*, in which are two pictures by Titian—the *Resurrec-*

dion and the *Eucharist*, both of beautiful execution.

Returning to Fano and continuing our route, we come to *Fanum* (in ancient times *Fanum Fortuna*, or the Temple of Fortune), a small town of 8000 inhabitants. Hotel *Tro Re*. This was formerly a place of considerable military importance, as the ruins of its fortifications testify. Like Pesaro, it was destroyed by the devastating Totilla and rebuilt by Ballarino, and, like Rimini, contains an Arch of Augustus, dedicated to the first emperor of Rome.

The *Cathedral of San Fortunato* and the churches of *Santa Maria Nuova* and *San Baterniano* possess some fine works of art: an *Annunciation* by Guido Reni, and a *Geneth* by Domenichino, the former in the *Crypt of the Gabrielli* and the latter in the *Collegio Felsi*. A very superb antique theatre should also be visited.

Leaving Fano and crossing the river Metauro, on the banks of which the Romans defeated the Carthaginians under Asdrubal, we reach *Sisignia* (the Roman *Sena Gallica*), a small fishing town with 8000 inhabitants, containing little to interest the traveler. Hotel *Locanda dello Fiume*. Perhaps the only really pleasant feature of the town is the annual fair held from the 20th of July to the 8th of August, in accordance with a custom of over 600 years' standing. People flock to the town during the above-mentioned period from all parts of Italy.

Ancona, capital of the province of *Marsica*, contains 45,000 inhabitants, of which a seventh are Jews. Principal hotels, *Victoria* and *La Puer*. The city was called Ancona from the form of a promontory near it, which greatly resembles an elbow (in Greek, *ankon*). An elbow now forms part of the arms of the town. Ancona, both in ancient and modern times, has been a place of great military importance, as its fortifications will show. It was founded by a colony of Syracusans during the time of the persecutions under Dionysius. The Romans occupied the town 265 B.C., and it was entered by Caesar after the passage of the Rubicon. A free republic in the Middle Ages, in 1532 Ancona placed itself under the protection of the Pope. Taken by the French in 1797, by the Russians in 1799, it was restored to the Pope in the year 1814. It was again occupied by the

French from 1852 to 1859, and by the Austrians from 1848 to 1850. It again belonged to the Pope until 1864, when the Papal troops, under Lamoricière, were driven out by General Claidini.

A superb harbor was constructed here by the Roman Emperor Trajan, but, unfortunately, not deep enough for the larger modern vessels. This harbor has two moles, one erected by Trajan, and the other by Clement XII. On each of these moles stands a magnificent Arch of Triumph, one erected by Clement XII., and the other erected and dedicated to Trajan by the Roman Senate, in commemoration of his great services to the city. This latter, constructed of marble of really astonishing whiteness, and formerly adorned with bronze statues, trophies, and bas-reliefs, of which, we regret to say, but few traces remain, is generally considered to be about as fine a specimen of grand old Roman architecture as can be seen in Italy. Its elevated position tends also to enhance its imposing aspect. The Arch of Clement XII., though a fine specimen of architecture in itself, and of more recent date, is rather insignificant when compared to that of Trajan. Ancona, at the present moment, is one of the chief seats of the foreign and coasting trade of the Adriatic, with manufactures of wax, tallow, silk, and paper. Considerable attention is now being given to its fortifications.

The *Cathedral of St. Ciriacus*, erected in the tenth century on an eminence overlooking the town, was formerly the site of the temple of Venus mentioned both by Catullus and Juvenal; the churches of *St. Francesco*, *St. Agostino*, and *Santa Maria della Piazza* possess very beautiful Gothic portions, of which that of the last named is quite a study. Paintings, taking into consideration the age and size of the city, are rather scarce. *St. Domenico* and *St. Francesco* contain some fine works by Titian, Guido, and Bellini. The *Palazzo del Governo* contains a small collection.

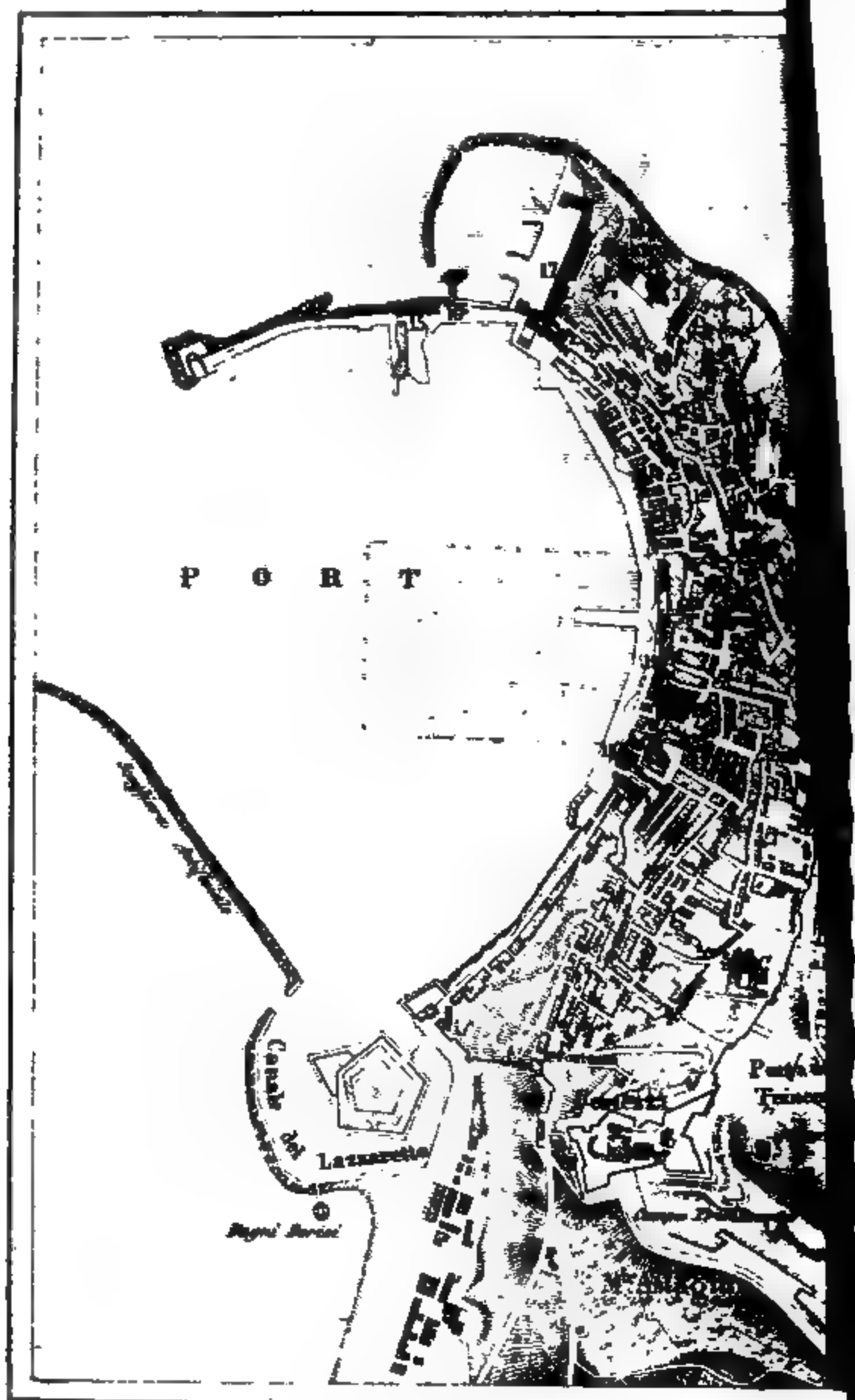
Ancona is celebrated for its beautiful women, also for its famous prisons, which are nearly the largest in Italy.

Cable to and from the station, 1 fr.; at night, 1 fr. 50 c.; one hour, 2 fr.; outside the town, 2 fr. 50 c. and 3 fr. 60 c.

From Ancona to Alexandria, via Brindisi

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Ancona to Trieste, via Venice, by Polzano, Danovaro, & Co.'s steamers, every week.

Ancona to Trieste, by the Austrian Lloyd steamships, every Sunday, coming from Alexandria.

Ancona to Genoa, by Polzano, Danovaro, & Co.'s steamships, calling at intermediate stations.

From Ancona to Brindisi by rail, a daily express connecting with the Milan and Bologna express train. Distance from Ancona, 260 miles; fare, 61 f. 50 c.; time, 19 hours. The local trains stop either at Pescara or Foggia for the night.

The eastern coast of Italy has not, until very recently, enjoyed the patronage of the ordinary tourist. Though generously gifted by the hand of Nature, its beauty can not vie with the more picturesque loveliness of the western coast; and having no cities like Naples, Rome, and Florence to attract travelers, or to encourage would-be corporations to lay down railroads, it has only lately been brought into notice by the completion of the railroad from Bologna to Brindisi. This road is now the favorite route of travelers on their way to the East.

The Apennines, of which the highest peaks are, until the month of July, covered with snow, rise at a short distance from the coast, keeping parallel with it as far as 41° of latitude; here they separate, one chain going to the right, the other to the left, leaving the Apulian Plain in the centre. Here we find harbors which, if not of considerable importance, are at least of great promise, such as Brindisi, Gallipoli, and Otranto. The larger towns only of this district are blessed with tolerable inns.

Passing Orsina, the ancient Auximum, with its old walls still standing, and Castel-Salerno, where the papal troops were defeated by the Italians under Claidini,

Loreto, the famous pilgrimage town, composed of a single street filled with booths for the sale of medals, images, etc., to the half-million pilgrims who come

yearly to offer their devotions at the *Chiesa della Casa Santa*, built over the house of Mary of Nazareth. It was miraculously brought from that town by angels and dropped on the coast of Dalmatia, where it remained for three years, and was then landed on the grounds of a widow, *Loureta*, hence the name. A church was erected over it, and for nearly six hundred years pilgrimages have been made to it by all manner of people. In 1506 Pope Sixtus granted the privileges of a town to Loreto. The Treasury contains many valuable votive offerings; fee, 1 fr. The "Casa Santa" is built of brick, and stands in the centre of the church; its front is 12½ feet, depth 28, and height 12. It is surrounded by an exquisite marble screen, adorned with statues, sculptures, etc. The interior contains an image of the Virgin and Child, said to have been executed by St. Luke.

The *Palazzo Apostolico* contains some fine pictures.

On the road from Ancona to Brindisi, only three miles distant, is *Fermo*, the ancient *Ferrum Picenum*, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, where some interesting antiquities are to be seen. We afterward pass *Marano*, at a distance of 4½ miles from which was the celebrated temple dedicated to the Sabine goddess Cupra, in the town of *Cupra Maritima*; beyond *St. Benedetto* we cross the ancient *Truentia*, now the *Fronte*, formerly the boundary-line between the states of the Church and the kingdom of Naples.

Pescora (hotel, *Leone d'Oro*), a fortress of some importance, but a dirty and unhealthy town of 8000 inhabitants. A railway diverges hence toward Naples, via *Chieti* and *Popoli*, finished as far as *Salerno*.

Orsina, capital of the *Frantani*, contains 18,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Caprera*.

Vasto, a town of 9000 inhabitants. A small museum of relics and antiquities in the town-hall.

Termoli, a fortress close by the sea. The town is exceedingly dirty; nothing to see.

Near *Aipolita*, on the 15th of June, 1068, Pope Leo IX. was attacked and captured by the Normans of the famous *Gulcard*.

Foggia.—Hotel, *Grand Albergo di Fairlie*. Foggia is a town of 35,000 inhabitants, and is a well-built city for this part of Ita-

ly, it having been almost entirely rebuilt, owing to its destruction by an earthquake in 1791. Foggia has witnessed many historical events of interest, among which may be mentioned the coronation of Manfred in 1258, and the marriage of Francis I., then Duke of Calabria, to Maria Clementina of Austria in 1797, whence her title, *Capella Palatina*. Foggia is the point of junction of two railroads from *Brindisi* and *Naples*, en route *via Foggia* for *Ancona*. Travelers going north from *Naples* to *Bologna* gain 6 hours by making the journey *via Foggia*, the train from *Naples* and from *Rome* both arriving at *Bologna* at the same hour.

Barietta, a town of 29,000 inhabitants, was founded in the 11th century, and in the 15th was considered one of the strongholds of Italy. The first tournament ever held in this country was given by King Manfred in honor of Haldwin, the last Latin emperor of Constantinople. Its impregnability was, however, subsequently disproved. At a short distance from *Barietta* is *Andria*, a town of 84,000 inhabitants. In the *Cathedral* of *Andria* once reposed the remains of Isabella of England, who died in 1241, third wife of the Emperor Frederick II.

From *Barietta* to *Bari* the journey is one succession of olive-gardens, plantations of almond-trees, and vineyards, the beauty of which can not fail to impress the traveler. On the way we stop at *Trani*, a fine seaport town of 25,000 inhabitants, and noted for its wine.

Bari.—*H. Albergo del Risorgimento*. This is the capital of the province of the same name, and a seaport town of 60,000 inhabitants. In the church of *St. Nicolo* a council was held by Pope Urban II. in 1098, having for its object the reconciliation of the churches of Rome and Greece. This church contains the monument of *Boris Strozzi*, Queen of Poland and Duchess of Bari. A painting by *Tintoretto*, and one by *Paul Veronese*, may be seen in the church of *St. Rocco*. Railway from *Bari* to *Taranto*.

Passing *Monopoli*, *Fano*, and *Ostuni*, we reach

Brindisi (the ancient *Brentesion*, signifying "Stag's Head," so called from the closing tendency of the arms of the harbor). Principal hotel, *Gran Al-*

bergo dell' Indie Orientale, near the harbor. It is generally supposed that *Brindisi* was founded by *Diomedes*. It was in ancient times a place of considerable importance, being, in the time of the Romans, the point of embarkation from Italy to Greece. It then boasted 60,000 inhabitants. *Pacuvius* was born and *Virgil* died at *Brindisi*. *Tancred's* son *Roger* was here united in marriage to *Irene*, the daughter of the Grecian emperor. About this time the fleets of the Crusaders frequently made *Brentesion* their stopping-place. In 1348 the city was plundered and the inhabitants put to the sword by King *Louis* of Hungary. In 1416 a frightful earthquake destroyed nearly the whole city, and a great part of its population. In 1845 it became a free port. Since its connection by rail with the rest of Europe it has rapidly become a town of importance, being now the point of embarkation of travelers going to different ports on the Mediterranean. *Brindisi* is or was the termination of the celebrated *Via Appia*, so often mentioned by different Latin poets and historians. *Horace* speaks of his journey to *Brindisi* by this road. The principal object of interest in the town is the *Castle*, built by *Frederick II.* and finished by *Charles XII.* The environs of *Brindisi* are very unhealthy, owing to the marshes surrounding the town.

Brindisi to Alexandria, by the *Panionian* and *Oriental Steam Navigation Company's* steamships, every Tuesday at 2 A.M., arriving at *Alexandria* on the following Friday at 7 A.M. Contract time of passage, 75 hours.

Brindisi to Greece, Turkey, Black Sea, etc., by the *Austrian Lloyd* steamships, *via Corfu, Syra, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Galatz, and Trebizond*, every Friday at 1.30 P.M.

Brindisi to Venice and Trieste, *via Ancona*, steamers twice a week.

Brindisi to Genoa and other ports of the *Western Mediterranean* (see *Ancona*).

Brindisi to Otranto, by rail, in 8 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 7 fr. 60 c.

Passing *Lecco* (hotel, *della Furoia*), containing 22,000 inhabitants, the capital of the province.

The *Lycus* contains a *Museum of Antiquities*. Near this is the village of *Rugga*, the ancient *Rudica*, the birthplace of *En-*

nina, whose remains were deposited with the Scipios at Rome; then *Maglie* and other places of no importance.

Otranto (the ancient Hydruntum), now a town of little importance. It was occupied by the Normans under Robert Guiscard and Bohemund in the 11th century; but its greatest misfortune, and one from which it never entirely recovered, was its capture by the Turkish fleet of Mohammed II. in 1480, on which occasion 12,000 of its inhabitants were put to the sword, the rest carried off as slaves, and the city razed to the ground. In one of the churches the bones of many of the victims of this terrible massacre are still preserved.

The (diligence) follows the coast to the promontory of *Leuca*, the most eastern point of Italy, where *Æneas* first beheld Italy.

ROUTE No. 217.

Pisa to Florence, via the Baths of Lucca and Pistoia. Time, 4 h. 25 m.; fare, first class, 9 fr. 70 c.; second class, 7 fr. 85 c.

Pisa. See Route No. 214.

From *Pisa* to *Lucca* in 48 minutes.

Lucca.—Population, 82,000. Hotels, *Croce di Malta*, *L'Univers*, and *Il Pellicano*. Prices low. *Lucca* was formerly the capital of the dukedom of *Lucca*, which territory comprised the whole of Tuscany and *Lucca*. It lies on the banks of the river *Serchio*, in one of the most fertile and best cultivated parts of Italy. *Lucca* is noted for being the first place in Italy where silk was manufactured. The principal sight is the *Duomo*, founded about the middle of the 12th century. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, and has frequently been restored; the frescoes in vaulting in 1856. The stained-glass windows are modern. In the nave of the church is "Il Templetto," a small chapel containing the *Volto Santo di Lucca*, a crucifix said to have been made by Nicodemus, and transferred miraculously from the Holy Land in 782. It is shown three times each year. Behind the *Duomo* stands the *Archiepiscopal Palace*. It contains some fine pictures and statuary. The churches of *San Giovanni*, *San Michele*, *San Romano*, *San Frediano* are worthy of mention. Immediately in front of the ducal palace stands a monument of *Louisa*, Duchess of *Lucca*, raised to her honor by the citizens, in gratitude for building the aqueduct which supplies *Lucca* with pure water. There are some Roman remains here, consisting of the ruins of a theatre and amphitheatre. The principality of *Lucca* was conferred on *Eliza*, Napoleon's eldest sister, by that emperor, in 1805. She was a woman of strong and masculine character, and did much to improve her possessions. Her subjects lost a wise and good sovereign by the events of 1815.

Some fifteen miles from the town are the celebrated *baths* of *Lucca*, to which there is an excellent road, built by the Duchess *Eliza*. Diligence several times daily in 2 h. 30 m.; fare, 3 fr.; carriage, 15 fr. These baths are the summer resort of all the fashion of Tuscany. Hotels, *Europa* and *Croce di Malta*. This watering-place is one of the coolest and cheapest in

Italy; for \$1.50 per diem you can live in good style. The *Casino*, or *Ridotti*, is finely situated on a hill near the new Ospedale erected by Prince Demidoff. The baths are celebrated for their cure of all cutaneous diseases. The facilities for the study of music and the languages are excellent.

The charitable institutions of Lucca are numerous for its size; the chief among them is the *Deposito di Mendicizia*, erected in the early part of the 14th century.

The promenade around the ramparts offers some delightful views; on the north side may be seen the monument erected to Charles III. of Spain.

About half an hour's drive from the town is the royal *Villa di Marlia*. It is surrounded by fine grounds, and contains a Greek chapel with some fine paintings. Your hotel proprietor at Lucca will procure permission to visit it.

Near the *Lake Massaciuccoli*, six miles from Lucca, are situated the ruins of the Roman baths, *Bagni di Nerone*.

The line between Lucca and Pistoia traverses a most lovely country, the garden of Italy, rich in vegetation, and abounding in silk and paper manufactories.

Monte Catini possesses warm baths constructed by the Grand-Duke Leopold. The water is largely exported as a remedy for diarrhoea.

Pistoia: See Route No. 315.

FLORENCE

is beautifully situated on both sides of the Arno. Population, 171,000. Principal hotels: *D'Italia*, *New York*, *De la Ville*, *De l'Arno*, *Washington*, *De Russie*, *Victoria*, *Porta Rossa*, *Minerva*, and *De Paris*. The *Hôtel d'Italie* has lately been restored, and is now one of the first houses in Italy; drainage perfect and kitchen admirable. The *New York* is finely situated on the Arno, and well managed by the Messrs. Falai. The *De la Ville*, finely conducted by Mr. Autanrieth, its new proprietor. The *Grand Hôtel de l'Arno*, a first-class house,

well situated on the Arno, near the picture-galleries. *Hôtel Washington*, good house, situated on the Arno; well managed by its proprietor, Mr. Gobbo. *Hôtel de Russie* is a first-class house, situated on the Place Manin, with a view of the Arno; well conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Tomassini. *Hôtel Victoria*, a first-class hotel, on the Arno; entirely renovated and kept by Paganini's successor, Mr. Pastorelli. *Hôtel Porta Rossa*, a good, centrally situated house; clean and comfortable, with moderate charges; managed by the proprietor, Mr. Bassetti, who lets furnished apartments to persons intending to make a long stay. *Hôtel de la Minerva*, a well-kept house on the Place S. Maria Novella, in one of the finest positions in the city. *Hôtel and Restaurant de la Ville de Paris*, 3 Via della Spada; is a good house with a fine cuisine, and occupies a central position.

To Florence has been awarded the title of the fairest city of the earth. Who can doubt it, situated as it is in the rich valley of the Arno, surrounded by beauties of nature and of art, immortalized by Byron and Rogers, and revered as the birthplace of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, and Andrea del Sarto? What beautiful recollections of the past must naturally be awakened in the appreciative mind while tarrying in a spot which has given birth to such noble contributors to poetry and the arts? Beautiful gardens adorned with statues, vases, fountains, and other decorations, as well as the open squares or piazzas, continually attract the eye of the visitor; and the palaces, which are very numerous, each containing rare paintings and sculptures, form the principal object of interest in this delightful city, which is the pride of Tuscany. The climate of Florence is delightful, varying but 30° from summer to winter.

The walls of the city are entirely unavailable for defense in modern warfare; their principal use is for the purpose of collecting octroi duties. The city is entered by nine different gates. The gate *San Gallo* is an arch of triumph, erected in 1788 in commemoration of the entrance of Francis II. This gateway leads to Bologna and Fiesole. The bridges which cross the Arno are six in number, four stone and two suspension bridges. The

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Public Buildings

- 1 Palazzo Pitti
- 2 Uffici
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- 6 Hospital of S. M. Nuova

Churches

- 7 Duomo
- 8 S. Croce
- 9 SS. Annunziata
- 10 S. Marco
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- 12 S. Lorenzo
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- 16 S. Maria Novella
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Theatres

- 19 Alfani
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- 25 ——— Corsini
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- 29 Bonarroti
- 30 Post Office
- 31 Piazza d'Arno
- 32 ——— dei Peruzzi
- 33 ——— dei Medici
- 34 ——— dell'Annunziata
- 35 ——— dell'Uccello
- 36 ——— S. Trinità
- 37 ——— Monni
- 38 Pergola
- 39 Bonarroti
- Primo Circolo
- Secondo Circolo



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stone bridges have been much injured at different times by the rising of the river, and some of them even carried away. The most easterly is the *Ponte alle Grazie*, or *di Babuorte*, built by Lopo, father of Arnolfo, in 1337. There are numerous small houses on either side of it, and its great solidity has withstood the rushing of the waters, while all the others have been several times destroyed. The next is the *Ponte Vecchio*, built the second time in 1378. It is lined with shops on either side, which are mostly used by jewelers. The celebrated Maso Finiguerra, according to tradition, here practiced his trade. Above the houses runs a gallery connecting the Palazzo Vecchio and Uffizi Gallery with the Pitti Palace. *Ponte a Santa Trinità*, a very beautiful structure, built about the middle of the 16th century. Formerly carriages were not allowed to cross it, the authorities thinking it too slender, but it has proved not only beautiful, but strong. At the angles are statues representing the "Four Seasons;" their effect approaching the bridge is very beautiful. Ammannati was the architect of this beautiful structure. *Ponte alle Carraie*, so called on account of its being mostly used for carriages. It has several times been rebuilt; its last restoration was by Ammannati. After its construction in the 15th century, or in the early portion of the 16th, during the May-day celebration, which was famous in those days, a general invitation was given to all the citizens to appear on the bridge and witness a theatrical representation of the infernal regions, which was to take place on rafts below the bridge. It was given out that any person wishing to hear news from Satan's dominions could do so, if present. The announcement drew crowds. The bridge was filled to suffocation, and, while the demon's performers were exhibiting their antics below, the bridge gave way, and thousands probably saw the reality more vividly than they expected. The two true suspension bridges are called *San Ferdinando* and *San Leopoldo*. The streets of Florence are finely paved, but have few sidewalks. Some extensive improvements are now being made in the widening of streets and construction of sidewalks.

The Duomo, or Cathedral Santa Maria

del Fiore. The architecture of the building is quite interesting, and the building itself massive and extensive. The original design was by Arnolfo, to whom the Florentines intrusted the construction of an edifice which they expressly desired to have surpass any thing that had preceded it. After Arnolfo's death, the work upon it was stopped until Giotto was requested to proceed with it. He also died, and Brunelleschi was called upon to complete it. The entire length is 501 feet; from the pavement to the summit of the cross, 385 feet; transept, 305 feet long; width of nave and aisles, 125 feet; height of nave, 154 feet; and that of side aisles, 97 feet. The cupola is 135 feet in diameter; it is the widest in the world. It is grand in its construction, and served as a model to Michael Angelo for that of St. Peter's, which it exceeds in size. The Cathedral is finely paved with various colored marbles; and the stained-glass windows, made in the 15th century, are the perfection of the art. The Duomo contains the monuments of its two principal architects, Giotto and Brunelleschi: the base of the latter is by Buglioni, one of the pupils, as is also that of Giotto. Travelers should ascend the dome, as a more correct idea of its proportions can be gained by so doing.

The Campanile, or bell-tower adjoining the Cathedral, designed by Giotto, rises to a height of 275 feet. The staircase consists of 418 steps, which are easy of ascent. The erection of this tower cost an enormous sum. It has six large bells, the largest of which, named *La Santa Reparata*, bears the Medici arms. On the south side of the Piazza are two statues, fine productions of modern Italian art, by Pampaloni, in honor of Arnolfo and Brunelleschi, architects of the Duomo. That of the latter is very good. On his knee is the plan of the cupola, and he is looking up at the realization of it. Near this statue is a stone set into the wall, with the words "*Secco di Dante*" (Dante's seat), on which Dante used to sit and contemplate the Cathedral.

The *Sallustiana di San Giovanni*, of black and white marble, was built with the material taken from the Temple of Mars. It is supposed to have been constructed in the 7th century. It was formerly open at the top, like the Pantheon at Rome, but was closed with a lantern in 1550. It was

completely surrounded by graves up to the year 1296. They are alluded to by Boccaccio. The great attractions of the Baptistery are its bronze doors. That on the west was closed in 1200 to make room for the tribune: two of the other doors were executed by Ghiberti, and one by Andrea Pisano. This last is an allegorical history of John the Baptist, for which Giotto gave the design. The finishing of this door was celebrated throughout Tuscany by a festival. Ghiberti's doors were considered, however, far superior to the other, and Michael Angelo, in speaking of them, declared them worthy of being the gates of Paradise. The subjects are, 1. The creation of Man; The palm of labor after the banishment from Paradise, Noah after the Deluge; The promise made to Abraham; Isaac sells his birthright; Joseph and his brothers; The law from Mount Sinai. The walls of Jericho; The battle against the Ammonites; The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon. The floor is paved with white and black marble. Dante alludes to this building as "*Mio bel San Giovanni*," and seemed to take much delight in it, notwithstanding he had the misfortune to break a portion of the baptismal font in saving a child from drowning. All the baptisms of the city are still performed in this church, the number annually being about 4800. The tomb of Baldassare Costa, who was deposed by the Council of Constance, and Otto Colonna elected in his stead, is a noble design, and bears the papal thorn over the armorial shields. In the *Guardaroba*, back of the Duomo, are preserved some objects of ancient art which are very remarkable.

Church of Santa Croce, the most important church of Florence, containing monuments erected to the memory of many of the most celebrated men of Italy. Byron alludes to it in the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*:

"In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie
Ashes which make it holier; dust which is,
Even in itself, an immortality.
Though there were nothing save the past, and
this,
The particles of those sublimities
Which have relapsed to chaos: here repose
Angelo's, Alfieri's bones, and his,
The starry Galileo, with his woes;
Here Machiavelli's earth returned to whom
it rose."

This church has always been the favor-

ite burial-place of the Florentines. Arnolfo was the architect. Its length is 400 feet, and width 185. Above the bronze statue of St. Louis, bishop of Toulouse, are the letters I H S, placed there after the plague in 1487 by St. Bernardino of Siena, by whom these initials were inserted, to denote the name and mission of our Lord, *Jesus Hominum Salvator*. In the centre of the church is the slab tomb of John Kettorich, bishop of St. David's, also of Lichfield and Exeter, and who, sent as ambassador from Henry V. to Pope Martin V., died soon after his arrival in Florence. The principal monuments of the church are as follows: Michael Angelo Buonarroti. The three statues of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture appear as mourners. His bust, by Lorenzi, is considered a most correct likeness. The position of this monument was selected by Michael Angelo himself, that he might see from his tomb the dome of the Cathedral, the delight and study of his mind; Alfieri's monument, by Canova, erected at the private expense of the Countess of Albany; colossal monument to Dante; monument of Machiavelli; also of Lami, writer on Italian art; Leonardo Bruni, surnamed Aretino; Michele the botanist; Nobili the philosopher; Giovanni Targoni, the eminent naturalist; Galileo; Lami, the Florentine historian, and others. The tomb of the Polish countess Zamoyka is a fine piece of workmanship. In one of the chapels on the right as you enter is the tomb of the Countess of Albany, wife of the last Pretender Stuart. The pulpit belonging to this church, composed of red and white marble, is a work of great excellence. In the third chapel to the right of the choir is the chapel of the Bonaparte family. Here may be seen the monument of Julie Clary, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and Charlotte Bonaparte, wife of the brother of the late emperor, Napoleon III. Notice over the principal entrance the bronze statue of St. Louis, bishop of Toulouse. Above this are the letters I H S (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), so universally seen in all Catholic churches. These letters were originally placed in front of this church by St. Bernardino of Siena, the inventor of the initials. Having taken one of his flock to severe task for the manufacture of playing-cards, the men pleaded non-familiarity with any oth-

or source of livelihood. The artist told him to put these letters on his blank cards and sell them. They spread like lightning, and the man made an immense fortune. Notice near the north transept the monument to Raphael Morghen, the celebrated engraver. The façade of this truly celebrated church was finally completed in 1863, thanks to the liberality of a Mr. Slossa, a rich miner, who contributed 800,000 toward the object. Leopold II. and Pope Pius IX. also contributed largely toward the object. Over the centre door may be seen the coats of arms of the three contributors—the keys of St. Peter, the double-headed Cross, and the crossed hammers of Mr. Slossa.

Piazza of Santa Croce, wherein the democracy of Florence established its power in 1260. In the centre is a colossal statue of Dante, inaugurated May 14, 1865, by Victor Emanuel, in presence of a most brilliant assembly, this being the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth. It is by Pazzi of Ravenna, and stands upon a lofty pedestal, surrounded by four lions, inscribed, "To Dante Alighieri; Italy; MDCCCLXV."

Church of La Santissima Annunziata, dedicated to the "Vergine Annunziata" by seven Florentine gentlemen, who took up their abode on Monte Senario, near Florence, in 1228; here Andrea del Sarto was buried, and here also is his bust, taken in his lifetime. The cupola is by Alberti, and is one of his earliest works. The high-altar is also attributed to him: it is richly sculptured in high relief, with a front of massive silver, and above it is a large tabernacle of silver, rich in ornaments and sculpture. In the chapels belonging to this church are many interesting tombs: Giovanni di Bologna, with sculpturing in bronze by himself; tomb of Angelo Marsi, bishop of Assisi and minister of Cosimo I.; tomb of the historians Giovanni Matteo and Filippo Villani. In the chapel of the *Annunziata*: is the miraculous fresco of the Annunciation, upon which so much wealth was expended; also the celebrated fresco of the Madonna del Socco, by Andrea del Sarto, for which painting he received only a sack of wheat as payment.

Notice the *Capella di San Leon*, opening into the large cloister.

The *Piazza dell' Annunziata*, one of the most pleasing portions of the city; here are

located the buildings of the *Spedale degli Innocenti*, or *Foundling Hospital*, established through the influence of Leonardo Bruni. In the chapel is a splendid Adoration of Magi by Ghirlandajo.

The equestrian statue of Ferdinand I. was cast from cannon taken from the Turks by the Knights of St. Stephen; the two bronze fountains, which are very beautiful, were designed by Tacca.

Church and convent of the Carmine, formerly the most magnificent in Florence, was entirely destroyed by fire in 1771, with the exception of the Brancacci chapel. Amateurs in painting should not fail to visit this sanctuary of art to see the celebrated frescoes of Masolino, Masaccio, and Lippi: they were commenced by the first in 1416, and finished by the last in 1506. The different frescoes mostly relate to scenes in the life of St. Peter, and were visited and studied in turn by Raphael, Perugino, L. da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. From the two small frescoes on the left as you enter, Raphael took his inspiration for his Logos and his St. Paul preaching at Athens. The first is Adam and Eve driven from Paradise, and the second St. Paul visiting St. Peter in Prison. Behind the altar of this chapel is a Greek painting of the Virgin and Child, brought from the East, said to have been painted by St. Luke. A small fee will induce the custodian to expose it. In the choir is a tomb of singular beauty, erected to Pietro Badarini.

Church of San Lorenzo.—Some portions of this structure are attributed to Michael Angelo: it is exceedingly rough in its external appearance, but the interior is very fine, having been recently decorated. The original basilica was the most ancient in the city. In the *Capella degli Operai* is the sepulchral monument lately erected to the eminent painter Buonvanti. Before the high-altar is the memorial of Cosimo de' Medici, upon which is the title of "Pater Patriæ," which was bestowed upon him after his death.

In the *Sagrestia Vecchia* is the elegant tomb of Giovanni di Averardo de' Medici, and of his wife Piccarda; also the costly monument erected by Lorenzo and Giuliano de' Medici to the memory of their father and uncle, Piero and Giovanni.

In the *Sagrestia Nuova*, or *Capella dei*

Depositi, are the monuments of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici. Not only were these monuments, which are considered equal to any work of art of the kind in Italy, executed by Michael Angelo, but also the chapel wherein they are placed. "Giuliano was the third son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, younger brother, consequently, of Leo X., and father of the Cardinal Ippolito: he was created Duc de Nemours by Francis I., and died in 1516, in his thirty-seventh year. Lorenzo, the son of Piero and grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was created Duke of Urbino by his uncle, Leo X. In 1518 he married Madeleine de Boulogne, of the royal house of France: the sole fruit of this union was Catharine de' Medici, afterward the queen of Henry II."

In the Medicean Chapel (which is at the back of the choir, and may be visited from 10 to 4 on application in the church) are some magnificent mosaics and frescoes; in fact, one should by no means fail to visit this edifice, as we think it the finest in Florence. The chapel was commenced under the reign of Ferdinand I., in 1604, and was originally intended to hold the Holy Sepulchre, which the Tuscan ruler intended stealing from Jerusalem, but his emissaries were detected after they had commenced detaching it from the church of the Holy Sepulchre, in the centre of which it now stands. The walls of the chapel are magnificently inlaid with expensive marbles and precious stones. Notice the armorial bearings round the chapel; they are the very perfection of the mosaic art. The frescoes of the cupola, which are most magnificent, were executed by Benvenuti, late director of the Academy, between 1836 and 1837. They represent the leading events from the creation to the last judgment (photographs of them, very finely executed, may be purchased in the chapel). Notice the beautiful tomb and statue, in gilded bronze, of Cosmo II., by John of Bologna, and that of Ferdinand I. by Tacca. The remains of the different grand-dukes are in the crypt below the chapel. In the cloister is the tomb of Paolo Giovo, a celebrated historical writer.

The *Laurentian Library*, raised by the Medici family as a monument to the advancement of learning, has been the recipient of many most valuable MSS.; the num-

ber is said to be about 3000; they rank in importance, if not in numbers, next to the Vatican. There are many choice works in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Coptic, Arabic, Syriac, and Italian, of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; here also is the Medicean Virgil, earliest MS. of the poet, and the first MS. of the Pandects of Justinian, captured by the Pisans in 1165, when they took Amalfi. This work was formerly deposited at Pisa, and received equal veneration at Florence for a lengthened period. Letters of Dante, and many very ancient MSS., complete the literary attractions of this place. One of Galileo's fingers, stolen from his tomb at Santa Croce, is preserved in a bottle. The library is open from 9 to 12 daily.

The *Church of San Marco* contains the celebrated crucifix of Giotto, which attracted such a concourse of people when it was first brought to the convent; to this production he owes the popularity of his reputation, which excelled that of his predecessor Cimabue. The mosaic of the Virgin, brought from St. Peter's at Rome, also adorns this church, and interred here are the three friends of Lorenzo de' Medici, Pollitani, Benivieni, and Pico.

The *Piazza San Marco* is adorned with a bronze statue of General Fanti, erected in 1872.

The *Monastery of San Marco* has been converted into the *Museo Fiorentino de S. Marco*. Open in summer from 10 to 4, in winter from 9 to 3; fee, 1 fr.; Sundays gratis.

The cloisters are now entered from the street. They are decorated with frescoes of the 16th century; but the gems are those early frescoes of *Fra Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole*, who lived here about the beginning of the 15th century. One apartment contains the flags of all the towns and corporations which were represented at the Dante Festival in 1866.

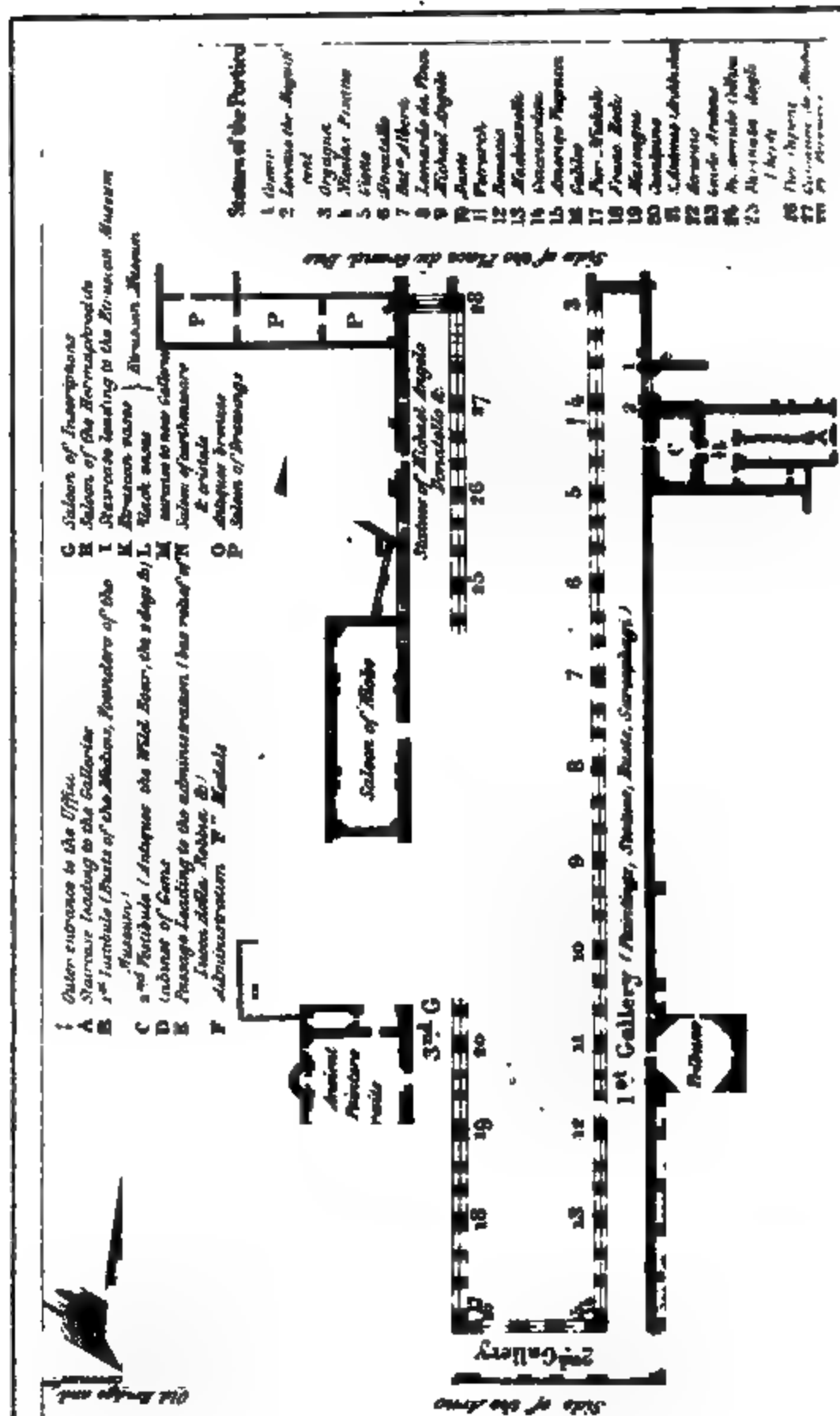
Santa Maria Novella, situated on the place of the same name, was commenced in 1366. It was called by Michael Angelo his "betrothed." This was considered at one time the finest church in the city, but restorations have disfigured it. It is mostly noted for the fresco paintings of Ghirlandajo, master of Michael Angelo. They should be visited early in the day, say 9 o'clock, and even then they are rather indistinct. It also contains the Madonna of

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PLAN OF THE UFFIZI GALLERY AT FLORENCE



Cimabue, which was considered at the time the very perfection of the art, and was carried in triumph from the studio of the painter to the church, followed by the entire populace.

The *Capella di Gondi* contains the famous crucifix carved by Brunelleschi in rivalry with Donatello, who executed the one now in Santa Croce. When the latter first saw the work of Brunelleschi he let fall his apron which contained his dinner, exclaiming, "To you is granted the power of carving figures of Christ, to me that of peasants." The interior of the church is considered one of the finest works of Brunelleschi: it is in the form of a Latin cross, 216 feet long, and 100 feet wide across the body of the church. Aisles formed of Corinthian columns—magnificent balustrades of bronze and marble inclose the choir.

The other churches of importance are *San Michele*, *San Spirito*, and *San Ambrogio*. In the church of *Ognissanti*, situated on the Piazza Nuova, near the Hotel de la Villa, in the chapel on the left of the transept, is the tomb of the discoverer of America, Amerigo Vesputi: his house stood upon the site of the Ospedale di San Giovanni di Dio.

Piazza del Gran' Duca, the principal business portion of the city; here stands the *Palazzo Vecchio*, formerly the residence of the superior magistracy, now converted into government offices. The chief object of attraction is the great saloon, which is connected with remarkable passages in Florentine history: its length is 100 feet, by 77 in breadth. In the rooms above the saloon are some portraits of distinguished families of Florence, among them that of Bianca Capello, the celebrated grand-duchess. The Piazza contains many fine statues, among which is the bronze equestrian statue of Cosimo I. by Giovanni di Bologna; the David, by Michael Angelo (sculptured at the age of 21), is located on the left of the doorway of the Palazzo. On the right of the entrance is the colossal group of Hercules by Bandinelli. The lion is the work of Donatello. The Fountain of Neptune, by Ammanati, also adorns the Piazza; it is erected on the site where the Reformer Savonarola suffered martyrdom. The *Loggia de' Lanzi*, finely proportioned, and considered by Michael Angelo to be beyond improvement. Under it are some

fine specimens of sculpture, the most important of which is the *Perseus* by Benvenuto Cellini, and the *Rape of the Sabines* by Giovanni di Bologna. Judith slaying Holofernes is by Donatello, and the Dying Ajax supported by a Warrior. Near this Piazza are the two markets, the *Mercato Nuovo* and *Mercato Vecchio*. Adjoining the Piazza del Gran' Duca is the *Uffizi Gallery* of paintings and sculpture, forming three sides of an open court. On either side of the entrance are statues of Cosimo I. and Lorenzo the Magnificent. Along the sides of the court, placed in niches, are statues by modern artists of the great men of Tuscany, commencing with Andrea Organi, Niccolò Pisano, Giotto, Donatello, Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Petrusch, Dante, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Amerigo Vesputi, Galileo, Michel, Ricci, Mascagni, Andrea Cambrino, Antonio, Accorcia, Guido Aretino, and Benvenuto Cellini, the last holding in his hand a miniature of his *Perseus*.

The *Uffizi Gallery*—*Galleria Imperiale e Reale*. Open daily between the hours of 9 and 3, Sundays and feast-days excepted, when it is open from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays from 12 to 3. On the occasion of great festivals it is closed all day; so also is the Pitti Palace. The collection of paintings in this gallery is, without doubt, the richest and most varied in the world, with the exception of the Royal Gallery at Madrid; neither is it as extensive as either the galleries of the Louvre, Dresden, or the Belvedere at Vienna. Ascending three flights of stairs, we enter the first vestibule, wherein are placed the busts of the Medici family, ten in number. In the inner vestibule are some fine statues: the Florentine Bear; two wolf-dogs, noble figures, seated on either side of the door; several busts, and other specimens of art. The corridors are occupied as picture and sculpture galleries. In our description we will commence near the entrance of the eastern corridor, with the pictures chiefly of the Tuscan school. One of the finest is by Fra Angelico da Fiesole, representing the Virgin and Child in the centre surrounded by saints; around the Virgin and Child are painted angels on a gold ground. Busts and statues follow next in order, and among the varieties many fine ones may be discerned. In a narrow corridor, enter-

ed by a small door just beyond the statues, are sculptures of the mediæval Tuscan school, many of which, by Donatello, Michael Angelo, etc., are worthy of particular attention for their composition and expression. On the sarcophagi placed in the eastern corridors are various bas-reliefs, the subjects of which are taken from heathen mythology. In front of one is the representation of the fall of Phaëton, and on the opposite side an illustration of a chariot-race in a circus, perhaps the Circus Maximus at Rome. Each chariot is being drawn by four horses. In the western corridor the gems are many. Notice particularly the *Drunken Bacchus* and *Fawn*, No. 280; the *Wounded Adonis*, 282, and an *Apollon*, all by Michael Angelo, the last but just emerging from the marble. Here is also a fine reproduction of the *Laocon*. In the southern gallery the gems are the *Venus Anadyomenes* and the *Young Athlete*. The first room to the left, entering from the eastern corridor, is called the *Trinam*, a small circular apartment, which not only contains the chef-d'œuvre of this gallery, but of the world, both in painting and sculpture. The works of sculpture are five in number; the first is the world-renowned statue of the *Venus de Medici*, so called because it was brought to Florence during the reign of Cosmo III. de Medici: it was found in the portico of Octavia at Rome. The inscription on the pedestal says it was sculptured by the Athanian Cleomenes, son of Apollodorus. It is considered the very perfection of design and workmanship; it was restored by Bernini. The *Apollino*, or *Young Apollo*, is of the same school: it is generally attributed to Praxiteles, the most celebrated sculptor of Greece. The *Dancing Fawn*, restored by Michael Angelo. The *Lattadori*, or *Wrestlers*, and the *Anatole*, a slave whetting his knife, complete the five wonderful works which have gained such a world-wide reputation.

In this apartment are also the finest paintings in the collection: Michael Angelo—the *Virgin presenting the Infant to St. Joseph*. Raphael—*La Madonna del Cordellino* (Goldfinch); *La Fornarina*, painted in 1512; *St. John preaching in the Desert*. Titian—the *Venus* (alluded to by Byron); Monsignore Beccadelli, painted while the artist was in his 75th year. Paul Veronese—*Holy Family*, with *St. John* and

St. Catharina. Annibal Carracci—a *Disenchants*; *Pan*; and *Cupid*. Guercino—a *Sibyl*, *Endymion sleeping*. Fra Bartolomeo—two fine figures of the prophets *Isaiah* and *Job*. Daniele da Volterra—the *Massacre of the Innocents*. Andrea del Sarto—a very splendid picture of the *Madonna and Child*, between *St. John the Evangelist* and *St. Francis*. It bears the date of 1517, and is one of the finest works of this great painter, whose merits are scarcely appreciated elsewhere than in his native city. The history of this grand master is quite interesting. Andrea, called del Sarto because he was the son of a tailor, was born at Florence in 1486. He was placed at first with a goldsmith, whom he left for the instruction of Giovanni Barili, whom he again left for the studio of Pietro di Cosimo. But it was from the study of Masaccio, Ghirlandajo, Leonardo, and Michael Angelo that he received his most valuable instructions. He had great versatility of talent, and could imitate the style of other artists with marvelous fidelity. His genius inclining him to the graceful and the tender, he lacked boldness and decision in treating grand subjects. He visited the principal cities of Italy, and was invited to Paris by Francis I., where he was received with great distinction. He returned soon to Florence, however, where he led a life by no means beyond reproach. He died in 1540. Albert Dürer—*Adoration of the Magi*. Andrea Mantegna—the *Circumcision*; *Adoration of the Kings*; *Resurrection*. Pietro Perugino—*Virgin and Child between St. John the Baptist and St. Sebastian*. Correggio—the *Virgin kneeling in Adoration before the Infant*, who is reposing on a portion of her drapery; the *Virgin and Child between St. Joseph and St. Francis*: this is one of the artist's earliest works, being painted at the age of 20. Vandyke—two fine portraits, one of Charles V. on horseback, armed; the other of Giov. di Montfort. B. Lani—*Herodias receiving the head of St. John*. Parmegianino—*Holy Family*, with *St. Mary Magdalene* and *Prophet Zecharias*. Guido—a *Virgin in Contemplation*. Giulio Romano—*Virgin and Child*. Rubens—*Heracles between Vice and Virtue*. North of the Tribune, leading from it, are three rooms.

First Room: L. de Vinci—*Mona Lisa*

Head. Fra Angelico da Vicenza—four pictures, representing the Birth of John the Baptist, Coronation of the Virgin, Marriage of the Virgin, Death of the Virgin. Second Room: Ridolfo del Ghirlandajo—San Zenobio raising a dead Child, Translating of the Body of the Saint. Mariotto Albertinelli—the Visitation of St. Elizabeth. Vasari—Lorenzo de Medici. Bronzino—Descent of our Savior into Hades, considered his greatest work. Leonardo da Vinci—Adoration of the Magi. Cigoli—Martyrdom of St. Stephen. Il Sodoma—Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. Filippino Lippi—Adoration of the Magi; Joseph and Potiphar's Wife; and Judith slaying Holofernes. The third room contains some early Florentine paintings.

In a room opening out of the south side of the Tribune are some works of the other Italian schools. Here, also, is a piece of Greek sculpture, consisting of a table of Oriental alabaster, upon which is placed the statue of a sleeping Cupid. In four of the other rooms are pictures of the French, Flemish, German, and Dutch.

At the end of the S. corridor is the *Cabinet of Gems*. Among the many curiosities is a vase, cut out of a block of lapis lazuli, 14 inches in diameter; two bas-reliefs in gold; a vase of sardonyx, upon which is engraved the name of Lorenzo de' Medici; a bas-relief in gold, representing the Plagues of the Gran' Duke; a coat of rock crystal, an exquisite piece of workmanship, representing the events of the Passion, in 17 compartments. It was executed by Valerio Vicentini, assisted by his daughter; a species of shrine, made of enamel and precious stones, representing the portrait of Cosimo I.; a tazza of lapis lazuli, with handles of gold, enameled, and mounted with diamonds. Passing from the eastern to the western corridor, we descend to the

Armenian Museum, which contains many interesting vases and other curiosities. This apartment connects with the gallery which leads to the Pitti Palace across the Arno.

In two large rooms, which are entered from the western corridor, are many paintings of the Venetian school. Here, also, are the portraits of celebrated painters, executed by the artists themselves. In the centre of the large room is the celebrated Medicean vase, found at Hadrian's villa,

near Tivoli. Adjoining the last is the *Hall of Inscriptions*. The gems here are the celebrated *Vase Urbana*, 286, and the *Vase Genetrix*. In a small room leading to this hall is the *Hermaphrodite*, also an infant *Hercules strangling Serpents*, and a group of *Cupid and Psyche*. On the wall is a marble mask of a Satyr, executed by Michael Angelo at the age of fifteen. In a small room opening from the last is a fine collection of antique gems.

Hall of Barocci. Bronzino's Deposition from the Cross. Velasquez—Philip IV. of Spain, on horseback. Rubens—picture of Bacchus, surrounded by Nymphs. Barocci—the "Madonna del Popolo." Handhurst, called *Gharardo della Natta*—Infant Savior in the Manger. One of the finest copies ever made of this splendid composition is in the possession of W. B. Diasmore, Esq., of New York. It was executed by Costi, of Florence. In this room are three tables, composed of Florentine mosaic, one of which is the most magnificent piece of work of the kind ever made. It took 25 years to complete it. Twenty-two workmen were engaged upon it.

Hall of Niobe, in which are eighteen figures of Niobe and her children, which were for a long time located in the Villa Medici, and brought to Florence in 1775. They were discovered, previous to 1688, near the Porta S. Paolo at Rome. Many strange suppositions have taken place as regards their origin. Among the other pictures contained in this room are: Rubens—Henry IV. at the Battle of Ivry—his Entry into Paris after the Battle. The other objects of interest in the gallery are the bronzes, medals, drawings, and engravings.

The Pitti Palace, Palazzo Pitti, the present residence of King Victor Emanuel, was commenced by Luca Pitti, a strong opponent of the Medici family, who at one time exceeded them in popularity. The first architect employed upon this splendid edifice was Brunelleschi. Its erection was afterward continued by Bartolomeo Ammannati, by whom the wings were added, and the splendid court completed, in which some singular specimens of sculpture may be observed. The chief attraction, however, of this palace is the collection of paintings, which number about 800, and are of perhaps greater attraction than those con-

tained in the Uffizi. The gallery is open daily (with the exception of festival-days and Sundays) from 10 to 2. Catalogues will be found in each room. No fee expected.

Hall of the Medici: the ceiling of this hall was painted twenty years ago by Sebastelli. Andrea del Sarto—two pictures of the Assumption. Fra Bartolommeo—the Virgin enthroned. Scipione Gaetano—portrait of Mary de' Medici, queen of France. Visitors were formerly admitted by the principal entrance instead of the entrance to the Boboli gardens; and as the beautiful frescoes of the ceilings of the five principal halls are an allegorical representation of the life of Cosimo I., it will be necessary first to look at the pictures on the walls, then, when returning, commence an examination of the ceilings with the Hall of Venus.

Hall of Saturn: here Cosimo is represented as being in mature age, and is conducted to Saturn by Mars and Prudence to receive the crown offered by Glory and Eternity. Paintings: Raphael—Pope Julius II. Schiavone—the Death of Abel. Vandyke—two portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, his queen. Raphael—the Madonna del Baldacchino; a portrait of Cardinal Bibbiena, and a portrait of Tommaso Pedra Inghirami. Andrea del Sarto—Disputation on the Trinity. Raphael—the Vision of Ezekiel. Domenichino—St. Mary Magdalene.

Hall of Jupiter: Cosimo being led into the presence of Jupiter by Hercules and Fortune. Salvator Rosa—the Catiline Conspiracy. Michael Angelo—the Three Fates. Burgognone—a battle-piece. Fra Bartolommeo—Di St. Marco. Tintoretto—portrait of Vincenzo Zeno. Paul Veronese—the Marys at our Savior's Tomb.

Hall of Mars: on the ceiling are allegorical representations of Cosimo's success in war. Raphael—the celebrated and lovely Madonna della Saggia, considered the sweetest of all his Madonnas. Andrea del Sarto—one of his best Holy Families. Rubens—"Les Sultans de la Guerre." Vandyke—portrait of Cardinal Bentivoglio. Andrea del Sarto—subjects from the History of Joseph and Brethren. Guido—Rebecca at the Well. Cristoforo Allori—Judith with the Head of Holofernes. Rubens—portraits of himself and

brother, and the philosophers Lipcius and Grotius.

Hall of Apollo: Cosimo, guided by Virtue and Glory, is received by the Deity of Poetry and the Fine Arts. G. da Campi—portrait of Archbishop Bartolomeo Salimbeni. Palma Vecchio—Supper at Emmaus. Murillo—Virgin and Child. Guercino—St. Peter resuscitating Tabitha. Titian—portrait of Pietro Aretino. Cristoforo Allori—the Hospitality of St. Julian. T. Titi—portrait of Prince Leopold, afterward Cardinal de' Medici, when a child. Andrea del Sarto—Deposition from the Cross. Raphael—two portraits; one of Maddalena Strozzi Doni, the other of her husband Angelo, painted when Raphael was but twenty-two years of age. These paintings are very carefully preserved, being considered two of the most valuable ornaments of the gallery. Barocci—portrait of Prince Frederick d'Urbino, when a child. Giulio Romano—a copy of Raphael's Madonna della Lacertola. Raphael—Leo X., with two cardinals. Andrea del Sarto—his own portrait. Titian—a Magdalene.

Hall of Venus (so called from the allegorical representation of the triumph of Reason over Pleasure—a youth, under the figure of Cosimo I., is rescued from Venus by Minerva, and conveyed to Hercules). Tintoretto—Cupid born of Venus and Vulcan. Salvator Rosa—two fine coast views. Rubens—two noble landscapes. Rembrandt—portrait of an old man. Balevanti—Marryns. Cigoli—St. Peter walking on the Waters. Bassano—Martyrdom of St. Catherine.

Hall of the Education of Jupiter: here are some paintings which are mostly by unknown artists, and not generally of very high standing. The Stuffs or Cabinet, which is beautifully frescoed, contains two bronze statues of Cain and Abel by Dupré, and a column of black Egyptian porphyry. The other halls are quite interesting in their specimens of paintings and statuary, such as the *Hall of Ulysses*, representing his return to Ithaca. Here are two splendid landscapes by Salvator Rosa, and a Madonna and Child by Titian. The next is the *Hall of Prometheus*, frescoed by Calligano. In the centre of this room is a magnificent mosaic table which cost nearly \$300,000; nearly fifteen years were taken in completing it. It was made at the national man-

factory. The room opening from this contains a splendid malachite table, and a fine bust of Napoleon I., presented by Louis Napoleon, father of the present emperor, to the late grand-duke. Passing through the corridor into the *Hall of Justice*, where there are some fine paintings by Carlo Dolce, we enter next the *Hall of Canova's Venus*, which statue stands on a pivot in the centre of the room. It formerly stood in the Tribune where the Venus of Medici now stands, that figure having made the excursion to Paris to grace the triumph of the conqueror Napoleon. In the next and last room, which contains numerous flower-pieces and landscapes, may be seen Salvator Rosa's great picture of Diogenes throwing away his cup on seeing a youth drink water out of his hand.

The *Private Library* has 80,000 volumes, and is considered the most useful library in Italy; it is very extensive in works on Natural History. The most of Galileo's MSS. are preserved here.

Joining the palace are the *Boboli Gardens*, planned by Il Tribolo under Cosimo I. From the upper portion of the ground fine views of Florence may be obtained. The beauty of this lovely spot is greatly increased by the terraces, statues, etc.; the most remarkable of the latter are from unfinished ones by Michael Angelo; Venus, by Giovanni Bologna; statue of Abundance, commenced by Giovanni Bologna and completed by Tacca. The gardens are open to the public only on Sundays and Thursdays.

The *National Museum*, situated in the *Palazzo del Podestà*, formerly used as a prison, contains a collection of mediæval and modern art. Open daily, fee 1 fr.; Sundays free. The ground floor contains specimens of weapons. After ascending the stairway, notice a bell in the vestibule cast in 1228. There are seven saloons on the first floor, filled with mediæval statuary, ancient furniture, and crystal, cabinets of science, and bronzes from the Uffizi Gallery. The upper floor possesses frescoes and stained-glass windows.

The *Academy of the Fine Arts* (from 9 to 4, Sundays excepted) contains a fine progressive series of paintings from Cimabue to the highest perfection in the art. The entrance-hall contains busts of great painters, and bas-reliefs in terra-cotta by

Luca della Robbia. The hall of the great pictures contains some 120 specimens. The hall of ancient pictures, artists unknown; hall of small pictures from the 14th to the 17th century. *Hall of Cartoons* contains some fine designs by Raphael and other great masters; and, on an upper floor, six rooms containing modern Italian pictures.

Joining the Pitti Palace are the *Museo di Storia Naturale* and *Specola*. This last contains many objects of curiosity well worth examination both by the intelligent traveler and scientist. To ladies we would say, woman can not sacrifice her womanliness for science at all times, and we must say it requires a considerable degree of resolution to overcome the feelings of repugnance and shame that any modest woman must feel at entering this room with a promiscuous party, although a sight more interesting and instructive is difficult to meet. In addition to the well-arranged halls, filled with minerals and plants, many apartments are devoted to wax models of the human figure; here science has laid bare the whole machinery of the human being, and all colored to resemble nature. Every separate part of the human form, bodies, legs, hearts, lungs, etc., are displayed upon cushions, some under glass; whole forms the size of life, both male and female, lie exposed on white beds, opened from the throat downward, all laid bare. Youth and old age as if asleep, with the life-warm coloring of flesh, veins, and skin.

The Tribune, dedicated to the memory of Galileo, which is situated on the first floor of the building, contains three beautiful frescoes, representing scenes in the life of the great astronomer: one shows him in the Cathedral at Pisa swinging the lamp which originated in his mind the law of mechanics which regulated the pendulum; the second demonstrating the truth of the telescope before the Doge and Council of Ten at Venice; in the third he is represented blind, with one hand on a globe, the other pointing to the heavens, and demonstrating to two pupils the motion of the heavenly bodies. Immediately under the rotunda there is a fine white marble statue of Galileo; also one of his finger, encircled with a ring, pointing upward: this last is under a glass case. All his instruments are also preserved here. The

floor of this beautiful tribune is mosaic, the walls with marble, covered with arabesques of birds and flowers.

In addition to the Pitti Palace, Uffizi, and Academy of Fine Arts, there are several private galleries, belonging to noblemen, which are thrown open to the public, many of them containing very valuable pictures; among these are the *Ferrosi*, *Corsini*, *Strozzi*, and the *Torrigiani* galleries.

The *Egyptian and Etruscan Museum*; open daily from 9 to 3; fee, 1 fr.; Sundays gratis. It is situated in the refectory of the suppressed monastery of San Onofrio.

The other buildings of interest are the *Biblioteca Magliabecchiana*, *Royal Mosaic Manufactory*, and the charitable institutions. In the same building with the Egyptian Museum is the *Cenacula*, or Last Supper, by Raphael, discovered in the convent of San Onofrio in 1845.

Theatres.—They are nine in number: *La Pergola*, under the management of about thirty proprietors of rank, and is called the Grand Opera of Florence; it is a fine house, and will accommodate about 2500 persons: opera and ballet. The others are the *Teatro del Cocomero*, for comedy and tragedy; *Teatro Nuovo*; *Teatro Leopoldo*; *Teatro Goldoni*; *Pagliano*, etc. The prices of admittance are low.

The Hyde Park and Bois de Boulogne of the Florentines is the Cascine, on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Arno and Mugnone. This is decidedly the

most charming drive and promenade in Italy. It derives its name from the dairy-houses of the late grand-duke, which are situated near the centre of the drive, and which supply Florence with its purest milk and butter. From the Leghorn railroad station, immediately outside the Porta al Prato, the bank of the Arno is laid out as a beautiful walk and drive, overshadowed by magnificent trees, for the space of two miles. About midway the grounds are laid out in a circle; here, several afternoons in the week, the bands perform, and here the fashionables of Florence make their calls. For the space of two or three hours every afternoon, from the hours of four until seven, all Florence—that is, all of Florence that pretends to be any body—attend this fashionable exchange in all manner of equipages, in numbers varying from 500 to 1000, and they are not excelled in style or richness by any city but Paris in the world. Around the music the carriages all congregate; gentlemen descend and visit their lady friends, and talk, gossip, and flirt, or promenade along the river's bank, where seats and shady groves are in abundance to supply the wants of solitaires and lovers. The Cascine is arranged as the Avenue de l'Impératrice, Paris—carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians have each their separate avenues. Fashionable society of Florence cares not where you live, what you eat, or what you wear, so long as you make your appearance at the Opera, and drive your turn-out on the Cascine—both of which are cheap enough. For \$120 per month you can hire a splendid turn-out, two horses, coachman, and footman, an open carriage for Cascine driving, and a close carriage for the Opera. Your box at the Opera, holding four to eight persons, will cost \$4 to \$5 a night.

One of the most interesting dwellings in Florence is the house of Michael Angelo, *Palazzo Buonarrotti*; open to visitors on Thursdays: the statue of Buonarrotti, his manuscripts, sword, cane, and a portrait of himself. In the chapel is a small figure of Christ by Benvenuto Cellini, and many other relics, which will undoubtedly interest the traveler. Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, the illustrious Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born in 1474, and died at Rome in 1564. He has the name of the greatest designer that ever lived.

Being asked why he did not marry, he answered, "Painting is my wife, and my works are my children." The most celebrated of all his works is his "Last Judgment," painted for Paul III. In architecture he surpassed all the moderns. St. Peter's at Rome, the Capitol, and his own house are proofs of his ability. He was also an excellent poet. The walls of his dining-room contain portraits of many of the most celebrated men of Tuscany, among them you recognize Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Savonarola.

Palazzo Riccardi, erected by Cosimo de' Medici in 1480. Charles VIII. of France, Leo X., and the Emperor Charles V. have lodged here. It remained the property of the Medici until 1659, when it was purchased by Margate Gabriele Riccardi. The grand gallery is splendid. In the chapel are some beautiful frescoes, retaining to a great extent their original beauty.

The *Biblioteca Riccardi*, open daily from 9 to 2, has about 80,000 printed volumes and 3500 MSS.

At *Flor & Findel's*, booksellers, 24 Lung' Arno, may be found all kinds of stationary, maps, guide-books (including Harper's), photographs of all the principal pictures and works of art in the Florentine galleries; they also keep ancient and modern pictures, and procure good copies of any pictures the traveler may desire.

One of the finest and best-stocked art galleries in Europe is undoubtedly that of Mr. Pisanì, No. 39 Borg' Ognissanti, where lovers of the same art will find the best copies of the ancient masters and the best modern originals of recognized superior artists. Mr. Pisanì himself has attained a very high reputation as a painter.

Società Artistica.—To travelers interested in modern art we recommend a visit to the Società Artistica, 15 Viale Principe Eugenio, where can be seen a first-rate collection of modern original paintings and copies of the old masters.

Bankers.—Eyre & Huntington, 1 Piazza Santa Trinità, first floor, are the American bankers in Florence; they dispatch goods to all parts of the world; cash drafts on all letters of credit, whether their names are on as correspondents or not; give the highest rate of exchange, and charge no commission.

Another of the principal banking-firms

of Florence is that of Messrs. A. Guarducci & Co., No. 9 Via del Giglio, where the best rates of exchange may be obtained.

The medal for excellence in mosaics at the Philadelphia Exhibition was awarded to Scappati, 14 Lung' Arno Acciajoli, where travelers can purchase the best articles at manufacturers' prices.

Messrs. Philpot & Jackson, No. 26 Borg' Ognissanti, have on hand a fine collection of ancient copies and modern original paintings, besides a fine assortment of carved frames.

At the *Ville de Lyon*, 2 Place S. Gastano, the largest silk, lace, linen, and fashionable dress-making establishment in Florence, ladies will find every thing in the very latest styles, with French dress-makers in attendance.

American Physicians.—Dr. Forrest, Via Jacopo da Diacosto, No. 2; Dr. Davidson, Homœopathic, Via della Scala, No. 2; English doctor, highly recommended, Dr. Wilson.

One of the principal Italian artists in Florence is Zocchi Emilio. His studio is in the Accademia di Belle Arti.

P. L. Ecateri, 45 Borg' Ognissanti, author of several educational works, is an excellent Italian teacher.

Edward Goodban, 9 Via Tornabuoni, is the principal English bookseller. He is agent for Harper's Hand-books, which he sells at the publishers' prices. Good photographs.

The traveler should drive over the *Viale dei Colli* immediately on arriving in Florence, previous to seeing the city in detail. This is a beautiful new promenade, nearly three miles in extent, embracing lovely views of the city.

Passing through the Porta Romana, and ascending a fine road, lined with cypresses, nearly a mile, we arrive at the *Poggio Imperiale*, a palace of the late grand-duke. It is said to contain 700 rooms; about one half would come nearer the number. A short distance farther we arrive at Galileo's Tower, near which he entertained Milton on the latter's visit to Florence after he became blind and was forgotten by his former patrons, the Medici.

There are numerous fine excursions in the vicinity: *Monte Olivetto*, which commands a beautiful prospect; also *Bello Sguardo*, which is reached by passing through the Porta Romana.

An excursion should be made to the celebrated monastery of *Vallombrosa*. Railway to *Pontassieve* in 50 minutes, thence by carriage to *Pelugo*, 5 fr., and mule to *Vallombrosa*, 5 fr. The monastery is situated 8000 feet above the level of the sea; it was founded by Giovanni Gualberto in 1050, and is now occupied by a school of forestry. There is a small inn near.

While at Florence do not omit to visit the ancient town of *Fiesole*, old when Rome was in its infancy, to reach which you can start from the *Porta San Gallo* or from the *Porta a Pinti*; the latter is preferable as regards the road, but by the former you pass several noted villas: the principal is one in which Cosimo I. died, and a favorite residence of Lorenzo de' Medici. We also pass, among other handsome villas, that of Signor Mario, the celebrated singer. The road from the convent of San Domenico to *Fiesole*, one mile and a half, was built at the expense of the ancient city, not by issuing shares, but by issuing patents of nobility; and as three hundred dollars will buy the title, coat of arms, and seal, the city has done a fair business. They will even hunt up your genealogy in case you should not have one. Several Englishmen have invested, and numerous Americans. In the days of Tuscany's grand-dukes, when none but nobles were received at court, the stock paid, it is said, some dividend; at present it is below par.

The best restaurants in Florence are *Doney* and *Ville de Paris*.

Cafés: *Doney*, *Café Italie*, and *Flora*.

For beer: *Gilla & Letta*.

Cabé: Per course, 80 c. inside the city; first half-hour, 1 fr. 80 c.; each additional half-hour, 70 c.; outside the town, the first half-hour, 2 fr.; every additional half-hour, 1 fr.

For carriages by the day, arrange the price with the hotel proprietor.

Florence to Rome. Time, 10 hours; fare, first class, 48 fr.; second class, 29 fr.

Florence to Paris. Time, 82 h. 80 m.; fare, first class, 180 fr. 75 c.; second class, 120 fr. 60 c.

Florence to Turin. Time, 10 hours; fare, first class, 50 fr. 70 c.; second class, 38 fr. 70 c.

Florence to Bologna. Time, 5 h. 24 m.; fare, first class, 18 fr. 80 c.; second class, 11 fr. 20 c.

Rome can be reached by three different routes:

1st (which is the most direct), via *Arezzo*, *Perugia*, *Foligno*, *Spello*, *Spoleto*, and *Terni*.

Express train leaves Florence at 8.30 A.M., and arrives at Rome at 6.25 P.M., in 10 hours; fare, first class, 48 fr.; second class, 29 fr.

2d, via *Empoli*, *Pisa*, *Lughorn*, *Grosseto*, and *Civita Vecchia*.

Express train leaves Florence at 9.15 A.M., and arrives at Rome at 9 P.M., in 11 h. 45 m.

For description of towns on this route, see Index.

3d, via *Empoli*, *Siena*, *Orvieto*, and *Raschi* (from *Raschi* to *Orte* by diligence). The railway will soon be finished through on this route.

ROUTE No. 218.

Florence to Rome, via *Arezzo*, *Perugia*, *Foligno*, *Spello*, and *Terni*. Time, 10 hours; fare, first class (express), 48 fr.; second

class, 25 fr. (This is the most direct route, and the one usually taken by travelers.)

Supposing the traveler is starting from Florence via Arezzo and Perugia, in 1 h. 14 m. Monterotondo is passed, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, in the vicinity of which remains of the elephant, hippopotamus, and mastodon have been discovered: a collection of the fossil remains of these, and other animals extinct in Italy, may be seen in the museum of the town. In 2 h. 45 m. Arezzo is reached. This town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, is situated in a beautiful and fertile district, the Arretium of the Romans. Hotels, *Victoria* and *Inglaterra*.

Arezzo is one of the 12 confederate cities of ancient Etruria, and is rich in historical associations. It was the birthplace of many celebrities in literature and art. Pietro Petrarca was born, July 20, 1304, his parents having been expelled from Florence for political intrigues. The house in which he was born is shown in the Via dell'Orto. Here also Mecenas, the friend of Augustus, of Virgil, and of Horace, was born. Vasari, Pietro Benvenuti, and Leonardo Aretino were also natives of this town.

The principal object of attraction is the loggia of Vasari, which is considered the masterpiece of that famous architect: it is situated on the Piazza Grande. The Duomo in the upper town is a remarkable specimen of Italian Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century: its principal attractions are its stained windows, which date from the fourteenth century, and represent scenes in the life of the famous and warlike Bishop Tartaghi di Pietramala, who distinguished himself as a conqueror, and who afterward crowned the Emperor Louis in Milan. His tomb, and that of Pope Gregory X., are the prominent objects of interest in the church. The paintings of the *Martyrdom of St. Donato* by Benvenuti, also his *Judith* and *Holofornus*, are considered fine works of art. Here also may be seen a masterpiece of Sabatelli called the *Adonis*. In the square of the Cathedral is a marble statue of *Ferdinand de Medici* by Giovanni da Bologna. The Church of *St. Maria della Pace* was erected on the site of a temple of Bacchus at the commencement of the ninth century. The columns of the facade are distributed in a very peculiar manner. Over the high-altar is a beautiful picture of *St. George* by Vasari;

also an altar-piece, in motion, by Pietro Laurati. The Church of *San Francesco*, in the Via Cavour, contains some very good frescoes. There are several other churches, but none of much importance.

The Museum, which is situated on the first floor of the edifice known as the *Fraternità della Misericordia*, and which contains fossils, vases, bronzes, and medieval coins, is worth visiting. There is also a very good library on the first floor.

Three hours from Florence, Cortona, a small town in the fine valley of Chiana, is reached. There is but little to induce the traveler to stop here, either in "sights" or accommodation. It is noted principally as being one of the 12 confederate towns of Etruria. There is the usual cathedral and other churches. In the Museum is a fair collection of Etruscan antiquities. From the church and monastery of *St. Margherita* a beautiful view may be obtained of the Lake Trasimeno, the ancient *Lacus Trasimenus*, noted for the imaginary and memorable battle fought on its banks between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under the Consul C. Flaminius in the year 217 B.C., in which the latter were defeated with fearful slaughter, although they fought desperately, and while an earthquake was taking place—

"Like to a forest filled by mountain winds,
And such the storm of battle on this day,
And such the fury whose convulsions
bind
To all save carnage, that beneath the sky
An earthquake rolled unheeding away!"

"None felt stern Nature rocking at his foot,
And gaping forth a grave for those who lay
Upon their backs for a winking-shout:
Such is the absorbing hate when warring
nations meet."

From the River *Canale* two small streams fall into the lake, one of which is called *Sanguinetta*, in recollection of the streams of blood which flowed into the lake. There are three small islands in the lake, one of which, *Isola Maggiore*, contains a convent.

Perugia, the next place of importance, is finely situated above the valley of the Tiber. This was another of the twelve Etruscan confederate cities which fell into the hands of the Romans. It contains a population of 10,000 souls. Hotels, *Della Posta*, *Trasimeno*, and *Grand Hôtel de Perugia*.

Perugia was reduced to starvation by the Emperor Augustus in his war with Mark Antony, but was burnt to ashes by the adherents of the latter, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Roman Empire; it was rebuilt by Augustus as a Roman colony, but was again destroyed in the sixth century by the Goth Totila, after a siege of seven years. It was again captured by Braccio da Montone in 1416. After his death the city came into possession of the Pope, and was governed in his interest by the Baglioni family, who in time rebelled, but it was finally conquered by Paul III., since which time it has mostly remained under the authority of the popes. During different centuries the plague committed fearful ravages among its population, that of 1648 destroying 100,000 alone.

The *Cathedral of St. Lorenzo*, situated at the end of the Corso, was finished (that is, the interior—the outside of Italian churches seldom are finished) about the close of the fifteenth century. One of the chapels on the right aisle contains a *Descent from the Cross*, the masterpiece of Barocci. It had the honor of being conveyed to Paris in 1797, but was returned in 1815. Near the high altar is a sarcophagus containing the remains of the popes Innocent II., Urban IV., and Martin IV. Notice the beautiful altar-piece by Signorelli.

Directly opposite the Cathedral, in the *Piazza Consolare*, may be seen a small *Madonna* by Raphael, a *St. Cecilia* by Sassoferrato, and several frescoes by Perugino.

A road from the rear of the Cathedral leads to the *Arco di Augusto*, the ancient gateway, with the inscription *Augusto Perusia*. The foundations and the remains of the wall are of the Etruscan period. A short distance from the Arco, to the left, is the *University Building*, where there is a *Picture Gallery*, a *Museum of Etruscan and Roman antiquities*, a *Scientific Collection*, and *Botanic Garden*. The pictures are mostly from suppressed churches and monasteries. There are a great number of Perugino's works here, a *Madonna* by Raphael, and a *Holy Family* drawn by the same artist.

The keys of the chapel in St. Severo may be had at the University to see Raphael's first fresco, now much damaged.

After having visited the *Piazza del Signore* and the *Fortuna*, descend to the

suburb and Church of *San Domenico*, a church of the fourteenth century, rebuilt in the seventeenth: the choir and a Gothic window of the old edifice alone remain. Notice, in the left transept, a monument erected to Pope Benedict XI., who was poisoned by eating figs at the suggestion of Philip IV.

The Church of *St. Pietro de' Carmin* will well repay a visit. It contains numerous pictures by Perugino, a *Holy Family* by Parmeggianino, a *Jesus and John* by Raphael, said to be a copy from Perugino. Notice the choir-stalls carved by Stefano da Bergamo, from designs by Raphael. There are numerous other churches of more or less importance, amounting to over one hundred in number. One of the most interesting objects of attention in Perugia is the *Necropolis*, discovered in 1840. The principal tomb, called *Gratia di Volturni*, will well repay a visit. It is about three miles distant from the town, and consists of ten chambers cut out of the tuffstone of the hill; they are all in a good state of preservation. The inscriptions are in Latin and Etruscan. There are several private collections of pictures and antiquities in Perugia that the valet-de-place will point out.

Some eight miles from Perugia we pass the boundary of Etruria, here crossing the Tiber. The view from this spot is extremely beautiful in every direction.

At the Anagni Railway Station conveyances will be found to drive to the town. The principal object of attraction here is the *Monastery of the Franciscans*, founded by St. Francis, who was born in Anagni in 1182: he was the originator, and died in 1226, and was canonized by Gregory IX. Ladies are not admitted. There are two churches which the monastery surrounds boldly erected against the solid rock of the hill, much resembling in appearance the Convent of Mar Saba, on the way from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea. The lower church is dark, gloomy, and morose, and immediately over this is the other, vast, light, and airy, presenting a view to the outside beholder seldom surpassed in any country. Travelers who are compelled to spend the night without proceeding on their journey, had better, if going to Rome, proceed by carriage to Poligno, where there is a comfortable inn (there is none at Anagni):

or, if coming from Rome, they had better make their arrangements at Folligno, but visit the convent by all means.

After passing Spello, a small town of 8000 inhabitants, we arrive at Folligno, an episcopal residence of 18,000 inhabitants. Hotel *Posta*, the best. The town is situated in the midst of the fertile district, but has suffered considerable from three or four earthquakes during the present century. There is little to detain the traveler here. We next pass the small town of Trevi, the ancient *T. obia*.

In the Church of the *Madonna della Legione* may be seen the finest frescoes of Perugino. Outside the gate the Church of St. Martino may be found, containing some very fine pictures. From Trevi to Spoleto, the next station, would well repay a drive. The train, however, does not generally stop at Trevi. The distance is only ten miles, through a beautiful and richly cultivated country. Passing the River Clitumnus, whose source is near the small village *Le Vene*, may be seen the Temple, usually mentioned as that of the Clitumnus spoken of by Pliny. It is now used as a church, and must always have been a Christian edifice, as the emblem, the vine and cross, testify.

Spoleto, the ancient *Spolethum* of the Romans, contains 11,000 inhabitants. Inns, *Posta* and *Albergo Nuovo*.

The town is historically noted for having repelled the attack of Hannibal's army after its victory at Treadmoor Lake. It suffered much during the civil wars of Sulla and Marius, also during the invasion of the Goths after the fall of the Western Empire. It was incorporated in the States of the Church by Innocent III. Its castle, originally built by Theodoric the Great, fell into the hands of the Piedmontese after a most gallant resistance by its commander, Major O'Reilly, an Irishman.

The Cathedral of *Saint Maria Assunta*, erected originally in the seventh century, but several times restored. Notice above the entrance a large mosaic of Christ, with Mary and John, by *Salerno*. In the choir are several frescoes by Fra Filippo Tippi. The winter choir is ornamented by carvings by Bramante and paintings by La Spagna. Notice at the entrance to the chapel the tomb of a celebrated painter who died here by poison administered by

the faculty of a noble lady whose affections he had gained, and whom he had abducted from her convent.

There are numerous other churches, but none of any special importance.

A beautiful view of the surrounding country may be had from the *Fortress*, now a prison, or from Monte Laco.

There are several Roman remains in Spoleto not of much importance.

Town. Hotels, *Tre Colonne* and *Europa*. This town is noted principally for being the birthplace of the historian Tacitus, also of the emperors Tacitus and Florianus. The *Roman Amphitheatre* is the principal object of attraction in the town, but the Falls of Terni, at a distance of five miles, is the great attraction of the place. Carriages or donkeys may be employed at the hotels, but be certain you make a bargain for the same, else you will be swindled. Take plenty of sous, as beggars are as bad as at Pompeii, the worst in Italy. The Falls of Terni, with the Falls of Tivoli, are the two finest artificial falls in the world. There are three series of falls, in all about 600 feet in height, often erroneously stated at 800. The traveler should first visit the Upper Falls, and then descend to the road, where his carriage should meet him. The distance from Terni to Narni is 8 miles.

Narni is situated on an elevated rock on the Nera, where that river forces its way through a narrow ravine down to the Tiber. It contains about 8600 inhabitants, and is principally known as the birthplace of the Emperor Nerva, Erasmus of Narni, and Pope John XIII.

The Cathedral was erected in the 13th century, and is a fair specimen of the architecture of that period. The Monastery contains the *Coronation of the Virgin*, by La Spagna, long thought to be by Raphael.

A short distance from Narni the train passes the *Bridge of Augustus*, a fine specimen of Roman architecture. It was built for the *Via Flaminia* from Rome to *Senogallia*. The arch on the left bank is 60 feet high.

Orte, formerly the frontier of the Papal States before the unity of Italy, is finely situated on a high bank of the Tiber, but contains no objects of interest.

Borghetto, the last stopping-place of the express train, and 1 h. 25 m. from Rome. The town is commanded by a fine ruined castle. No sights of importance.

Roma. See Index.

ROUTE No. 219.

Florence to Rome, via Leghorn, Cecina, Follonica, Grosseto, Orbitello, and Civita Vecchia. Time, 15 hours; fare, first class, 43 fr.; second class, 30 fr. (As this route is longer, as expensive, and has less to be seen than that by Foligno, it is not to be preferred.) Time to Leghorn, 2 h. 45 m.

Napoli. See Route No. 230.

Leghorn, a city and seaport, is the principal emporium of Italy in the late grand-duchy of Tuscany. It has a population of 27,000. Principal hotel, and the only good one in the city (it faces the harbor: English, French, and German spoken), is *Hôtel de Nord*. Leghorn (in French *Livourne*, in Italian *Livorno*) ranks as a sea-port with Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, and Smyrna. It is a neat, clean, and well-built city, and shows much activity among its inhabitants. It owes its eminence and prosperity mainly to the Medici family. Leghorn has been greatly enlarged within a few years past by leveling the old fortifications, and including the suburbs within the walls. It has a large coral fishery, and its inhabitants are mostly engaged in the manufacture of woolen caps, straw hats, glass, paper, starch, soap, cream of tartar, etc. The public and private buildings do not require particular notice; they are useful, but not ornamental. The principal ones are the two Greek churches, and those of other denominations, a large synagogue (next in size to that of Amsterdam), three hospitals, female charity-school of St. Peter and St. Paul, a mosque, theatre, etc.; it has also an old castle constructed by Ferdinand I., a work-house, savings' bank, large public school containing 850 pupils, schools of navigation, architecture, painting, academy of sciences, letters, and arts, with a library of 6000 volumes.

One of the principal works of art in the city is the fine marble statue of Ferdinand I., supported by four kneeling figures in bronze. The cemeteries contain some good specimens of sculpture. In the *Campio Inglese* are interred the remains of Smollett, and several other distinguished Englishmen. Upon a hill near the city is the monastery of *Monte Nero*, in which is a celebrated picture of the Virgin, said to have been idolized by the people of Leg-

horn for 500 years. The view from the monastery is very fine.

Leghorn is a favorite sea-bathing place for many of the inhabitants of Tuscany. The season is June, July, and August. There are warm baths in the vicinity of *S. Marco*.

The railway has recently been finished from Leghorn to Rome, via Cecina, Follonica, Grosseto, Orbitello, and Civita Vecchia. The opening of this road obviates the necessity of taking a steamer to Civita Vecchia, and the tedious and annoying process of embarking and disembarking.

The Maremma railroad, which takes its name from the district through which it passes, follows nearly the route of the ancient *Via Aurelia* built by *Æmilius Scaurus*. The towns through which it passes are not so important, neither is the scenery so picturesque, as the route from Florence via Arezzo, Perugia, and Foligno; still it would be better to go one way and return the other. The train usually leaves Leghorn about noon. It would be better to avoid this route during the summer months—that is, July, August, and September—as during this period the malaria exists to such a degree that nearly all the inhabitants of the towns on the line leave for the mountains.

The Maremma district during the Etruscan period was one of the most highly cultivated districts in Italy; when agriculture declined and the coast became pasture lands, its waters soon became stagnant and poisonous. The present government, however, is doing much to remedy the evil.

The principal towns on the route are Cecina (nothing of interest), Follonica, containing numerous smelting-foundries, Grosseto, formerly the capital of the Maremma, and Orbitello, only noted for its vicinity to the Coast of Virgil, about four miles from the town. For Civita Vecchia, see Index.

Civita Vecchia, a town of Etruscan origin, and in the times of Etruscan prosperity the principal sea-port and naval power of Central Italy, is now only a stopping-place on the road to Rome. It contains no monuments of note except the mole and breakwater forming the port, which were the work of Hadrian. Eight miles north is Corneto, built near the site of the ancient Tarquinia, from which it was colonized. Here may be seen some excellent

ingly interesting Etruscan tombs. The railway from Civita Vecchia to Rome follows the coast, passing the site of Pyrgi, a powerful Etruscan maritime town (now Santa Severa) only a few miles from Civita Vecchia; and half way to Rome it passes Cervetri (the ancient Caere), a town noted as the place of refuge of the vestal virgins who escaped from Rome when it was taken by the Gauls. At Palo the road leaves the coast, and soon strikes the valley of the Tiber, which it follows to Rome, a distance of 45 miles.

Rome. See Index.

ROUTE No. 220.

Florence to Rome, via Empoli, Siena, Orvieto, and Viterbo. Time, 14 hours; fare, first class, 88 fr. 65 c.; second class, 27 fr. 80 c.

Florence to Siena. Time, 8 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 10 fr. 15 c.

Empoli, a small town in the midst of a well-cultivated district, contains nothing of importance.

Certaldo station. The town on the left was the birthplace of the Florentine poet Boccaccio. His tomb was formerly in the church of *S. Michele e Giacomo*, on which stood his statue with a copy of the "Decameron" in his hand. His house was restored some fifty years ago.

Poggibonni station. [About 8½ hours to the west (carriage 16 fr.) is the town of Volterra (hotel, *Nazionale*), containing 6500 inhabitants. The town and its relics are essentially Etruscan. It was one of the twelve confederate cities of Etruria, but afterward became a Roman municipium, and was completely destroyed in the 10th century. It was rebuilt under the first Otho, became a free town in the Middle Ages, and its strong position made it the scene of continual strife between the republics of Florence, Pisa, and Siena; but it gradually fell under the sway of Florence,

from which time its history has been Florentine. Its walls were once over six miles in circumference, portions of them may be seen near the *Porta San Francesco*. They were forty feet in height and fourteen thick.

Outside the *Porta di Diana* stood the ancient *Necropolis*. Many of the curiosities in the Museum were found here.

The *Museo Civico*, in the *Palazzo Pubblico*, contains in ten rooms a vast collection of statues, bronzes, coins, and numerous other specimens of Etruscan art, dating from several centuries before the Christian era.

In the *Sala della Magistratura* is a library of 16,000 volumes.

The *Cathedral* was consecrated in the 12th century, but was enlarged and restored by *Niccolò Pisano* in 1254, and again embellished in the 16th century. Its interior sculpture and decorations are very fine. The churches of *SS. Francesco, Lino*, and *Giovanni* contain frescoes, sculpture, and monuments.

The *Citadel* is now used as a house of correction. The *Palazzo Inghirami* contains a collection of pictures, among which is a portrait by Raphael.

In the *Casa Ricciarelli*, *Daniele da Volterra*, the celebrated pupil of Michael Angelo, was born in 1509. The house is still in possession of the family.

The alabaster works of Volterra are quite celebrated.

There is a diligence road from Volterra to Siena; distance 81 miles.

Eleven miles from Volterra are the copper-mines of *La Casa*, which have been worked for the last 400 years.]

Siena. — Hotels, *Albergo Reale, Aquila Nera*, and *Scala*. Population, 24,000. The seat of an archbishop and a university. Its streets are narrow and the houses ill built, but it contains a beautiful *Cathedral*. There are numerous private palaces rich in works of art. The principal public one is the *Palazzo Pubblico*. In the 12th century the town was of great importance, and contained 200,000 inhabitants, and it is to-day one of the most interesting cities in Italy for the student of art of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The position of the town is high, and the climate healthy.

Siena was founded by the Gauls, but converted into a Roman colony by Augustus. In the 12th century it became a free

city, drove out its nobility, and united with the Ghibellines from Florence, and gained a great victory over the Guelphs at Monte Aperto, near the city. For a long time the citizens guarded well their liberties, and the city became one of the first in the peninsula in wealth and population. During the 16th century tyrants again usurped its rights, and through the wicked influence of one of its citizens, *Pandolfo Petrucci*, the Medici of Florence gained complete sovereignty over the city.

In the *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele*, where horse-fairs are held July 2 and August 15, stands the *Palazzo Pubblico*, built after the great plague in 1348, which destroyed 30,000 of the citizens. It is open daily (fee 1 fr.), and contains many valuable frescoes.

The *Istituto delle Belle Arti* contains a collection of pictures of the old Siennese school. It is open gratis every day, except holidays, from 9 to 3.

The *Cathedral* is situated on the highest point in Siena; was commenced in 1069, and consecrated in 1179. It was built on the site of a former temple of Minerva. The present church is only the transept of a much larger design, which was never completed. The façade is from designs by *Niccolò Pisano*, and is a combination of red, white, and black marbles in the pointed and circular styles, with numerous ornaments and sculptures. The interior contains clustered columns, with capitals ornamented with foliage and figures. Above the arches in the nave are busts of popes down to Alexander III. Pope Zacharias has replaced that of Pope Joan. The pavement is inlaid, representing scenes from the New Testament. The roof is painted blue, and studded with gold stars. The choir contains some fine sculpture by *Baccio*. The tabernacle is in bronze by *Lorenzo da Pietro*, and the pulpit of white marble by *Niccolò Pisano*.

In the chapel of *St. John* there is a fine figure of that saint by *Donatello*. The chapel of *S. Ansano* contains a picture of the Madonna and Child, painted in 1311. The painted-glass windows are very fine, and some of them date from the middle of the 16th century.

The Library is adorned with ten beautiful frescoes by *Bernardino de Bello*, a fellow-pupil of Raphael under Perugino, and

it is believed that Raphael assisted in their design.

There are several monuments by *Michael Angelo*. The altar dedicated to the Piccolomini family (Pope Pius II.), etc.

Under the choir of the Duomo is the church of *St. John*, formerly the *Baptistry*. The font contains some fine sculptures.

Opera del Duomo possesses some fine sculptures and frescoes.

Opposite the Cathedral is the hospital of *Pellegrinajo*, whose church contains some fine frescoes by *Domenico Bartoli*.

There are numerous other churches deserving of notice, if the traveler intends remaining some days; notable those of *SS. Domenico, Agostino, Francesco, Martino*, and *Spirito*.

The palaces of Siena are not numerous, nor do they contain collections of art. They are only interesting in regard to their architecture.

The *Palazzo Piccolomini* contains the archives of Siena, dating from 786, over fifty thousand in number. The documents are written on parchment and exhibited under glass cases. This is one of the most interesting and valuable collections known.

Palazzo del Magnifico, built for the tyrant Petrucci, is probably the finest in Siena.

Palazzo Buonsignori, in the Gothic style, is also very grand.

The *Accademia degli Intronati* contains a library of 40,000 volumes and 5000 MSS., also a copy of the Greek Gospels, at one time in the imperial palace at Constantinople, written in the 9th century.

A visit should be paid to the three oratories in the house of *St. Catharine of Siena*, daughter of a dyer, who exerted such influence over Pope Gregory XI. that he transferred again the papal court from Avignon to Rome. She became a nun at the age of eight, and was noted for the visions and inspirations vouchsafed her. The house is decorated with representations of miraculous events in her life.

At station *Arciano* there is a branch line leading to *Grosseto*. See Route No. 219.

Monte Pulciano, six miles from the station of the same name, is a handsome town in a fine position, containing 2000 inhabitants.

Ten miles from Pulciano is the town

of Pienza, the birthplace of Pius II. and III.

Chiusi (hotel, *Leon d'Oro*), the ancient Clusium of the Etruscans, and one of their twelve capitals. It contains 3200 inhabitants.

The *Museo Etrusco* contains a fine collection of vases, bronzes, urns, and other relics, mostly in terra-cotta, found in the neighborhood; and visits may still be made to Etruscan tombs if furnished with tickets issued at the Municipio.

A ride of an hour from Chiusi brings one to the small town of *Cetona*, containing a collection of antiquities.

Orvieto.—Hotels, *Belle Arti* and *Agostino Valentini*. This town is the Urbibentum of the Romans, and is now an episcopal residence, situated on a high rock. During the Middle Ages it was the stronghold of the Guelphs.

The *Cathedral* is a splendid specimen of Italian Gothic. Its façade is built in alternate courses of black and white marble, decorated with mosaic and sculpture. The interior, which is built in the form of a Latin cross, contains a large collection of sculptures and frescoes of the 16th century. It is constructed of black basalt and yellow limestone, with pointed windows; the upper part being filled with stained glass. The nave is separated from the aisles by six arches. The columns are adorned with capitals of various orders of architecture, above which is a gallery ornamented with rich carvings. The different frescoes throughout the church were executed by the different masters of the period.

The *Opera del Duomo*, opposite the Cathedral, contains designs on parchment for the façade and other parts of the church—never executed, or abandoned.

S. Domenico and *S. Giovenale* contain some paintings and monuments.

Near the old fortress is the interesting fountain of *Il Pozzo di S. Patrizio*, hewn partly out of the solid rock. A beautiful view of the valley of the Tiber is obtained from it. Fee, 1 franc.

From Orvieto to Rome the line follows the course of the Tiber. At *Orte* it falls in with the line from Folligno to Rome. See Route No. 218.

Rome. See Index.

ROUTE No. 221.

Fano to Perugia, via Fossombrone, Urbino, and Gubbio. Time, 15 h. 45 m.; fare, first class, 42 fr. 85 c.

From Fano to Perugia, 10 hours by diligence; from Perugia to Rome, 5 h. 45 m. (express).

(Nothing special in this route to take the traveler out of the beaten track.)

Fossombrone (hotel, *Posta*) contains 4600 inhabitants. Its situation is rather picturesque, at the bottom of a valley commanded by ruins of an ancient castle. It possesses several silk factories. Proceeding through the valley the mountain of *Pietralata* is passed. Here, according to tradition, the celebrated battle between the Carthaginians and Romans was fought, when Hannibal, brother of Hannibal, at the head of 60,000 men, was signally defeated by Consuls Claudius Nero and Livius Salinator. The valley contracts now, so as to leave room for the river alone. The traveler is driven through the celebrated *Furlo Pass*, a tunnel seventeen feet wide, excavated by the orders of the Emperor *Vespasian*, as the inscription records.

Passing the small town of *Schioggia*, near which stand the ruins of the *Temple of Jupiter Apenninus*. Several antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity. At this point the roads divide. The old *Via Flaminia* descends to *Folligno*, and the route to *Gubbio* and *Perugia* keeps to the right.

Gubbio, the ancient *Iguvium* (hotel, *Spernickia*), is situated at the base of *Monte Cervo*, entirely surrounded by mountains. It contains 6200 inhabitants. There are no galleries nor special collections in the town. The churches of *S. Maria Novella*, *S. Pietro*, and the *Cathedral* contain some oil-paintings and frescoes, as well as the *Palazzo del Comune* and *Ducal*. There are some good pictures and antiquities in the *Palazzo Rangiasci-Brancaleone*. Outside the town are the ruins of an ancient theatre, among which were found the celebrated *Eugubian Tables*, now to be seen in the *Palazzo Municipale*. They are in bronze, and bear inscriptions in the Umbrian and Latin characters. They date from nearly 200 years before the Christian era.

The route to *Perugia* is now through a barren and uninteresting district.

Perugia. See Route No. 216.

ROME

Rome, the most celebrated of European cities, famous in both ancient and modern history, formerly for being the capital of the most powerful nation of antiquity, and afterward the ecclesiastical capital of Christendom and the residence of the Pope, and since 1871 the capital of United Italy and the residence of the king. It is situated on both banks of the *Tiber*, about 16 miles from its mouth. Population in 1876, 246,100. The principal hotels are the *De l'Europe*, *Quirinale*, *Anglo-Américain*, *Constantini*, and *De Louvre*. The *De l'Europe* has for a long time maintained its position as one of the finest hotels in Europe. *Hôtel Quirinale*, an elegant newly erected house, situated in the largest street of Rome, the *Via Nazionale*, on a site expressly selected with a view to salubrity; every modern comfort; including lift, etc., and managed by Mr. Baur, also proprietor of the *Baur au Lac* in Zurich. The *Constantini* is a new house, situated in one of the most healthy parts of the city, and commanding a fine view. It has a beautiful public parlor, a billiard-saloon, smoking-room, etc. The *Louvre* is a new house, same proprietor as the *Anglo-Américain*. It has a fine, healthy position; admirably managed; elevator. Billiard, reading, and smoking rooms. The *Anglo-Américain* is situated near the *Piazza di Spagna*, in *Via Frattina*. It is admirably managed by Signor Paulucci.

Private apartments (which we do not recommend) are the best in the vicinity of the *Piazza di Spagna*, *Corso*, *Via del Babuino*, and the *Pincio*. A southern aspect should be obtained, if possible.

Restaurants.—The best are *Nazzari*, in the *Piazza di Spagna* (Rome would not be Rome without *Nazzari*), and *Spillmann frères*, *Via Condotti*, No. 10, quite near the former. There is also the elder *Spillmann*, in the same street, No. 18.

Cafés are *Di Roma*, in the *Corso*, and *Café Cesaro*, No. 20, *Via Colonna*.

Cabs, per course, 80 c.; at night, 1 fr. 40 c., 1 or 2 persons. Two-horse carriages, 1 or 4 persons, 1 fr. 50 c. day; 1 fr. 70 c. night; each trunk 50 c. extra. They all carry a tariff of their charges. To go outside the gates a bargain must be made, and for carriages to make distant excursions a written contract had better be drawn up.



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Days and Hours for Visiting the different Palaces, Villas, and Galleries.

Albani Villa, Pictures and Antiquities, Tuesday (except in wet weather), from 10 to dusk.

Borghese Palace, Picture-gallery, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 3.

Borghese Villa, Garden, daily, except Monday; Statues in the Casino, Saturday, 1 to 4.

Barberini Palace, Picture-gallery, daily, except Sunday, 2 to 5.

Capitoline Museum, Sunday and Thursday free, fee 50 c. on other days, 12 to 3.

Colonna Palace, Picture-gallery, daily, Sunday excepted, 11 to 3.

Corsini Palace, Picture-gallery, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9 to 3.

Doria Palace, Picture-gallery, Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 2.

Farnese Palace, Frescoes, Friday, 12 to 2.

Farnesina Villa, 1st and 15th of each month, 10 to 3.

Forum Romanum, Sunday and Thursday, from 9 till dusk.

Kircheriano Museo, Antiquities, 9 to 3.

Lateran, daily, 9 to 4.

St. Luca, Academy, daily, 9 to 3.

Ludovisi Villa, ticket through consul.

Massimo Villa, by sending card to Palazzo Massimo.

Medici Villa, daily, except Saturday.

Palatine, Excavations, present visiting card on Thursday and Sunday.

Pamphili Doria Villa, Monday and Friday, only two-horse carriages admitted.

Quirinal Palace, now occupied by the king, and seldom shown.

Rospigliosi Palace, Wednesday and Saturday, 9 to 2.

Spada Palace, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 10 to 3.

Vatican, Collection and Library, daily, except Sunday, with a permesso obtained at your banker's or hotel proprietor's for a fee. There are three kinds: one for the Picture-gallery, Sixtine Chapel, and Raphael's Stanzas and Loggia, from 8 to 12 and 2 to 5. This permit can be renewed for a small fee, and is good for five persons.

Another for the *Museum of Statuary*, Monday and Thursday, 8 to 11; also good for five persons; and a third for the *Museum of Statuary*, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, 8 to 11 and 2 to 5, for five

persons. The Library is open the same days as the Museum of Statuary, and requires no special permit.

The entrance to the Museum of Statuary is on the west side, the gateway under Salla della Biga, between the gardens of the Vatican and Palace.

(By all means take either a courier or valet-de-place the first or second time of visiting the Vatican; its entrances and passages are most intricate.)

Wolkonsky Villa, Wednesday and Saturday, all day, by permission obtained at a banker's.

"I am in Rome! oft as the morning ray
Visits these eyes, waking, at once I cry,
Whence this excess of joy? what has befallen
me?"

And from within a thrilling voice replies,
Thou art in Rome! A thousand busy thoughts
Rush on my mind, a thousand images,
And I spring up as glad to run a race.

Then art in Rome! the city that so long
Reigned absolute, the mistress of the world;
The mighty vision that the prophets saw
And trembled; that from nothing, from the
loom,

The lowliest village (what but here and there
A reed-roofed cabin by a river side).

Grew into every thing; and year by year,
Patiently, fearlessly working her way
O'er brook and field, o'er continent and sea;
Not, like the merchant with his merchandise,

Or traveler with staff and scrip, exploring,
But hand to hand, and foot to foot, through
heats,

Through nations numberless, in battle array,
Each behind each, when the other fell,
Up and in arms, at length subdued them all.

Thou art in Rome! the city where the Gauls,
Entering at sunrise through her open gates,
And, through her streets silent and desolate,
Marching to slay, thought they saw gods, not
men;

The city that, by temperance, fortitude,
And love of glory, towered above the clouds,
Then fell; but, falling, kept the highest seat,
And in her loneliness, her pomp of woe,
Where now she dwells, withdrawn into the
wild,

Still o'er the mind maintains from age to age
Her empire undiminished.

There, as though
Grandeur attracted grandeur, are beheld
All things that strike, ennobles—from the
depths

Of Egypt, from the classic fields of Greece,
Her groves, her temples—all things that in-
spire
Wonder, delight. Who would not say the
forms

Most perfect, most divine, had, by consent,
Flocked thither to abide eternally,
Within those silent chambers where they
dwell

In happy intercourse?"

The origin of the city of Rome is involved in mystery. The generally conceived idea is that it was founded 753 years before the Christian era. It was at first an asylum for the bandits of Latium. Its first seven kings were Romulus, Numa, Tullius Hostilius, Ancus Marcius, Tarquin the Elder, Servius Tullius, and Tarquin the Superb. During the reign of the fourth king Rome commenced to assume considerable importance. In the reign of the last king, his tyranny became so oppressive that the kings were expelled, and a republic founded, which first was governed by two consuls. A dictatorship was established in 493 B.C.; a tribunate, 493 B.C.; the decemvirate, 451 B.C. The consulate was replaced in 444 B.C., and 264 B.C. the republic had become the greatest power of the world.

In 29 B.C. the Senate declared Augustus Emperor of Rome, which title existed down to Francis II., 1792, over eighteen hundred years. Under Constantine, 310-325, the Christian religion became triumphant, and was declared the imperial religion. About this time the capital of the empire was transferred to Constantinople. In 410 the city was completely sacked by Alaric, and in 445 by the Vandals.

In 537 Rome withstood a long siege of the Goths. When Totila, their king, entered the city in 546, it was so completely devastated that not over 1000 people were found within its walls.

The Popes soon became so powerful in Rome that Henry IV. laid siege to the city three times, 1081, 1082, and 1083, and finally drove out Gregory VII.

During the quarrels of Innocent II. and Anacletus II. (1140), Arnaut de Branca established a Republic and Senate at Rome, but the city refused to submit until 1149. Frederick II. marched on Rome in 1241, and drove out Gregory IX.

In 1261 the nobles became masters of the city, and refused to receive the pope, Martin IV.; and Clement V., to assure himself of the protection of France, removed the seat of the Holy See to Avignon in 1347. Rome, taking advantage of the absence of the Pope, established a republic, of which Rienzi became Tribune. He drove out the Roman barons who oppressed the city, executed the bandits, and was

proclaimed Liberator and Dictator. The following year he was obliged to take refuge with the Emperor Charles IV. at Prague, who delivered him to Pope Clement VI. He was condemned to death by Clement at Avignon, but the Pope died before the day of execution, in 1362. Innocent VI., to restore his own authority at Rome, sent Rienzi there as senator. He was received with enthusiasm, and again placed at the head of affairs. He caused to be beheaded the famous bandit Montiel, and overran the whole of Italy with 20,000 men, but was massacred in an insurrection, October 8, 1364. Rienzi was loved in Petrarch by the closest ties of friendship.

The popes returned to Rome in 1377. Notwithstanding which the two factions, *Colonna* or *Orsini*, dominated in Rome up to the 16th century. At this epoch the powers of the popes became consolidated until the time of the French Revolution, which for a time put an end to their tranquillity. General Berthier declared Rome a republic in 1798, but by the peace of Lunéville it was returned to Pius VII. In 1808 Napoleon I. united Rome to the French Empire, with most of the ecclesiastical states; the remainder he annexed to the kingdom of Italy. He declared Rome the second city of the empire; organized a department of the Tiber with a French prefect, and proclaimed his son King of Rome.

After 1814 the popes were restored back their power, which they maintained until 1848, when Pius IX. was obliged to flee from Rome. The following year a republic was declared. The papal power was established in 1860 by Napoleon III., who placed a corps d'armée there for the defense of the Pope. In 1860 the Italians endeavored to make Rome the capital; but by the convention of September 14, 1864, it was fixed at Florence, and France engaged to withdraw her troops in two years. This convention was strictly adhered to, but they were recalled after the Garibaldian difficulties in 1867, and quartered in the neighborhood until the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, when they were withdrawn; and on the 30th September the Italian troops marched into Rome after a bombardment of six hours, since which time the States of the Church have been incorporated with them.

of Italy, and Rome is once more the capital of United Italy.

The pope, since the annexation, has not quitted the Vatican, consequently the great religious festivals at St. Peter's have lost their former attraction, many of them being entirely suspended, especially those of the holy week, the benediction, and *Fête de Dieu*.

It is impossible, in a visit as brief as that usually given to the ancient capital of the civilized world, to become thoroughly acquainted with its objects of interest. In its walls and in the range of a few miles around it is found the greater part of the material on which we base our knowledge of the antique past. Within a day's ride are the remains of all the epochs of civilization of which we have any knowledge, and in the galleries, composed of the remains found in and around Rome, is the most of what we have of antique art. The first object of interest as we approach the city is the wall, an irregular zigzag structure, mainly of brick, with towers and bastions of all forms and kinds of masonry. It is that known as the wall of Aurelianus. It has been breached and repaired many times, and was thoroughly repaired by Bullerius, since whose time it has undergone little change. It probably coincided with the more ancient wall of Servius Tullius only at one point, near St. John Lateran. Incorporated in it, in the course of its circuit, are the pyramid of Caius Cestius, the soldiers' amphitheatre, the aqueduct, and the Pretorian camp. It had on the Capitol side of the Tiber thirteen gates, of which eight only are now open, and on the Vatican side two, of which only one, with a portion of the wall, remains. The outer wall of the Vatican part of the city is of Middle Age construction. The Porta S. Lorenzo (formerly Tiburtina) is by far the earliest and most interesting. The inscriptions on the Porta Maggiore, with the several aqueducts passing over it, have great interest, the architecture of the gate being, however, very bad.

The railway enters the city by an opening made for its passage near the Porta Maggiore, and has its terminus at the Piazza di Termini, the site of the baths of Diocletian, of which some magnificent fragments will give the traveler his first evidence of the splendor of the Rome of the

Emperors. The railway passes, however, two most interesting ruins between the wall and the terminus—the Temple of MINERVA MEDICA, and the AGRÆA OF SERVILIUS TULLIUS, supposed formerly to have been here only a mound, but shown by the cutting of the railway through it to contain a massive Etruscan wall of huge blocks of peperino.

The wall of Servius Tullius inclosed the seven hills, and, passing from the Quirinal to the Capitol, struck the Tiber near the island, the greater part of modern Rome having been built on what was anciently the Campus Martius and adjacent land lying outside the Servian wall; in fact, the seven hills are now almost entirely uninhabited, the Aventine, overlooking the Tiber and part of *Isola Grande*, having on it only two monastic establishments; the Palatine, the ruins of the palace of the Cæsars (now being partially excavated), and two monastic buildings, the Colian, the villa Mattei, now a nunnery, the churches of St. Stefano Rotonda, St. Gregory, St. John and Paul, the ruins of the vivarium, and a few buildings, monastic and other, on the side toward the Esquiline; on the latter are the ruins of the baths of Titus, St. Pietro in Vincoli, and two or three farmhouses; the Viminal is traversed by the Via di Quattrofontane, but the greater part of it is occupied by the grounds of the villa Negroni, the baths of Diocletian, and vineyards, parts of the Quirinal and Capitol only being to any extent dwelt on.

Of the bridges which cross the Tiber, the *Porta St. Angelo*, formerly *Pons Ælius*, built by Hadrian; *Sisto*, formerly *Janniculum*; *Quattro capi*, formerly *Fabrizius*, connecting the island with the city; *S. Bartolomeo*, formerly *Cælius*; and *P. Rotto*, formerly *Pulchrum*, of which a part only remains, the damage being repaired by a suspension bridge, the work of Pío IX., are all ancient, a new suspension bridge near the Santo Spirito being the only entirely modern one; while of the *Sublicus*, made immortal by Horatius Cocles, and the first built across the Tiber, and of the *Triumphalis*, which led to the Temple of Jupiter Vaticanus, only the remains of the piers are left—the latter visible from the *Ponte St. Angelo*, the former from the *Marmorata*, or marble dépôt beneath the Aventine.

The first visit of most travelers will be to the **FORUM ROMANUM** and the adjacent ruins, and certainly in the few acres which lie between the Capitol and the Colosseum is gathered the most marvelous collection of the remains of antiquity to be found in the world. From the **CLOACA MAXIMA** and the **MAMERTINE PRISON**, the work of the early kings, built nearly twenty-five centuries ago, down to the **Basilica of Constantine**, we have an almost complete series of the building of all epochs, the Forum itself, lying in the valley between the Palatine and Capitoline hills, being the nucleus, as if Rome grouped all her most glorious works around the cradle of her power, the place of popular assemblies.

Entering the Forum from the **Via Bonella**, we have the **CAPITOL** above us at the right; at the foot of its wall the remains of the **TEMPLE OF CONCORD**, the three columns of the **Temple of Vespasian**, the colonnade of the **TEMPLE OF SATURN**; and in front the **ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**, with other remains; at the left the solitary **COLUMN OF PHOCAS**, the **VIA SACRA** beyond, then the substruction of the **BASILICA JULIA**; farther to the left the three columns of the **GRÆCOSTASIÆ** mark the end of the Forum proper; at the left of this as you face the **COLOSSEUM**, which looms up in the distance, is the **TEMPLE OF ANTONINE and FAUSTINA**; at the right the huge ruins of the **PALACE OF THE CÆSARS**. Along the sides of the Forum were the tabernæ, or shops, of which the tabernæ vetera, or old shops, were on the southwest side, the new on the northeast. At one of the former **Virginians** purchased the knife with which he preserved his daughter from slavery. On the **Via S. Teodoro** is the ancient **TEMPLE OF ROMULUS**, now the church of **S. Teodoro**. Continuing down the **Via S. Teodoro**, we turn to the right into the **Via S. Giorgio in Velabro**, and come to the **Arch of JANUS QUADRIFRONS**, an ugly sample of Roman taste. At the right of it is an interesting monument to **Septimius Severus** by the goldsmiths of Rome. Opposite this, passing under a garden arch, is the path to the **CLOACA MAXIMA** (a man is generally in attendance to show them). Following the same street we arrive at the **Piazza della Bocca di Verità**, in which stands the beautiful **TEMPLE OF VESTA**, a circular building of the best

times of Roman architecture, and in nearly perfect preservation.

In the portico of **S. M. in Cosmedin**, opposite (formerly the **TEMPLE OF CERES AND PROSERPINE**), is the famous mask in which it is fabled that accusations were put, or, according to others, into which the hand of persons taking an oath was put, with a belief that it would be crushed if sworn: it has evidently been part of a fountain. Near the **Ponte Rotto**, between it and the **Temple of Vesta**, is the **TEMPLE OF FORTUNA VIRILIS**, the oldest in Rome, built by **Anco Marcius B.C. 610 or 630**, also the house of **Ricci**.

As the different parts of the ruins are marked by sign-boards and quotations of the authorities on which they are identified, we need not here describe them. On the opposite side of the Palatine, however, is an entrance to that part of the ruins which are not included in the French excavations, and this is accessible at all times by paying a small fee (1 paul is the usual fee in all such cases) to the woman who opens the gate. The principal part of the ruins of this side is what is called the **HOUSE OF AUGUSTUS**, the largest mass on the Palatine. From the terrace above this we have a fine view of the Campagna and southern and southwestern environs of Rome, commencing on the right with the **Aventine**, then, going leftward, the **PYRAMID OF CAIUS CESTIUS** and the Protestant cemetery, the grand mass of the **BATHS OF CARACALLA**; still farther to the left the **Gate of St. Sebastian**, **VILLA MARCEL**, **St. STEFANO ROTONDO**, fragments of the aqueducts, with a piece of wall containing the **ARCH OF DOLABELLA**, the churches of **St. JOHN AND PAUL**, **St. GREGORY**, and **St. JOHN LATERAN**, the ruins of the **BATHS OF TITUS** on the **Collina**, and, finally, a fine view of the **COLOSSEUM** on the ruined side. At the west, beneath the ruins, is a plain which was formerly the **CIRCUS MAXIMUS**, supposed to be the scene of the rape of the **Sabines**. Continuing the road by which we came, we reach the **BATHS OF CARACALLA** by a narrow road turning off to the right just after crossing the brook (this brook, be it here noted, once came into the city by the **Claudian Aqueduct**). Beyond, by the main road (which is the old **Via Appia**), we come to

ROMAN FORUM

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the **TOMB OF THE SCIPIOS**, the **Colonna**, the **ARCH OF DROMUS**, and the **PORTA S. SEBASTIANO**.

Returning toward the Forum, we turn to the right before reaching the house of Augustus, and follow the **Via S. Gregorio**, passing a fragment of the **CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCT** on the left and under the **ARCH OF CONSTANTINE**. This monument, at once of the power of the emperor and of the want of taste and artistic power of his age, was formerly an Arch of Trajan, and was removed to its present site by Constantine, and reconstructed, with the addition of some sculptures which are the most barbarous to be found in Rome. As you emerge from the arch you find immediately in front of you the **META SUDANA**, or fountain in which the gladiators were accustomed to wash after their exercises. At the left is the **VIA SACRA**, descending from the **ARX OF TRIVS**, which stands on the top of the ridge dividing the Forum from the low land on which the Colosseum is built. At the right of the Arch of Titus is the huge structure of the **TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ROMÉ**, of which the double tribune only remains. Numerous fragments of granite columns strew the ground, hinting faintly at the magnificence of the temple when it stood. This temple was built by Hadrian after his own design, and there is a story to the effect that when it was finished he asked Apollodorus what he thought of it; the architect replying that it was very good for an emperor, Hadrian ordered him beheaded. Beyond the temple, and partially visible over it, are the remains of the **BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE**, commenced by Maxentius as a Temple of Peace, and finished by Constantine after the defeat and death of Maxentius. To the right of the Temple of Venus and Rome, and on a level with the Arch of Constantine, is the square base on which stood the colossal statue of Nero. At your right, and filling the remainder of the view, is the **FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE**, known as the Colosseum. This greatest of antique structures, built in honor of Titus, and on which it is said 60,000 Jews were engaged ten years, would probably have been in a nearly complete state but for the ravages of man during the Middle Ages. It was a feudal fortress for a long time, and finally a quarry from which were built churches and palaces, un-

til, by its consecration as holy ground on account of the number of martyrs supposed to have been immolated there, further ravage was stopped. The subsequent repairs, though greatly interfering with its picturesque appearance, will doubtless have the effect of preserving the remainder for centuries more. It is said to have given seats to 87,000 spectators, and was inaugurated A.D. 81, the same year in which Titus died, on which occasion 5000 wild animals and 10,000 captives were slain. The inauguration lasted one hundred days. There are three orders of architecture used in the four stories—the first Doric, second Ionic, the third and fourth Corinthian. In each of the lower tiers there were eighty arches. The circumference of the building is 1041 feet, the height of the outer wall 157, the length of the arena is 278 feet, and width 177; the whole superficial area is six acres.

"I do remember me that in my youth,
When I was wandering, upon such a night
I stood within the Colosseum's wall
Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome;
The trees which grew along the broken arches
Waved dark in the blue midnight, and the
moon . . .
Shone through the rents of ruin: from afar
The watch-dog bay'd beyond the Tiber; and
More near, from out the (moor) palace came
The owl's long cry, and, intermingled,
Of distant mountains the sad song
Began and died upon the gentle wind.
Some cypresses beyond the time-worn breach
Appeared to skirt the horizon, yet they stood
Within a bowshot where the Camoer dwelt,
And dwell the tinian birds of night, amid
A grove which springs through level'd battlements,
And waves its roots with the imperial hearth;
Ivy usurps the laurel's place of growth;
But the gladiator's bloody sword stands,
A noble wreck in ruinous perfection,
Within (moor) chambers and the Augustan
hall
Grovel on earth in indolent decay."

It is only by ascending to the upper terraces that the enormous size of the Colosseum is fully seen, and by moonlight the effect of size and massiveness is much increased, and the modern repairs lost sight of. To obtain entrance at night it is necessary to have a ticket from the commandant *de place*: your card is sufficient application. The ruins south of the Colosseum are supposed to have been the Vivarium, in which were kept the wild beasts for the combats. In the vineyard northeast are the remains of the **BATHS OF TRIVS**, founded on a portion of the Golden House of Nero,

In the excavation of which were discovered the mural paintings which gave so great an impetus to the classic revival of art.

Returning to the Forum by the road behind the Temple of Venus and Rome, you pass through the ruins of the *BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE*, one of the most impressive fragments in Rome, and re-enter the Forum near the Temple of REMUS, now the church of *SS. Cosmo and Damiano*, of which it forms a beautiful portico. The body of the building, as well as that of the Temple of *ANTONINUS and FORTUNA*, just beyond (now *S. Lorenzo in Miranda*), has doubtless been preserved nearly or quite entire under its roofing.

Following the narrow street which leads past the *Mamertine Prison*, the *Via de Marforio*, we pass on our right, just before reaching the *Via di Ripresa de Barberi*, the *Tomb of BRUTUS*, a relic of the consular period, and in excellent preservation. It is of peperino, and, like most of the Roman monuments, owes its present existence to having been built on in later times.

Going to the left, at the next turning we shall reach the *Piazza di Ara Coeli*, the square in front of the *CAPITOL*. The church at the left, facing the Capitol, is *S. M. di Ara Coeli*, standing on the site of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*.

The *CAPITOL*, the modern *Campidoglio*, is founded on the ancient *Capitolium*, the citadel of Rome, of which the wall on the side toward and overhanging the Forum still remains in tolerable condition. The present structure is the work of different ages, the design of the front, as it now stands, being by *Michael Angelo*. Ascending the steps which lead from the piazza, we enter a smaller piazza, of which three sides are palaces; that in front, the *Capital proper*, is now the palace of the senators (which, in the present state of things, represents, hieroglyphically, the *Roman Senate*), and contains the senatorial court-room, the offices of the municipality, etc., and the observatory of the Capitol. Above is the *Tower of the Capitol*, famous for its view of the seven hills, but now absolutely and unexceptionally closed to the public. In this tower hangs the *Petard*, the bell which announces the death of the Pope and the beginning of *Carnival*. Below is the *Museum of Ancient Architecture*, and some passages leading down into

substructions; also a staircase which gave exit into the Forum. The building at the right, the *PALACE OF THE CONSERVATORS*, contains the *PHOTOTHECA*, or gallery of busts of illustrious men of Italy; the picture-gallery, and the bronze group of the wolf nursing *Remulus* and *Romeus*, the oldest Roman work of art. Statues and antique fragments are arranged around the court. There is an *Etruscan Museum* containing a fine collection of antiquities. A picture-gallery, founded by *Benedict XIV.*, open daily, gratis, from 10 to 2. There are two fine rooms, restored in 1870, with *Mosaics* of modern Roman magistratus. The *Sala dei Conservatori* can only be visited by a ticket from the *Sindaco*, procured at the adjoining *Tabularium*. The third building is the *Museum of the Capitol*, a magnificent collection of antique marbles and bronzes. A catalogue of the statues may be obtained. Open daily from 10 to 5; fee 10 c. Sunday and Thursday gratis.

On entering the building, we see at the bottom of the court the colossal statue of *Ocean*, which formerly stood in the Forum of *Mars*, and remarkable for being the figure on which was posted, in former times, the answers to the satirical sayings of *Pasquino*. On the first floor are the *Halls of Armoes and of Urns*. On the stairway to the first floor are numerous fragments discovered in the Temple of *Romus*. The stairway conducts to a gallery of busts and inscriptions. At the top of the stairway is the *Hall of the Dying Gladiator*, which, in addition to this brightest gem of art, contains many works of the highest order. First is the figure from which it derives its name, which was found in the gardens of *Salust*. The wonderful, simple, and natural position of the limbs, the relaxing muscles and falling strength, the lineaments of the face, expressive of the utmost anguish, yet endowed with manly fortitude, might well call forth from *Pliny*, "With such admirable art was the statue of the *Dying Gladiator* sculptured by *Cresilas*, that one could judge how much of life remained."

"I see before me the gladiator lie;

He leans upon his hand—his manly brow

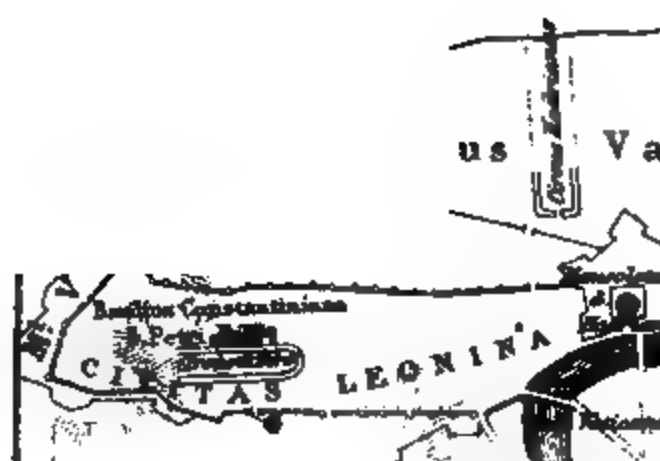
Consents to death, but conquers agony,

And his droop'd hand sinks gradually low—

And through his side the last drops, staining slow.

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From the red gash fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now
The arms entwined around him— he is gone.
Ere ceased the labourer's shout which hailed the
wretch who wept."

This hall also contains the celebrated *Faun* of Praxiteles, which was found in the Villa d'Estate at Tivoli; also the *Antinoë*, found at Hadrian's villa, and the *Ammon*. The next room to this is the *Hall of the Faun*, from the celebrated *rose-antiope* *faun* which stands in the centre of the room, and which was found at Hadrian's villa near Tivoli. In the large saloon notice particularly the *Infant Hercules* in the centre of the room; also the splendid *Centaur*. The next room contains statues and busts of illustrious men; then the *Hall of Emperors*. In the centre of this room is a beautiful sitting statue of Agrippina. A small room nearly opposite the last is called the *Ambered Cabinet*, and is kept locked, but a small key will open it. It contains the celebrated *Venus of the Capitol*, perhaps the most lovely representation of all the goddesses. It is placed on a pivot, that the custodian may display it in all its beauties. This room also contains a *Cupid and Psyche*, and a group of *Leda and the Swan*. A room on the same side as the last, near the stairway, contains the *Doves of King*, one of the finest and best-preserved mosaics of antiquity. It represents four doves drinking, surrounded with a beautiful border. The celebrated *Statue of Marcus Aurelius*, standing in the square of the Capitol, is probably the finest antique equestrian statue remaining to us. The sculptures in front of it are antiques dug up in different parts of the city. On the right of the ascent is the *Milvianum*, or ancient first mile-stone on the Appian.

Ascending the steps at the right of the square, we enter a street which leads to the *TABERNACLE ROCK*. Half way down the street a sign indicates the residence of the custodian of the grounds, and a knock at the door will summon him or his deputy. The precipice from which criminals were thrown down is much diminished in height by the accumulation of rubbish beneath, but is still lofty enough to insure the death of a culprit who should be thrown from it. The view of the Palatine, Aventine, and Ripa Grande from here is fine. There are remains of several other forums, of which the *Forum Trajanum* is the finest, con-

taining the celebrated *COLUMN OF TRAJAN*, on which are sculptured the actions of his Dacian campaign. This forum was designed by Apollodorus, and the remains of a magnificent temple, partially excavated, are evidence of its magnificence. The *Forum of Augustus* (Via Bonella) contains a fragment of a temple to *MARS ULTOR*. The *Forum of PALLAS*, on the next street southward, is indicated by two columns of a colonnade which once surrounded the place. They support an entablature and frieze, with a statue of *Minerva*. This forum was also called the *Forum of Nerva* and *Forum Transitorium*. The sites of several others are known by fragments of architecture, but will scarcely repay the labor of visiting to the voyager.

Of the temples which remain in other parts of the city, and not already mentioned, the most interesting are the *PANTHEON*, to which the traveler will make one of his earliest visits, and the *TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE*, now the Roman Custom-house. The former is in nearly complete preservation, and its massive architecture and extreme simplicity of design give us the best idea of the Roman architectural genius that can be obtained from the remains which we still have. It was built by Agrippa about A.D. 27. The domed ceiling is lighted by a circular aperture at the summit, the wall being supported by a huge bronze ring. The interior of the rotunda is 142 feet in diameter, its height 145. The portico, which was probably added to the building after its completion, is 110 feet in length and 44 in depth, composed of 16 granite columns with marble capitals. The bronze doors are, in all probability, those which carved it originally. The balustrade are the work of Bernini, and, if taste ruled modern Rome, would long ago have been torn down.

The Pantheon has a more intense interest to moderns in containing the resting-place of the bones of Raphael, marked by an inscription in the wall of the third chapel to the left. The statue of the Madonna in this chapel was his gift, and was executed by Lorenzo Lotto for him. In 1686 the tomb was opened and the identity of the remains proven, and, at the same time, a cast was taken of the skull and hand.

Of the *TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE* nothing is visible but a colonnade built into the wall

of the modern building. There are some colossal fragments, beautifully sculptured, lying in the Colonna gardens, which are supposed to have been part of Aurelian's Temple of the Sun.

In the church of S. Niccolò in Caracra, Piazza Montanara, may be seen fragments of three temples, supposed to have been those of JENUS SOCRATA, HORN, and PIETTY. It is supposed, but with little probability, that the central one was the site of the dungeon made famous by the devotion of the Roman daughter who nursed there her father condemned to die of starvation.

In the gardens of the convent of St. Bartolomeo, on the island in the Tiber, may be seen some columns and fragments of the TEMPLE OF ÆSCULAPIUS, and from the Ponte Rotto may be seen a fragment of the travertine bulwark of the SIRT into which the island was shaped when it was dedicated to the God of Physic.

Several fragments of architecture in different parts of the city are supposed to have been parts of temples of which we know only the names with certainty; but the little space we can give to a city of which volumes are written, oblige us to omit all conjectural antiquities to do even partial justice to those which are better known and of greater interest.

Of the many theatres and amphitheatres formerly existing in Rome, the COLOSSEUM is already noticed. In the Piazza Montanara is a most interesting fragment of the THEATRE OF MARCELLUS, showing two stories of a building, in its construction somewhat like the Colosseum, and of which the Palazzo Orsini occupies the greater portion of the former area.

Near it, and adjoining the Pesceria, or fish-market, is a part of the PORTICO OF OCTAVIA, built by Augustus to shelter the spectators when driven from the open theatre by bad weather.

The Palazzo Cenci is built on the ruins of the THEATRE OF BALBUS, of which only two columns, with a portion of an architecture, are visible in an adjoining street.

The site only of the THEATRE OF POMPEY is shown by the Palazzo Pio, in the foundations of which some fragments of the architecture are remaining.

The ARMY AMPHITHEATRE is included in the city wall, where it turns round the church of Sta. Croce in Gerusalemme. It

is of brick, and supposed to have been built for the amusement and exercises of the troops, and, like the Prætorian camp, originally stood outside of the walls.

We have mentioned the arches in the vicinity of the Roman Forum. Besides these are those of DOLABELLA, on the Caelian, a single arch of travertine, of most unpretending style and size; of DROUSA, on the Appian Way, near the Porta S. Sebastiano, noteworthy as the oldest of the remaining arches erected to commemorate the victories of Rome; and of GALLIENUS, near the church of St. Vito, seen at your left as you go from Sta. Maria Maggiore to S. Giovanni Laterano. The latter is supposed to indicate the site of the Esquiline gate of the Servian wall, though built about A.D. 262.

The remains of the public baths are the most impressive ruins of Rome excepting the Colosseum. Those of DIOCLETIAN, with the church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli, erected from the great hall, and other large masses of masonry more or less indicative of the original form and massiveness, give to the traveler, on his entry into Rome by the Piazza de Termini, his first idea of Roman magnificence. They once covered the whole space now occupied by the railway station, the Piazza, Villa Negroni, and as far as the Via di Porta Pia, including the little round church of S. Bernardo, which is only a smaller circular hall of the baths refitted.

Of the baths of Titus we have already spoken. Of the masses of ruin included under this title, and those adjoining, we know little except by conjecture; only that originally the house and gardens of Mecenas stood there, that they were built on by Nero, then by Titus, and probably by subsequent emperors.

The tombs of ancient Rome constitute the most striking feature in its general aspect. Of those in the city, the TOMB OF HADRIAN, now the Castle of St. Angelo, and that of Augustus, the present day-theatre, are the most imposing, and, even as they are now to be seen, convey no feeble idea of the greatness of their builders. In the latter were buried Augustus, Drusus, Germanicus, and Agrippina, Tiberius, Claudius, and Nerva, with Agrippa; Octavia, sister of Augustus; Livia, his wife; Marcellus, his nephew; Drusus, son of

Livia by a former husband, and Drusus, son of Tiberius.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF HADRIAN was the tomb of the emperors from his time down to Septimius Severus. The present structure is only the core of the mausoleum, and was covered originally by a shell of Parian marble, and ornamented with statues, which were torn off to be used as missiles against the Goths, and later as cannon balls, of which piles now lie on the rampart made of the finest Parian marble. Through the Middle Ages, this, like the tomb of Augustus, and other ruins of any size, was used as a fortress, and all the fine marbles were peeled off to be burnt into lime. Permission to enter the castle and see the prisons, including those of the Cancelli, may be obtained from the *comandante de place*.

THE SEPULCHRE OF THE SCIPIOS, on the Via Appia, is interesting not only as showing the resting-place of a great family, but as an early example of the kind of burying-place which afterward was known as a catacomb. It is a series of galleries in the rock, with sepulchral chambers, in which, in 1780, were found the sarcophagi of many of the Scipios.

THE COLUMBARIA, near the sepulchre of the Scipios, are exceedingly interesting. One, in the same vineyard with the sepulchre, is the resting-place of the ashes of numerous members of the family of Julius Cæsar.

Of the numerous piazzas of Rome, the modern representations of the forums of the ancient city, the finest is the PIAZZA NAVONA, the great market-place, occupying the site of the Circus Agonensis, where St. Agnes was beheaded, and where now the splendid church of St. Agnes stands, which was erected in memory of her. Wednesday is the market-day, and the piazza is well worth a visit on this day. The PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, under the Pincian, contains the obelisk taken by Augustus from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, and raised in the Circus Maximus; and a church, S. Maria del Popolo, said to have been built to lay the ghost of Nero. There are in this church some fine paintings by Pinturicchio. The PIAZZA DI SPAGNA is the centre of the Strangers' Quarter, and will be better remembered for the models who sun themselves pleasant

afternoons on the flight of steps leading from it up to the PIAZZA DI TRINITA DEI MONTI. At the head of these steps is the church which contains the DESCENT FROM THE CROSS by Volterra. The house which forms the angle between the Vias Gregoriana and Sistina was inhabited by Claude, the one opposite the steps by Poussin. The PIAZZA DI MONTE CAVALLO, on the Quirinal, gives entrance to the ROSSIGNOLI PALACE, where is the Aurora of Guido. The two colossal horses here are stupidly styled the work of Phidias and Praxiteles, since there is nothing in them to entitle them to be considered Greek work.

THE PIAZZAS BARBERINA, DELLE TARTARUCHE, TREVI, and NAVONA contain fountains worthy of notice. There is a popular superstition that whoever drinks of the water of Trevi the night before leaving Rome will be sure to return. The PIAZZA PASQUINO, near the Navona, contains the famous PASQUIN, a fragment of Greek sculpture of the highest order of art, but badly mutilated. Here are posted the political squibs of Rome.

BASILICAS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PETER'S, the great marvel of Christian Rome, is built on or near the place where stood the Temple of Jupiter Vatiennus, so called because it was the place where the votes, or augurs, made their auguries from the victims sacrificed, and from which is derived the name borne by the papal palace of the Vatican. The first structure on this site was an oratory erected in A.D. 90 to indicate the place where St. Peter was buried. Constantine the Great erected a basilica on the spot. The present structure was commenced by Julius II. about 1508, under the direction of Bramante; but the present form of the basilica is due more to Michael Angelo than to any other of the many architects employed on it. The front of the building was designed by Carlo Maderno, who made great and injurious alterations in the design of Michael Angelo.

The colonnades around the piazza were designed by Bernini. They inclose a space 787 feet in diameter, and are connected with the façade by two galleries 296 feet in length. The façade is 372 feet long and 145½ high, and contains five doors, which

admit us to the vestibule, or grand entrance, which occupies the whole width of the church, 488 feet long, 66 high, and 50 wide.

"Enter! its grandeur overwhelms thee not;
And why? it is not loosened; but thy mind,
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal, and can only find
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined
Thy hopes of immortality, and thou
Shalt one day, if found worthy, be defined,
For thy God face to face, as thou dost now
His Italy of Italy, nor be blasted by his brow."

And who that does enter will fail to be impressed with the grandeur of the interior, with its statues, vestibules, and other beauties? When in the interior we find among its attractions the nave, beautifully ornamented, with its massive piers, arches, and fine pavement composed of marbles; its dome, which commands the admiration of all strangers; the baldichino, or canopy, covering the high-altar, composed of bronze, from the designs of Bernini; the tribuna, the gilding of which cost \$100,000, decorated from the designs of Michael Angelo, rich in ornaments, at the bottom of which is the bronze chair of St. Peter. The interior is 618 feet in length, the height of the nave 132½; the length of the transepts is 446½. The interior diameter of the dome is 139 feet, the exterior 136½; the height from the pavement to the base of the lantern is 405 feet, to the top of the cross 448 feet.

Monuments.—The ancient monuments of St. Peter's are generally inferior to the other works of art contained in this edifice; there are some, however, quite remarkable, such as the mausoleum of Paul III., by Giuglielmo della Porta; monument of Urban VIII., principally from the design of Bernini; tomb of Alexander VIII., by Arrigo di San Martino; tomb of Alexander VII., last work of Bernini; tomb of Pius VII., executed by Thorwaldsen at the expense of Cardinal Gonsalvi; porphyry sarcophagus, with alabaster drapery, and a medallion portrait of Maria Clementina Sobieska, wife of the Pretender James III.; monument of the Stuarts—celebrated work of Canova's. In the north aisle of the church is the chapel, containing the celebrated *Pieta*, by Michael Angelo, one of his finest works, executed at the age of 24; the group representing the Virgin with the body of the dead Saviour on

her knees: on the girdle of the Virgin Michael Angelo has inscribed his name, an uncommon occurrence among his works. In the *Capella della Columna Santa* is the monument of Christina, queen of Sweden, representing her abjuration of Protestantism in the Cathedral of Inspruck, 1686. The chapel of the Holy Sacrament contains the tomb of Sixtus IV. in bronze; tomb of Gregory XIII.; also of Gregory XIV., who received but a miserable monumental offering to his memory. In the chapel of the *Madonna del Soccorso* lies buried St. Gregory Nazianzenus, tomb of Gregory XV.; also the splendid monument of Gregory XVI. But the great feature here is the magnificent tomb of Clement XIII., by Canova, one of the few worthy specimens of sculpture in St. Peter's. It was commenced in the artist's 20th year; he was employed on it eight years. It is by many considered his masterpiece. In all of the above-named chapels are many specimens of fine frescoes, statues, altars, etc.

The Sacristy, Chapel of the Confessional, the Grotto Vaticano, and Grotto Nuovo, are full of interest and history.

The ascent of the dome can only be allowed by obtaining an order from the director of the Fabbrica of St. Peter's, or from your minister or consul. Visitors are admitted from 8 to 10 o'clock. From this summit a correct idea, and, in fact, the only correct one, may be obtained of the immense size of St. Peter's, when, as we view persons passing along the pavement, we can scarcely realize them to be human beings, so diminutive are they in appearance. The cross is 16 feet in height, and the immense ball, which is an interesting feature, composed of copper plates, is eight feet in diameter, and capable of accommodating 16 persons.

The subterranean church may be visited by gentlemen any forenoon (except on festas) between 9 and 11, but by ladies only on Whit Sunday, or by special permission obtained from your minister, banker, or by one of the regular agents employed for this purpose.

The ceremonies of St. Peter's are not the same as before the Italian occupation,

and many of them have been discontinued. We give them as they were before, and may be again: New-Year's Mass, at 10 A.M., January 1st, when the Pope is at the Vatican palace. Vespers in the Sistine, January 5th, 3 P.M. Epiphany, January 6th, high mass at 10 A.M. January 20th, Choir of St. Peter's. February 2d, Purification of the Virgin. Holy Week ceremonies commence with Palm Sunday, continue Wednesday with *Tenebræ* in the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's (side chapel) at 4½ P.M. Thursday, high mass in the Sistine at 10 A.M., and benediction from the balcony. Also the washing of the feet, and the dinner of the thirteen priests, who represent the twelve apostles, and another who appeared to Gregory the Great at a first-washing, and is since represented. At 4½, *Tenebræ* as on Wednesday. Friday, *Tenebræ*, as before, and procession to the tomb of St. Peter. Easter Sunday, high mass at 9½, the Pope officiating, with grand procession, and greater benediction at noon from the balcony in front. June 29th, the procession of *Corpus Domini*. 29th, high mass at 10 A.M. Christmas, grand mass at 10 A.M. Vespers are sung every day from 3 to 4½ P.M. in the side chapel. To obtain admission to the seats or privileged places either in the body of the church or in the Sistine at Holy Week and Christmas ceremonies, ladies must be in black dress with a black veil, and gentlemen in evening dress.

The **LATERAN BASILICA** is built on the site of the house of the senator Plautius Lateranus, who was put to death by Nero for conspiracy. Constantine gave the house to the Bishop of Rome, and founded this basilica in the fourth century, since when it has taken rank as the mother of all Christian churches. There is but little left of the old church, a few columns only being seen in the nave. It in former times ranked higher than St. Peter's. The popes are always crowned here, and for 1500 years it has retained its privileges. One of the first forms observed on the election of a new pope is the ceremony of taking possession of the Lateran Basilica. The front, consisting of a magnificent colonnade, is very impressive. There are five entrances, the one in the centre having a bronze door, taken from the Temple of Peace in the Forum. The

top of the façade is decorated with 15 statues of our Saviour and saints. In the vestibule, an ancient marble represents Constantine, from his baths on the Quirinal. The interior is divided into five aisles. The colossal statues of the twelve apostles fill up the pillars of the nave. This church comprises one of the finest chapels in Rome, in the form of a Greek cross, with a central dome magnificently decorated with gilding, marbles, and pictures, bearing the title of the *Corvini Chapel*. A mosaic copy of Giulio's picture of St. Andrea Corvini adorns the altar. Among the tombs are those of Cardinal Neri, Corvini, and Clement XII., which formerly stood under the portico of the Pantheon. The high-altar, standing beneath a superb Gothic tabernacle, is a remarkable specimen of the 14th century; within is a table of wood, upon which tradition says officiated St. Peter. In the left-hand transept is the altar of the Holy Sacrament, with its four gilt bronze columns, which are said to have belonged to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, cast from the bronze rostra captured at the battle of Actium by Augustus. Near this is the *Portico Leonino*, in which is a table of cedar wood, said to be that on which the *Last Supper* was eaten. The second chapel on the right was purchased by the Torlonias, and converted into a mausoleum. It was magnificently decorated in gold and marble, said to have cost upward of \$800,000. The chapel of the Massimo family contains some good sepulchral monuments, etc. The principal ceremonies which occur in St. John Lateran are on the Saturday before Easter, on Ascension Day, and on the festival of St. John the Baptist. The cloisters still retain their beauties, and from the rear of them may be obtained a fine view of the remains of the decorations of the old basilica. The Baptistery of S. Giovanni in Ponte is full of interest and art. Opposite the Lateran is the *Scala Santa*, or stairs, supposed to have been those of Pilate's house up which Christ was led to be judged.

STA. MARIA MAGGIORE, so called because the largest of the numerous churches dedicated to St. Mary, was founded on the Esquiline, A.D. 352, by Pope Liberius, from whom it is called the *Liberian Basilica*, and was erected to commemorate a miraculous fall of snow which took place in

the month of August, covering the space now occupied by the basilica. The interior is the most beautiful of its kind in existence; the roof is elaborately carved, and gilded with superior gold brought to Spain from South America, presented by Ferdinand and Isabella to Alexander VI. *Sistine Chapel*, or *Holy Sacrament*, erected by Sixtus V., is rich in marbles and other decorations. In a small chapel underneath the high-altar are preserved the boards of the manger in which the Saviour was laid after his birth: a solemn ceremony and procession on Christmas eve commemorates this subject: five boards of the manger compose the cradle in which the Saviour was deposited at his nativity. An urn of silver and crystal inclose these relics; on the top is a figure of the child. The *Cappella Paolina*, or *Borghesiana*, belonging to the Borghese family, far surpasses the Sistine chapel in the richness of its decorations. Beneath the chapel are the sepulchral family vaults. The Princess Borghese and her three children were the last that were deposited there. The death of this princess was universally regretted, she being much beloved for her unbounded benevolence, virtues, and many good works. The ceremonies which take place in this basilica during the year are of a very imposing nature. This church contains in its nave some mosaics interesting as being among the oldest examples of Christian art in existence. They are certainly above a thousand years old. The interior of the church is exceedingly beautiful, and has recently been enriched by the tomb of Pius IX., who has chosen it as his place of sepulture. This tomb is decorated with the rarest and most beautiful marbles, and stones of great value, lapis-lazuli and malachite, and it probably surpasses in this way any thing else in existence. The Pauline chapel in this basilica contains the miraculous picture of the Virgin and Child, attributed to St. Luke, and which Gregory the Great carried in procession to stop the plague in A.D. 590. In front of this church stands a column taken from the Basilica of Constantine, and which was dedicated to the Virgin A.D. 1613.

The most gorgeous and costly of the basilicas is that of *St. Paul without the Walls*, on the road to Ostia, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the gate St. Paul. It was com-

menced by Valentinian II. and Theodosius in A.D. 388, on the site of an earlier one by Constantine, over the Catacombs, where was buried Lucina, a noble Roman lady. It was restored in the 6th century, but burned in the year 1823, leaving only the western façade, the tribune, with some interesting mosaics of the 13th century, and some columns, and a colonnade. It has been restored on the plan of the original building, and now stands the most gorgeous monument of Catholic devotion the world can show. Under its high-altar lie the remains (according to the church authorities) of Sts. Peter and Paul. Nothing could be more beautiful than this edifice, with its magnificent nave and aisles, its roof so exquisitely carved, its granite columns, 80 in number, of the Corinthian order, &c. The high-altar, standing under a splendid canopy, supported by 4 columns of white alabaster, which were presented by Mehmet Ali, late Viceroy of Egypt, to Gregory XVI. In the centre of the tribune, which is very elegant, stands a richly decorated episcopal chair, composed of marble, and on either side one of four columns, saved from the ruins of the ancient basilica, of violet marble. The series of imaginary portraits of the Popes were executed at the mosaic establishment in the Vatican. At the extreme end of the tribune a handsome bell-tower has been erected.

The cloister of the Benedictines adjoining is a most interesting example of that kind of architecture of the 11th and 12th centuries.

The *Basilica of St. Lorenzo*, on the road to Tivoli, is of the early epoch of Christian architecture, and contains some interesting fragments of antiquity, among which are some columns, probably from the Portico of Octavia.

The most beautiful and complete of the churches of the Basilica order is *St. Agnes outside the Walls*, a mile from the Porta Pia, on the Via Nomentana. It was founded by Constantine, and still preserves its antique form and character of ornamentation. Close by it stands the Baptistry of St. Constantine, of the same period, and in which are some mosaics contemporary with the building.

The *Basilica of the SS. Apostoli* contains the remains of St. Philip and

James. Michael Angelo was buried here, but his body was afterward carried to Florence. In the portico is an interesting alto-relievo of a Roman eagle with the laurel wreath.

THE BASILICA OF S. CECILIA, in the Trastevere, contains the exquisite statue, by Maderno, representing the body of the saint as it was found in the Catacombs where it was buried: it is of the 17th century.

S. CLEMENTE is remarkable for the subterranean basilica which has recently been excavated beneath it, with its columns still standing, and frescoes perfect as when the church was buried. They are the earliest known examples of Christian painting, if we except those of the Catacombs, and probably date from the 3th century. The interior of the modern church contains some exquisitely carved marble railings, and the two reading-desks of the early Christian churches, and some interesting frescoes by Masaccio.

S. PISTINO IN VINCOLI, a basilica, so called because it was built to preserve the chain with which Peter was bound in Jerusalem. It contains Michael Angelo's Moses, and two other figures, also by him, are placed each side of this, the greatest of his works.

Of the churches we shall only mention those of special interest historically or artistically.

S. AGOSTINO, near the Piazza Navona, contains the famous Madonna, on which gifts to the value of millions of scudi are hung, and to which the greatest miraculous power is attributed. In this church is the *IMAGEN OF RAPHAEL*.

S. ANGELO IN PESCHERIA, adjoining the fish-market, and near the Ghetto, is the church where Rinali called the first mass meetings of the Romans to inaugurate his revolution, and where he prepared himself by religious exercises for his work.

S. MARIA IN ANA CULI contains the miraculous bambino, or image of the infant Christ, for which a most curious festival is made on Christmas and the succeeding days. The exhibition of the Bambino at sunset to the crowd of its adorers in the piazza is one of the most striking of the Roman spectacles.

The Church of the CAPPUCCINI, on the Piazza Barberini, contains Guido's "Michael," Gherardo della Notte's "Christ

mocked," and some other pictures of interest; also the famous Capuchin Cemetery, one of the most curious, and, at the same time, tasteless objects of curiosity to be seen. The vaults are decorated with ornaments of human bones, and skeletons lie on couches of bones covered by canopies of like material.

S. LORENZO IN LUCINA, in the Piazza of that name, contains the tomb of Poussin. S. Luigi de' Francesi contains some fine pictures of Domenichino.

S. MARIA IN LORETO, a copy of the house of the Virgin brought by angels to Loreto, has one of the most tasteful and unaffected modern statues in Rome, the S. Sanna, by Flammingo, and a picture of great interest by Perugino.

S. MARIA SOPRA MINERVA, built on the ruins of a temple of Minerva, contains Michael Angelo's "Christ," some pictures by Fra Angelico and Filippino Lippi, with a crucifix by Giotto, and the tomb of Fra Angelico.

In S. MARIA DELLA PACE, near the Piazza Navona, are the four Sibyls of Raphael. S. Maria in Via Lata is supposed to be built on the spot where St. Paul was lodged with the centurion.

S. MARTINO DE' MONTI is adorned by some excellent landscape frescoes by Gaspar Poussin, and some figures by Nicolo.

S. OMORIO, on the Janiculum, is hallowed by being the resting-place of Tasso, who passed the last years of his life in the convent adjoining. There are pictures by Da Vinci, Pinturicchio, Perugino, Annibal Caracci, and Domenichino. The view of Rome from here is fine.

S. PRASSIDE contains some mosaics of the 9th century, illustrated in Kugler.

S. PUDENTIANA, near the S. M. Negliera, is supposed to be the first of Christian churches, and to occupy the house of the senator Pudens, which was the first residence of Peter in Rome.

S. STEFANO ROTONDO is an interesting building, and probably a pagan structure, converted into a church in the earliest days of Christianity.

There are numerous other churches of less importance, if the traveler have time to devote to them.

GALLERIES.
VATICAN.

The Vatican is the Capitol of modern Rome, and its gallery of sculpture the most complete and valuable in existence. It is three stories high, and comprises an infinite number of saloons, galleries, corridors, chapels, a library of 100,000 volumes, a museum which is immense, 20 courts, 8 grand stairways, and 300 small ones. The historian Bonnai pretends that there are 18,000 chambers in the different buildings; 6000, perhaps, would come nearer the truth. It is far superior to any in the world in history, being the most ancient, and decidedly the most celebrated of all the papal palaces, composed of a mass of buildings erected by many different popes, covering a space 1200 feet in length and 1000 in breadth. It is at present the only residence of the Pope.

The entrance to the Vatican is by the colonnade to the right of St. Peter's, up the royal staircase, past the equestrian statue of Constantine the Great, to the Sistine Chapel. It is absolutely necessary, however, the first time one visits the Vatican, to take a valet de place, and note well the different turnings and doors where it is necessary to ring or knock to gain admittance, else one is certain to get bewildered. The *Scala Regia*, or grand staircase, leads to the *Sala Regia*, used as a hall of audience for the ambassadors. This hall is finely decorated with stucco ornaments, and covered with frescoes illustrating events in the history of the popes. The *Cappella Sistina*, or Sistine Chapel, which opens from this hall, is generally closed, but by knocking at the door it will be opened by the custodian, who will expect three or four paoli's fee for a party. This chapel was named after Pope Sixtus IV., who built it in 1472, is 134 feet in length, and 64 in width. The frescoes are very fine, being executed by many eminent artists, who were employed by the Pope to decorate the chapel. The roof, commenced in 1508, after Michael Angelo's return to Rome, was completed in 1512. The subjects are principally taken from the Old Testament, and are carried out with grandeur and sublime majesty. The *Tenebra* and *Miserere* of Allegri are sung in this chapel during Holy Week by the papal

choir. Opposite the entrance are the great frescoes of the Last Judgment, 60 feet in height and 30 feet broad. At the request of Clement VII., this great work was designed and executed by Michael Angelo when in his sixtieth year.

The *Cappella Paulina* is remarkable for containing two celebrated frescoes by Michael Angelo.

Passing to the right, under the colonnade to the court of San Damaso, and ascending the stairway, we arrive at the *Loggia of Raphael*, which are divided into 18 arcades: these are painted after designs by Raphael.

From the Loggia you enter the *Stanza*, or *Chambers of Raphael*, which are four in number: here an extra fee is expected. The first room entered is called the *Sala of Constantine*. The whole was designed by Raphael, but his untimely death put a stop to the work. Raphael had commenced to paint it in oil: it was finished, however, by his pupil, Giulio Romano, in fresco. It is thought that Raphael finished the two splendid figures of Justice and Moderation on each side of the great picture *The defeat of Maximian by Constantine*, one of the largest historical pictures ever painted. The other subjects are *The Cross appearing to Constantine*, by Giulio Romano—(notice the grotesque figure of a fool celebrated at the court of Clement VII.)—the *Baptism of Constantine by St. Sylvester*, and the *Donation of Rome to the Pope*: the first painted by Frank Penni, and the last by Raphael da Colle. The ceiling of this room was painted by Lauretti.

The next room is the *Sala of Heliodorus*. The first picture represents Heliodorus, the Syrian general, chased from the Temple (which he went to rob) by two angels and the celestial horseman of the Maccabees. Raphael designed this picture in allusion to the military success of Julius II., who had said, "It is necessary to throw the keys of St. Peter into the Tiber, and take the sword of St. Paul to deliver the country of the barbarians." This composition is considered the most animated of any of Raphael's productions. Next, the *Miracle of St. Peter*, the legend of an incredulous priest convinced by the sight of the bleeding wafer. In the foreground is a woman on her knees: this is the first appearance of the Fornarina in any of Raphael's

PLAN OF THE PALACE OF THE VATICAN

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works. *St. Leo I. preventing Attila's entrance into Rome, and the Deliverance of St. Peter*, in allusion to the deliverance of Leo X., who was made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna.

The next room entered is the *Camera della Segnatura*, or *School of Athens*. The subjects illustrated are Theology, Philosophy, Poetry, and Jurisprudence. The allegorical figures on the ceiling represent these different subjects. The first subject is the *Dispute on the Holy Sacraments*. Heaven and earth are here united. God, angels, the saints, and doctors of the Church assemble to consecrate the institution of the Eucharist: nearly all of the figures are portraits. In the background may be seen Raphael and his master Perugino; on the right may be seen Dante crowned with laurels. Notice on the same side Savonarola in a black cowl. Raphael had to obtain permission from Julius II. to place Savonarola in the composition, he having been burned as a heretic by Alexander VI. Next is *Poetry*, a representation of Mount Parnassus, Apollo on a seat surrounded by the Muses. Here may be seen, on the right, Homer, Virgil, and Dante, Sappho addressing Petrarch, Ovid, and others, while Pindar and Horace are in earnest conversation. *Philosophy*, or the *School of Athens*, one of Raphael's finest works. Here is a representation of a temple of beautiful architecture, in which are fifty-two philosophers of ancient times. In the centre, on a slight elevation, stand Plato and Aristotle in argument. On the right notice Archimedes tracing lines on the floor. On the left is Pythagoras writing on his knee; behind him is a fine figure in a white cloak: this is Francesco Maria della Rovere, duke of Urbino, a great friend of Raphael's. Notice on the steps the half-naked figure of Diogenes. The figures with the globes are Ptolemy and Zoroaster, who are holding conversation with Raphael and Perugino. *Jurisprudence* is represented over and on either side of the window by the allegorical figures of Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude.

The next and last room is the *Stanza of the Incendio del Borgo*, designed by Raphael, and finished by his pupils. The ceiling was painted by Perugino. The Pope wished it repainted by Raphael, but,

out of affection for his master, he refused to efface his work. The principal painting in this room is the destruction of that portion of Rome called the *Burgus*, and as the fire approached the Vatican it was arrested by the Pope by his making the sign of the cross. The other paintings are the *Justification of Leo III. before Charlemagne*, the *Coronation of Charlemagne by Leo III.*, and the *Victory of Leo IV. over the Saracens*.

The *Stanza*, the same as the *Museum*, is open to the public on Mondays from 12 to 3, except on holidays; at other times a small fee, say one franc for a party, will gain admittance.

On the same floor with the *Stanza* is the *Pinacotheca*, or *Picture-gallery*, which contains but very few pictures, yet they are more precious than any in the world.

Room 2d: Raphael—three beautiful little gems, the *Annunciation*, the *Adoration of the Three Kings*, and the *Presentation in the Temple*. Murillo—*Return of the Prodigal Son*. Marriage of St. Catharine of Alexandria with the infant Christ. Raphael—the three Theological Virtues, Faith, Hope, Charity.

The third room contains the three great gems of the gallery, viz., Raphael's *Transfiguration*, his *Madonna del Poggio*, and *Donatichino's Communion of St. Jerome*.

The *Transfiguration* was the last and greatest painting of the immortal master, painted for the Cathedral of Narbonne by order of Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, afterward Clement VII. For many years the picture was preserved in the church of St. Pietro in Montorio, from which the French had it removed to Paris. In 1815, on its return, it was placed in the Vatican. The idea throughout the piece seems to express the miseries of human life, and lead those who are afflicted to look to Heaven for comfort and relief. The upper portion of the composition represents Mount Tabor; on the ground the three apostles are lying, affected by the supernatural light which proceeds from the divinity of Christ, who, accompanied by Moses and Elijah, is floating in the air. On one side are nine apostles; a multitude of people on the other, bringing to them a demoniac boy whose limbs are dreadfully convulsed, which produces on every countenance an expression of ter-

ror. Two of the apostles point toward heaven. The figures on the Mount of the two prophets and the three disciples are magnificently executed, while the figure of the Saviour is of surpassing levelness. Before Raphael had finished the painting, he was himself called away to the land of the blessed, to behold in reality the spiritual beings which inspiration had led him to portray in such a lovely manner. He was but 37; and while his body laid in state, his last work was suspended over the couch, and was carried before him at his funeral while yet the last traces of his master-hand were wet upon the canvas.

"And when all beheld
Him where he lay, how changed from yesterday—
Him in that hour cut off, and at his head
His last great work; when, entering in, they
look'd
Now on the dead, then on that masterpiece;
Now on his face, lifeless and colorless,
Then on those forms divine that lived and
breathed,
And would live on for ages—all were moved,
And sighs burst forth, and loud lamenta-
tions."

The *Martino da Follino* is also very celebrated. It was painted for Sigismund Conti in 1512. It made the journey to Paris, and while there was transferred from the wool to canvas.

The *Communion of St. Jerome*, by Domenichino, the acknowledged masterpiece of that artist, and universally considered, after the Transfiguration of Raphael, the first painting in the world. It was originally painted for the church of Ara Coeli at Rome, but the monks quarreled with Domenichino, and paid him but sixty dollars, placing the picture out of sight. They afterward commissioned Pussini to paint them a picture, and gave him the "Communion" for old canvas; but he not only insisted that it should be placed above the high-altar, but declared to the world that it, the Transfiguration of Raphael, and the Descent from the Cross of Daniel de Volterra, were the three chefs-d'œuvre in painting. (The Descent from the Cross is in the Santa Trinità de Monti.)

Room 4th: Titian—the Madonna and Child surrounded by angels; underneath are various saints. Raphael—Coronation of the Virgin; one of his earliest works. Bassano—the Virgin and Child. Room 5th: Paolo Veronese—St. Helena, the

mother of Constantine, with the Vision of the Holy Cross. Guido—the Madonna and Child in Glory, with St. Jerome and St. Thomas. Correggio—Christ sitting on a rainbow surrounded by angels.

The Museum and Library are on the first floor of the principal building; the last surrounds the Court of Belvidero. The entrance is near the extremity of the Galleria Lapidaria. It may be visited every day, except Monday, on paying a small fee. It comprises upward of 80,000 printed books and about 35,000 MSS. It is very deficient in works of modern literature, but its ecclesiastical MSS. far exceeds any other in Europe. Among the MSS. is the celebrated Codex Vaticanus, or Bible of the end of the 4th, or beginning of the 5th century, in Greek. The Cicero de Republica, considered the oldest Latin MS. in existence. The Menologia Græca, or Greek Calendar of the 10th century. The Homilies of St. Gregory Nazianzen of the year 1063, and the four Gospels of the year 1120. Large Hebrew Bible from the library of the Duke of Urbino, for which an offer of its weight in gold was made by the Jews of Venice. A Greek version of the Acts of the Apostles, written in gold, and presented by Charlotte, queen of Cyprus, to Innocent VIII. The Commentaries on the New Testament. The Breviary of Matthias Carvins. The parchment scroll of a Greek MS. of the 8th century, 32 feet long, with miniatures of the history of Joshua. Dedication copy of the *Assertio septem Sacramentorum adversus Martinum Lutherum*, by Henry VIII. Letters from Henry VIII. to Anna Boleyn, 17 in number, of which 8 are in English and 9 in French.

In the library are some magnificent vases of malachite, presented by the Emperor of Russia, and a fine one of Oriental alabaster, made in Rome from a block presented by the Pasha of Egypt. A beautiful basin in Aberdeen granite, presented by the Duke of Northumberland to Cardinal Antonelli, and presented by him to the library. A large vase presented by the late Emperor of the French to Pius IX. on the occasion of the baptism of the heir to the imperial throne: it is of Sèvres porcelain, covered with Christian emblems.

The *Museo Chiaramonti* was founded by Pius VII., whose family name it bears. It

was arranged by Canova, and includes 700 examples.

We first enter the *Corridors of Inscriptions*, 261 yards in length, occupied by ancient sepulchral monuments and inscriptions, rearranged by Pius VII. On the right are the Pagan inscriptions, and on the left those of early Christian days. The collection consists of 8000 specimens; they are frequently very touching. Each inscription is accompanied by a symbolical representation.

Museo Chiaramonti, arranged by Canova, contains a very large number of specimens of ancient sculpture: a sarcophagus of C. J. Evrodus, and of his wife Metilia Acta, priestess of Cybele, found at Ostia; sitting statue of Tiberius; bust of the young Augustus, found at Ostia by Mr. Fagan, the British consul, in the beginning of the present century, representing the emperor at the age of 16 (most beautifully executed, and so attractive that the celebrated modern sculptors dwell with the greatest admiration upon its remarkable beauty); sitting statue of Tiberius, found at Piperne—remarkable of its kind; Sabina, wife of Hadrian, as Venus, familiar from the description of Visconti; a graceful statue of Mercury, found near the *Monte di Pietà*; a bas-relief representing Bacchus riding on a Tiger; the Virgin Tatia, whose chastity was proved by her carrying water from the Tiber to the Temple of Vesta in a sieve.

The Braccio Nuovo.—This part of the Museum was commenced by Pius VII. in 1817. The hall is 261 feet long, and is well lighted from the roof.

Statues and Busts.—Silenus nursing the infant Bacchus; bust of Claudine; statue of Titus; statue of a Faun playing on a Flute; bust of Trajan; statue of Diana beholding with terror the dead Erymides; statue of Democritus, found near the villa Aldobrandini; Athlete, found in the *Vicolo delle Poline*, in the Trastevere, in 1840, near where the Bronze Horse in the Capitoline Museum was discovered; bust of the young Marcus Aurelius; the Emperor Gordian the Elder; statue of the Fighting Amazon; statue of Diana, found at the Villa Adriana; bust of Lucius Antoninus, brother of Marc Antony; the Venus Anadyomenes; a beautiful and finely preserved statue, found at Ostia, of Fortune,

wearing a veil over the back of the head as an indication of her mysterious origin; the Minerva Medica, of Parian marble, one of the finest statues in Rome, beautifully draped. One of the grandest figures in the Vatican is the colossal group of the Nile; antique copy of the Faun of Praxiteles, which furnished the suggestion for Hawthorne's exquisite story; splendid statue of Mercury, recognized by Canova in the garden of the Quirinal, where it formerly stood, and by him removed to the Vatican.

Museo Pio Clementino derives its name from Pius VI. and Clement XIV., the most magnificent museum of ancient sculpture in the world. The *Torso Belvidere*, sculptured by Apollonia, has commanded the admiration of the most renowned sculptors of modern times. The sarcophagus of L. Scipio Barbatus, a celebrated relic of republican Rome: the Latin inscription is decidedly the most ancient which has been handed down to us. 2000 years after the death of Scipio Barbatus the sarcophagus was opened and the skeleton found perfect, with a ring on one of the fingers: the ring was taken to England, where it was preserved in the collection of the Earl of Beverley. The bones were removed to Padua in 1781.

Rotunda or Circular Hall.—In the centre is a grand basin in porphyry, 40 feet in circumference, found in the Baths of Diocletian; statue of Nerva; statue of a female draped and restored as Ceres; Claudius crowned with oak-leaves. A most beautiful view may be had of Rome from this part of the Vatican, which generally goes by the name of *Belvidere*.

Next we enter the *Chamber of Melancton*, so called from the celebrated statue of Melancton with the bear's head and dog.

Next we enter the *Court of Belvidere*. This court, built in an octagon form by Bramante, is surrounded by a portico supported by 16 granite columns. In the four cabinets are the four chefs-d'œuvre of the Vatican. The first cabinet contains the *Perseus*, and the *Croesus* and *Democritus* by Canova; the second, the *Belvidere Animals*; the third the *Laocoon*, which Pliny says "is a work exceeding all that the arts of painting and sculpture have ever produced."

"Or, turning to the Vatican, go on
Laocoon's torture dignifying pain—

A father's love and mortal's agony
With an immortal's patience blending: vain
The struggle; vain against the coiling strain,
And grips, and deepening of the dragon's
grasp.
The old man's clench; the long envenomed
chain

Divide the living links—the enormous asp
Enforces pang on pang, and still as gasp on gasp."

At the time of its discovery, the excitement produced by the event was described in a curious letter written by Cæsar Trivulzio to his brother Pomponio, July 1st, 1506. Michael Angelo was then in Rome, and pronounced it the wonder of art. According to a vote of the Senate, the whole group was carved out of a single block by Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenagoras, sculptors of the highest class, and natives of Rhodes.

The fourth cabinet contains the Apollo Belvidere, found at Antium at the end of the 15th century.

"Or view the lord of the unerring bow,
The god of life, and poetry, and light—
The sun in human limbs array'd, and brow
All radiant from his triumph in the fight;
The shaft hath just been shot—the arrow
bright,
With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye
And nostril beautiful disdain, and might
And majesty flash their full lightnings by,
Developing in that one glance the Deity."

Before entering into the Hall of Animals notice the two splendid sarcophagi from the Baths of Caracalla. The *Hall of Animals* is divided into two parts by a vestibule which leads from the octagonal court to the Hall of the Muses. It is paved in antique mosaics. Both rooms contain many exquisite gems.

Gallery of Statues.—Half figure in Parian marble, supposed to be the Cupid of Praxiteles, called the Genius of the Vatican. The Amazon is one of the finest statues in the collection. The celebrated statue of Ariadne, formerly called Cleopatra, from the resemblance which the bracelet bears to a serpent; a statue of Lucius Verus. In the centre of the hall is a large bust, discovered near the church of Santi Apostoli at Rome, composed of beautiful Oriental alabaster. *Hall of the Busts, Cabinet of the Masks, and Hall of the Muses*, will all be found to contain many interesting works.

Hall of the Greek Cross, with beautiful modern doorways ornamented by colossal Egyptian statues found in Hadrian's villa.

The principal objects of attraction in this hall are the two sarcophagi of immense size—in fact, the largest ever made of red Egyptian porphyry. One of them is the sarcophagus of Constantia, daughter of Constantine, who died A.D. 354; the other is of the Empress Helena.

Hall of the Biga, deriving its name from the ancient chariot on two wheels, in white marble, which stands in the centre of it; statue of Alcibiades, with his foot resting on a helmet; bearded Bacchus, or Sardanapalus; the Discobolus of Myron, found at the Villa Adriana.

The *Etruscan Museum*, open every day, except Monday, from 10 till 2, by applying to the custode at the entrance of the Museo Chiaramonti. The *Egyptian Museum* will also be found very interesting.

The *LATERAN MUSEUM* is opened by a fee to each of the two custodes. It contains an antique and a Christian gallery, and a few pictures, with a series of terracotta busts of North American Indians by a German artist, who modeled them from life.

The *QUIRINAL PALACE* may be seen by order, to be obtained from the consul. It contains in the apartments some fine pictures.

PRIVATE PALACES.

There are no less than 75 of these palaces, which constitute one of the characteristic features of Rome, and of which an attempt at description would be unsatisfactory.

Palazzo Borghese.—The gallery of this palace, containing over 800 paintings, and some of them the richest in Rome, is open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9 until 3. It is situated in the piazza of the same name. The paintings are arranged in 13 different rooms, in each of which are catalogues for the use of visitors.

Raphael—the Entombment of Christ, painted in the artist's 24th year; Cæsar Borgia; portrait of Raphael himself in his youth; Julius II. Leonardo da Vinci—the Saviour. Titian—Sacred and Profane Love; the Three Graces; Samson; Holy Family with St. John. Paul Veronese—St. Antony preaching to the Fishes; St. John preaching in the Desert. Domenichino—Chase of Diana; the Cuman Sibyl. Andrea del Sarto—Holy Family; Venus and

Cupid; the Magdalen. Magnificent works of many other celebrated artists are here displayed. Catalogues are provided for the use of visitors, consequently it is useless to give a list of the different works.

Palazzo Colonna, at one time the residence of Julius II., and afterward of San Carlo when Cardinal Borromeo. A portion of the state apartments now form the residence of the French ambassador. The picture-gallery, at one time the most celebrated in Rome, still contains some fine works, and is open every day except holidays.

Palazzo Corsini, in the 17th century the residence of Christina, queen of Sweden, who died in it in the year 1689. A noble double staircase leads to the gallery, which is open every day except Sunday from 12 to 3. The *Corsini Library*, open every day, except on festivals, for three hours each day. There are 60,000 printed books and 1800 MSS. The principal portion of this palace is occupied by the French ambassador. There is a beautiful garden attached which contains numerous antiquities.

Palazzo Doria-Pamphili, in the Corso, is the most magnificent of all the Roman palaces; rich in works of art. Gallery open on Tuesday and Friday from 10 to 2; fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; it contains about 800 pictures. Catalogues are printed for visitors. Raphael—portrait of Baldo and Bartolo. Titian—Sacrifice of Isaac; portrait of Titian's wife. Leonardo da Vinci—a lovely portrait of Juana II of Aragon, queen of Naples. Claude—Mercury stealing the Cattle of Apollo; the celebrated Moline; Flight into Egypt. Guercino—the Prodigal Son; Endymion; St. Agnes. Annibal Caracci—the Assumption; Flight into Egypt; the Nativity; Adoration of the Magi, and the Entombment of our Saviour. These paintings are among the finest of the collection, although there are many others by the first artists. The *Solaria Gallery* is shown no more.

Palazzo Farnese.—Friday, from 12 to 2. The architecture of this palace is by far the finest in Rome. It is the property of the ex-King of Naples, by whose family it was inherited as the descendants of Elizabeth Farnese. This palace contains the frescoes of An. Caracci, his finest work, which occupied his own time and that of his

pupils for eight years. They are in a room on the first floor.

Palazzo Farnesina, formerly the property of the King of Naples. It acquired great celebrity during the reign of Leo X. as the residence of Agostino Chigi. He gave an entertainment here in 1618 to Leo X., the cardinals and ambassadors, which was the most costly banquet of the times; some idea may be formed of the expense when it is related that three fish which were served up amounted to 250 crowns.

Of the numerous other palaces, one of the most remarkable is the *Palazzo Barberini*. It is extensive, has a magnificent staircase, one of the finest in Rome; also an interesting library, celebrated for its MSS., which amount to 7000, collected principally by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, nephew of Urban VIII. It is open daily, except Sunday and Thursday, from 2 to 5. Library on Thursday, from 9 to 2. Contains among its most interesting works letters and papers of Galileo, Cardinal Belarmine, Benedetto Castelli, Bomba, Della Casa, and the official reports on the state of Catholicism in England during the reign of Charles I., addressed to Urban VIII.; copy of the Bible in a Samaritan character; several MSS. of Dante; a Greek MS. of the Liturgies of St. Basil of the 7th or 8th century. There are 50,000 printed books, containing autograph notes of celebrated personages. Among the pictures is the famous portrait of Beatrice Cenci.

Palazzo Spada (picture-gallery and antiquities, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10 to 5) is also celebrated, possessing as it does the statue of Pompey, which is its chief treasure. This figure, 11 feet high, composed of Greek marble, has been regarded for about 3000 years as the identical statue which stood in the Curia of Pompey, at whose base "great Cæsar fell."

"And thou, dread statue! yet existent in
The austere form of naked majesty—
Thou who behidest, 'mid the assassin's din,
As thy bathed base the bloody Cæsar lie:
Fading his robe in dying dignity,
An offering to thine altar from the queen
Of gods and men, great Nemesis! did he die,
And thou too perish, Pompey! have ye been
Victims of common kings, or puppets of a
scout?"

The statue was found in 1850, the body on one person's property and the legs on an-

ether's. It was bought by the pope, Julius III., and presented to Cardinal Capodiferrato.

Palace Rospigliosi.—This palace was for many years the residence of the French ambassadors; it then passed into the hands of the Rospigliosi family. It was originally erected by Cardinal Scipio Borghese on the site of the *Therma of Constantine*. On the ceiling of one of the galleries belonging to this palace is the celebrated fresco of Guido, considered his masterpiece, and alluded to by Byron in his *Don Juan*, in which he says

"Alone
Is worth a tour to Ilion."

The chief ambition of Guido was to express his feelings in his paintings; to "hold the mirror up to nature" in truth, it would seem; for, when composing his "Crucifixion," now at Bologna, so anxious was he to transfer to canvas the unmistakable expression of dying agony, that in a frenzied moment he seized a knife and plunged it into the heart of a helpless victim who was bound to a cross to represent the dying Saviour. Guido was furnished with the agonizing expression that he so much wished for, completed his picture, and fled the same night, when consciousness was restored, and he discovered that he had really murdered a fellow-being. In about three days after this occurrence he was missed, and his studio was broken open; the corpse was found in a state of decomposition, still bound to the cross; there, too, was the painting, testifying most truthfully to the sickening crime. After years of exile Guido was allowed to return to Rome and resume his art, for the loss of myriads of models could be better endured than the talents of such an artist, "of whose death Canova said that heaven gained at the expense of earth." This gallery is open Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 to 4.

The *Museo Kircheriano*, situated in the *Collegio Romano* (ladies not admitted). The collection of antiquities is only interesting to an archaeologist. There is an observatory here of considerable notoriety. When the sun attains the meridian, a signal is given here daily to the castle of St. Angelo, which fires a cannon.

The gallery of the *ACADEMY OF ST. LUKE* is one of the best collections, though

small, and contains a most interesting landscape by Titian; also one of Claude's chief *d'œuvres*, a *Seaport*.

Manufacture of Mosaic.—Visitors can be admitted daily by an order, which can be procured through their bankers. Every one who has been interested in the mosaic of St. Peter's would probably be pleased in witnessing the manufacturing of them before leaving the Vatican. The number of mosaics of different colors employed in these works amounts to 10,000.

The *Gardens of the Vatican* are open daily, and will be found quite interesting. The American Legation is No. 472 Corso.

Bankers.—American bankers: *Eyre & Mattioni*, who are exceedingly accommodating in attending to the numerous wants of American visitors; *Maquay, Hooker, & Co.*, Italian bankers, *Torloni*.

The manufactures of Rome are by no means extensive; quite a number of hands are employed in manufacturing mosaics and jewelry of various kinds. There are many *Charitable Institutions*, all of which seem to be well patronized.

VILLAS.

Rome has numerous villas, both within and without its walls, built chiefly by wealthy cardinals, who have spared no expense in adorning them in the most magnificent style.

Among those most worthy of particular notice is the *Villa Albani*, built in the middle of the last century by Cardinal Alessandro Albani, from a design of his own. It is rich in works of art, possessing the third best collection next to the Botanical Museum and the Capitol. It has charming grounds, laid out with perfect taste. The most important specimens of art are to be found in the Casino and Cestibouses. Among the statues remarkable are those of *Julius Cæsar*, *Agrippina*, *Augustus*, and *Faustina*. Busts of *Alexander the Great*, *Scipio Africanus*, *Hannibal*, *Homer*, and *Epicurus*. Bas-reliefs of *Antony* crowned with the lotus-flower, *Dionysus* in a large jar receiving *Alexander*. The bronze *Apollo Sarcophagus*, supposed to be the original by *Praxiteles*. Visitors are admitted into the villa on Tuesdays, except in wet weather, from 11 till dusk.

Villa Borghese.—Open to the public every day at 12 o'clock except Monday, and

the Casino on Saturday after 3 P.M. during the summer months, and from 1 until 4 o'clock in winter. This is one of the favorite resorts of the Roman citizens in summer; the gardens are laid out with great taste. The Casino, formerly used as a summer residence, has now been converted into a museum of statuary. The statue of the Princess Paulina Borghese, sister of the first Napoleon, by Canova, who has represented her as the Venus Victrix, is one of the finest specimens in the collection. On each floor catalogues may be obtained by applying to the custodian. In the upper portion of the grounds was situated the Villa Olgiata, or Casino Raphael, decorated in frescoes, medallions, and arabesques, with all the delicate fancy and beauty of design at all times displayed by this artist. In another portion of the park is the fac-simile of a small Roman temple dedicated to Faustina.

Villa Ludovisi contains a collection of ancient sculpture. It is at present occupied by the Countess Mirafiori, the wife of the king, and is only shown in her absence. The grounds are extensive, and laid out most tastefully with fine drives and beautiful shrubbery—box, evergreen oaks, and cypress are in great perfection, and near the entrance are specimens of the *Platanus Orientalis*, about the largest of the species now existing. The villa was built by the nephew of Pope Gregory XV. The Casino, on the left, was built from designs of Domenichino, and contains some fine antique statues: the principal one is that of Mars. The Aurora of Guercino and the frescoes of Domenichino are the principal attractions.

Villa Pamphili-Doria—one of the most extensive of the Roman villas, the grounds exceeding four miles in circuit; they are thrown open at all hours and at all seasons of the year; they are laid out in gardens, avenues, and terraces, planted with the lofty pines which grow so luxuriantly in every part of Rome, and which add greatly to the beauty of this spot. In these grounds, in 1849, Garibaldi, with the Republican troops, maintained his position against the whole force of the French army. Near the villa has been erected a church, decorated with Corinthian columns, for the use of the family: here also has lately been raised, by Prince Doria, at

the extreme end of one of the avenues of evergreen oaks, a handsome monument to the French who fell in the struggle around the villa. A great deal of taste has been displayed in the selection of it. Monday and Friday, after one o'clock. Two-horse carriages only admitted.

Villa Palatina was built on the ruins of the house of Augustus. In the portico are several frescoes by Raphael, representing Venus and the Nymphs. In the garden may be seen the ruins of an ancient wrestling-place. They are finely laid out.

Villa Wolkonsky, shown from 2 to 4 on Wednesday and Saturday. Permits obtained from your banker. The other villas are of less importance, but still quite beautiful.

EXCURSIONS IN THE ENVIRONS OF ROME.

The objects of interest outside the walls may be seen on route for the various excursions we should advise the traveler to take.

The VIA APPIA, which leads to Albano, Ariccia, etc., is lined with objects of interest. The TOMB OF SCIPIO, the COLUMBARIÆ, the ARCH OF DRUSUS, we have mentioned, and all lie within the walls. Outside are numerous tombs, of which nothing certain is known, with masses of Imperial ruins, which only interest from their being mementoes of the day of Rome's greatness and pride. The church of *Dominus quo Vadis*, standing on the spot where Christ is traditionally said to have met Peter and Paul fleeing from Rome, contains the copy of his footprints in stone. The church of *St. Sebastian*, farther on, contains the veritable footprints, and marks the site of the Catacombs of that saint, which are interred here. As we approach the first considerable elevation on the Via Appia, we find at the foot of it the ruins of the Circus built by *Maxentius* in honor of his son *Romulus*. They are extensive, and show the character of these structures better than any other one. On the brow of the hill is the tomb of CECILIA METELLA, the best preserved of all the sepulchral monuments of any importance. The battlements on it are Middle Age additions, and, like the walls inclosing it and the ground beyond it, were added for the purpose of defense by the Catholics. From this point nearly all the way to Albano are ru-

ins of tombs, of which some are of immense size; but, excepting one, on which is built a farm-house, and an olive orchard is planted, all are in a most ruinous state, for the large stones have been taken away for building purposes. Some interesting inscriptions have been dug up, among which is one of the family of Pompey. They are secured in masonry, and will repay the reader of Roman history for the two or three hours' stroll necessary to see them.

ALBANO is a charming town on the side of the Alban Hills, and overlooking the lake of the same name. Railway in one hour; fare, 8 fr. 30 c. One may spend the night there, or find horses for the ride to Ardea, Nemi, up to Mt. Cavo, and thence over to Frascati, passing the site of the ancient Tusculan. From Frascati we may return by railway, or the carriages may be ordered over from Albano, and we may return by the road passing through Grotta Ferrata, a town celebrated for its annual fair, which is held early in April; then by the extensive and picturesque ruins of the VILLA of the QUINTILLII, and along the line of the aqueducts, under which we pass, by the Porta Furda, to enter the city by the Porta S. Giovanni.

Going out of the Porta S. Giovanni, and taking the right-hand road where the roads divide half a mile outside the walls, we have a most interesting drive, visiting the painted tombs on the Via Latina, and about three miles out we come to the noble line of CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCTS, so called, although the line of arches carried three aqueducts—the MARCIAN, B.C. 146, the CLAUDIAN, and ANIO NOVUS, about A.D. 50. The arches now standing are probably of the earlier date, but much repaired, and in later times in large part covered in brick, of which some of the casings remain still. Nearly opposite the farther end of the line of arches we come to a smaller line of brick arches, which were probably for the supplying some villa of the imperial times with water. At a point a little nearer the city than this last line is a road which leads back to the city at the right, and which will take us past the interesting remains of the ancient TEMPLE and SACRED GROVE of BACCHUS, erroneously called the grove and temple of Egria. This temple, like all others, is turned into a church. We pass the CIRCUS of MAXIM-

tian on the left, and enter the city by the Sebastian gate.

Another pleasant ride is over the left-hand road out of the Porta Maggiore, the ancient Via Praenestina, and still in travelling state to PULVERINA, the ancient Praeneste, distance 23 miles from Rome. Take the railway to Frascati; thence by carriage (12 miles). (The modern road to PALATINA is by the right-hand fork, the Via Labicana going to the ancient LATICUM, now Colonna.) Two miles out of the gate we come to a rising land, over which the road passes, and from which may be had the most satisfactory view of the Campagna, looking toward Mts. Genzano and Tivoli. The ruins at the left, just beyond this, are the remains of a Gordian villa known as the TORRE DI SCHIAVI. A little farther on, a road branching to the left leads to Lunghezza, a charming valley on the Anio. The excursion to Tivoli is one of the most delightful of those to be made from Rome. The distance is 16 miles; carriages, 36 and 40 fr. Make it perfectly understood with the driver that Hadrian's Villa be visited en route. One should start early in the morning to make this excursion. Visitors generally bring their lunch with them, and partake of it in the temple in view of the falls. The Via Tiburtina, going through the Porta S. Lorenzo, crosses the Anio by the Ponte Mammolo, a Roman bridge, of which the principal arch was blown up by the French in 1849, to prevent the bringing in of powder from Tivoli during the siege. About ten miles out we leave at our left an extensive Middle Age ruin, formerly a fortress for brigands. As we approach Tivoli we pass through a volcanic region, the air of which is filled with the exhalations of numerous sulphur springs. Here were the hot baths of Agrippa. Before crossing the Anio again we turn off on a small by-road at the right to visit the ruins of the Villa of Hadrian, the most picturesque and interesting of all the imperial remains in the neighborhood of Rome. We pass the Anio by the Ponte Lucano, so called from a circular tomb, called that of LOCANUS, or of the PLAUTII, on which is an interesting inscription. Those who stop at Tivoli should by all means go to the Sibyl, a fair country inn, and generally reasonable in price.

The Via Nomentana, going out of the

Porta Pia, crosses the Anio by the *Porta Nomentana*, a picturesque fortified bridge of the Middle Ages, near which is one of these historical sites by which Rome is surrounded—the *Mons Sacer*, where the plebeians took refuge during the great secession movement which resulted in the recognition of popular rights. It is the elevation beyond the Anio and on the right of the road. This revolution will be remembered as the occasion of the narrating the fable of the Belly and Members, which is *supposed* to have reconciled the people with the Senate, B.C. 493.

Another pleasant excursion may be made to Veii (the Etruscan city which was ten years besieged by Camillus) by the Via Cassia, crossing the Ponte Mollis. The remains of Veii are very slight—two bridges and the ruins of some gates only; but the site is one of the most beautiful imaginable for an inland city, and the country thereabout is the most picturesque and wild in the vicinity of Rome. Carriage for the day, 30 fr. The distance is twelve miles from Rome.

A guide will be found at *Isola Farnese*, a small village occupying what was once the Necropolis. There is near Veii an Etruscan tomb, which has been left in the state in which it was originally found. Six miles out is the tomb of *Vibius Marizus*.

Seven miles out, on the Via Flaminia, are the excavations at *PRIMA PORTA* of a villa of Livia, where was found the statue of Augustus, lately added to the Vatican collection, and where are the finest mural paintings of the imperial epoch yet found.

A pleasant excursion in the spring is that to *Osio*, where are excavations of great interest, and near which is the famous forest of *Castel Farnese*, a magnificent grove of stone pines, in which is the fortified villa which gives name to the forest. Parties making this excursion should carry lunch with them. Carriage, 30 fr. The distance is 14 miles from Rome. Stipulate that the driver must take *Castel Farnese* on the way. On the road is one of the best-preserved bridges of the republican period, though repaired in the imperial times, and now unused, from a late injury yet unrepaired.

A day will be well spent in a visit to *Signa*, the ancient *Signina*, a Pelasgic town, the walls of which are still in excellent

preservation, including six of the original gates. The Naples railroad passes within a short distance of the city, and a *vettura* waits the arrival of both the early and late trains from Rome.

The studios of Rome are mostly visitable any day: the hours preferred are after 3 P.M. Any exceptions to this will be noted with the notice of the studios in the following list. The studios of American artists are as follows: Sculpture—*Miss Foley*, portraitist in marble and cameo. *M. Handley*, 29 Via Babuino: principal works, a *Diana*, a *Faun*, and a *Madonna*, executed for one of the religious establishments of Rome. *Miss Homer*, 5 Via Margutta; reception-day, Tuesday, which is strictly adhered to: the *Zenobia*, *Puck*, and a series of bas-reliefs for a bronze door, and a design for a fountain, are at present the principal works in the studio. *Ivan*, 33 Babuino. *Pandora*, *Rebekah at the Well*, the *Young Shepherd*, *Cupid mending his Net*, a large Indian group, *Sans Souci*, and a colossal statue of the late *Bishop Brownell*, of Hartford, Connecticut, which is to be erected in bronze in his native city—a splendid figure. *Rogers*, 58 Margutta. The visitor will find here the models of the huge gates for the great entrance of the Capitol at Washington: the colossal figures for the *Virginia monument* to Washington; the *Sentinel*, for the *Soldiers' monument* at Cincinnati; *Nydia*, the *Blind Girl of Pompeii*; several Indian subjects, the *Angel of the Resurrection*. *Rinehart*, 68 Via Sistina: *Woman of Samaria*, *Latona and her Children*, the models for the bronze gates of the Chamber of Representatives. *Story*, 14 Via S. Niccolò da Tolentino. Besides the *Sibyl* and *Cleopatra*, exhibited at the London Exhibition, and well known, there are in Mr. Story's studio the *Sappho*, *Judith*, *Saul*, a colossal portrait of *President Quincy*, and a repetition, with modifications, of the *Cleopatra*, and a bust of *Mrs. Browning*, from memory. *Miss Stebbins*, *Vicolo del Basilico*; reception-day, Wednesday: *Joseph the Dreamer*, a colossal head of *Satan*, and a statue of *Columbus*, with bas-reliefs from his life. *Hazeltine*, 29 Babuino: his principal works are, *America honoring her fallen Brave*, *New Wine*, *Excelsior*, *Improvisator*, *Superstition*, and groups of *Spring* and *Autumn*.

The American figure painters are *Free-*

man, 60 Via de Capo le Case; Terry, 20 Via Margutta; Miss Church, 60 Via St. Niccolò da Tolentino; Chapman, 135 Babuino. Landscape painters—Tilton, 20 Via S. D'alfico; Ropes, 53 Via Margutta.

Antonio Rosetti, 54 Via Margutta. He has been immortalized by Victor Hugo's notice of his *Esmeralda*, which is one of his finest productions. His *Sale of Love*, *Ophelia*, *Chastity*, and *Ingenuousness*, are his principal works. He has just completed two beautiful figures, viz., the *Genius of the Telegraph* and the *Genius of the Railroad*, "*Love Triumphant*," etc., etc.

The most eminent artists of other nations are Macdonald and Adams, English sculptors. P. Williams, Polangestre, Captain Young, and Coleman, English painters. German—Wolf and Kolberg, sculptors, Riedel and Brandt, painters. Italian—Tadolini, Rinaldi, and Benzeni, sculptors; Mazzolini and Cortazzi, painters (mostly of copies). Bompiani has a good reputation as a portraitist, especially in colored crayons. W. S. Haselme, No. 32 Vicolo de' Greci, has also a good reputation.

Photography has been brought to a high state of perfection in Rome, and in no city is the art made to render more valuable service. The classical scholar, the artist, and the gentleman of taste in fine arts, who may be unable to visit Rome, are by this means furnished with opportunities to see her monuments and ruins reproduced in all their grandeur. Purchasers, however, should be careful where and of whom they buy; what is lovely to-day may fade to-morrow. A splendid collection may be seen at the American Photographic Establishment, 31 Via Babuino; also at Spithover's, 84 Piazza di Spagna, and at Menaldini's, 79 Piazza di Spagna.

For medicines, drugs, etc., Binimberghis, Nos. 64, 65, 66 Via Condotti, is one of the best. He is chemist to the American and British Legations, and has lately been appointed operative chemist to the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Piedmont. He was educated at the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. His assistants being English, confidence is assured in the dispensing of American and English prescriptions.

The time during which residence in Rome is healthful and pleasant is much

misunderstood, and absurd notions prevail as to malaria, etc. Cases of fever are rare in Rome at midsummer even; and, with proper attention to the habits adopted by the natives, the summer may be passed safely and even pleasantly in the city. August and September are the only months in which the traveler will be inconvenienced by the season, and then the towns on the Alban Hills afford a charming refuge. May and early June are the most delightful seasons in Rome, and October for the vicinity. In August and September the Campagna is unhealthy from the excessive heat of the day and the chill of the night; but even at this season there is no more fever in Rome than in New York. Rome is not a desirable climate for pulmonary diseases, and the superstitious dread of the disease entertained by the Romans makes it a most unpleasant place for consumptives unless surrounded by friends.

The traveler is particularly cautioned, on leaving Rome for Naples, to be careful he does not fall asleep in the cars, also for some hours before his arrival at Rome, as the malarial is most insidious when its victim is asleep. This caution particularly applies to persons who are fatigued at the end of a seven hours' ride from Naples, and are most likely to fall asleep during the only dangerous part of the journey—the Roman Campagna. On all subjects connected with fever or other diseases, Commandeur Pantaleone, M.D., formerly of Nice, and one of the first scholars of Europe, may be consulted. His address is Palazzo Valdembrini, 102 Ripetta. Another first-class Italian physician is Dr. G. Fedeli, Physician in Extraordinary to the Private Hospital of St. Giovanni di Dio, 44 Via Bergognona. Also Dr. Percy de la Roche, of considerable American reputation. His leading specialty lies in the treatment of diseases of the throat. His address may be obtained at the leading bankers' and hotels.

Lodgings are to be had at reasonable rates early in the season; after the end of October most of the eligible rooms are taken, and by the 1st of January it is difficult to get rooms. The prices range from \$20 to \$120 per month, furnished, and with ordinary attendance; for \$40 to \$75 a good suite of rooms may be obtained, sufficient for a family of five persons, and with a

sunny exposure (and no others should be taken at any price).

Carriages will cost from \$90 to \$110 per month for the winter season, including an open and a closed carriage, and a change of horses each day. A *vettura* for the country, from 25 fr. to 40 fr.

Should any Americans wish to be presented to the Pope, they must make application, through their minister, to the grand chamberlain (*Monsieur Maître de la Chambre*). After a few days they may receive notice at what day and hour they will be received. Gentlemen are received (either in uniform or in evening dress) in the private apartments of the Pope, and ladies on Sundays, in one of the halls of the Vatican, ladies only of royal blood being admitted into the Pope's apartments: they must appear in black dresses and veils, punctual to the hour. Gentlemen are ushered into the Pope's apartments separately. It is customary for Protestants to kiss the Pope's hand on being presented; Roman Catholics kiss his knee or foot. The presentation of ladies is generally in the same style as at other courts.

The American minister will be the proper person to consult in the matter of theatres. The principal is the *Teatro Apollo*, for opera and ballet; *Teatro Argentino*, *Teatro Valle Capronica*, *Quirino*, *Matassio*, and *Vallito*.

Rome to Paris. Time, 42 h. 33 m.; fare, first class, 301 fr. 30 c.; second class, 161 fr. 25 c.

Rome to Florence (express). Time, 10 hours; fare, first class, 45 fr.; second class, 29 fr.

Rome to Naples. Time, 7 h. 15 m.; fare, first class, 33 fr. 35 c.; second class, 23 fr. 35 c.

ROUTE No. 222.

Rome to Naples, via Albano, Velletri, Frosinone, Capua, and Caserta. Time, 7 h. 17 m.; fare, first class (ex-

press), 33 fr. 35 c. Ordinary trains, 10 hours; fare, first class, 29 fr. 75 c.; second class, 19 fr. 90 c.

Albano is described in excursions from Rome. *Velletri* (hotel, *Galle*) is seen on a height to the left. Passing through the valley of *Sacco*, remains of the ancient *Sigaria* may be seen on the right. This was a fortress built by the last of the *Tarquins*.

On the height on the left stands the town of *Anagni* (hotel, *d'Italia*), for many years a papal residence. The surroundings are picturesque, but there is nothing special to be seen.

Three miles from the line is situated the modern town of *Formello*, the *Formentinum* of the ancients. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and numerous remains of the ancient fortress and walls are yet to be seen. Hotel, *des Etrangers*. Some nine miles higher up stands the town of *Alatri*, the ancient *Alatrium*. The walls of its ancient castle are still most perfect.

Frosinone, some distance from the station, contains 10,000 inhabitants. There are but few remains of this ancient fortress.

Capua, formerly the frontier town between the Italian and Roman states. There is a good buffet here.

San Germano.—Hotel, *Casini*. This is the usual stopping-place for travelers who wish to pay a visit to the monastery of *Monte Cassino*, situated about 1½ hours from the town. Donkeys, 2 fr.

The monastery is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe: it was founded by St. Benedict in 529, on the site of a temple of Apollo. The interior of the church is decorated with paintings, sculpture, and mosaic. The library contains 10,000 valuable volumes; but its great wealth is in its MSS., executed by its own members—a series of papal bulls, documents of emperors, kings, and other rulers for six hundred years. There are over two hundred students now being educated in the monastery. Travelers are entertained liberally, but ladies can only enter the church; consequently, if there be any lady visitors, they must expect to return to the town the same day.

Close by the monastery rises *Monte Cassino*, 5000 feet high.

Passing the station *Teano*, near which is situated the ancient *Ca'ne*, a Roman col-

ony which produced the vinum Calennum, a wine much praised by Horace.

Capua is reached. Hotel, *della Posta*. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and was built in the 9th century. After the destruction of the ancient Capua, which was founded by the Etruscans, and during the Second Punic War, when it formed an alliance with Hannibal, it contained 300,000 inhabitants, and was the second city in Italy. After the Carthaginians were conquered, the Romans almost destroyed the city. Caesar, however, restored it in a measure to its former splendor, but in the 8th century it was razed to the ground by the Saracens.

The ancient amphitheatre outside the town is the most remarkable relic: it was capable of containing 100,000 spectators, and was the most ancient in Italy; very little but the substructure remains.

Caserta.—Hotels, *Victoria* and *Stella d'Italia*. The town is neat and well built. Population, 11,500. The principal object of attraction is the *Royal Palace*, erected in 1752 by King Charles III. from designs by *Vasselli*. It contains a beautiful chapel, decorated with exquisite marbles, gold, and lapis lazuli, which has a fine "Presentation in the Temple," by *Raphael Mengs*. There is a very pretty court theatre, adorned with handsome pillars from the ruins at Pozzuoli. The gardens are very handsome, with fountains and cascades. This was the favorite residence of the King of Naples, and is now unoccupied.

At *Cancello* a branch line of road extends to Benevento and Foggia.

Castelluccio is the last station before arriving at Naples. From this point *Vesuvius* is visible until

Naples is reached. See Index.

since the opening of the railway. It was formerly the great line of communication between Central and Southern Italy; but few will care to spend three days on a trip where there is but little to be seen, and the same can be made in seven hours by rail and much more comfortably.

Up to a very late period the mountain districts were infested with brigands, but the diligence has rarely been interfered with since the annexation of the States of the Church.

The journey occupies about three days' time. Rail to *Velletri*, 1 h. 17 m.; thence by diligence to *Terracina* in 8 hours, fare 7 fr.; thence to the railway station of *Sparanisi* in 9 h. 30 m., fare 8 fr. 75 c.; whole time 20 h. 34 m., fare 26 fr. 85 c.

Velletri is described in Route No. 212.

The present road is nearly identical with the ancient *Via Appia*, constructed 300 years before the Christian era. Before arriving at the Pontine Marshes the town of

Cisterna is reached. It is surmounted by a castle of the Gaetani. The diligence changes horses at *Terre tre Ponte*, and commences to cross the

Pontine Marshes, about 35 miles in length, and an average breadth of 2 miles. This section of country was at one time a highly cultivated district, but a very small portion is now under cultivation. The malaria arising in the summer season is fatal to both man and beast, as the avenues for drainage are inadequate to carry off the water which descends from the mountains during the rainy season. Several attempts have been made to drain them, but without satisfactory results, the surface being too level.

Passing *Forero Appio*, where a diligence connects with the ancient *Senza*, noted for its good wine, the road quits the old *Via Appia*, approaches the mountains, and enters a district rich in orange groves and pomegranates.

Terracina.—Hotel, *Royal*. The ancient *Tarracina* was formerly the southern frontier of the States of the Church. It is an ancient episcopal residence on the shore of the Mediterranean. The old city is built on the slope of the hill, and is surmounted by the ruins of the old palace of Theodoric the Ostrogoth. A magnificent view is obtained from the summit.

ROUTE No. 223.

Rome to Naples, via the Pontine Marshes. This route has become entirely unused

Among the numerous islands in the distance, notice those to the south, one of which is *Vendotia*, the ancient *Pandataria*, where Augustus banished his daughter Julia, and where Nero put to death his wife Octavia.

The principal building is the cathedral of *S. Pietro*, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient temple of Jupiter Anxurus. The clock-tower commands an extensive view. The harbor, which in ancient times was of great importance, is now filled with sand.

Fourteen miles from Terracina, and Fondi is reached. Adjoining the inn are the ruins of the ancient château of the Colonnas. In 1584 the pirate Hæredin made a descent on the town for the purpose of carrying off the beautiful Countess Giulia Gonzaga, to present to the harem of the Sultan Solymen II.; failing in his designs, he almost completely destroyed the town. The road now passes through a mountainous region to the town of

Itri, noted for the residence of the robber-chief Marco Schiarra, and for the numerous robberies committed at its castle. Washington Irving's "Inn of Terracina," and "Fra Diavolo" (Michele Perza), who was a native of Itri, have added much to its notoriety. On the right as *Formia* is approached stands a round tower, said to be the tomb of Cicero, who was here murdered by the tribunes Hærennius and Popilius, in the 64th year of his age.

Formia.—*Hôtel de l'Europe*. This was formerly the *Mol: di Gaeta*, being distant five miles from that fortress.

Gaeta is a strong fortress situated at the end of a small peninsula, and contains 14,500 inhabitants. It is said by Virgil to have been the tomb of Caieta, nurse of *Æneas*. A monument was consequently erected on its summit. It is a place of great strength, and fell into the hands of the Romans in 340 B.C. Its port was built by Antoninus the Pious. After the destruction of the Roman Empire, Gaeta was governed by its own dukes, as vassals of the Church. It was captured by Alphonse of Aragon in 1485, who united it to the kingdom of Italy.

The French signed here a capitulation by which they abandoned the kingdom of Naples to the Spaniards.

Gaeta has undergone several remarkable

sieges. It was taken by the Austrians in 1702; in 1784 by the Sardinian and Spanish army; in 1799 and 1806 by the French, and in 1815 and 1821 by the Austrians. Francis II. retired here after the entrance of Garibaldi into Naples, and was here besieged by the Piedmontese, and capitulated February 18th, 1861. The king was conveyed to Rome by a French man-of-war.

Pope Pius IX., when banished from Rome in 1846, remained at Gaeta until his return in April, 1850.

Napoleon I. gave the title of Duc de Gaeta to Gaudin, his minister of Finance.

The Cathedral is a most interesting building: it contains the tomb of the Duke of Bourbon; also a banner presented by the Pope to John of Austria, brother of Philip II., and hero of Lepanto. There are numerous relics of antiquity in the vicinity; the remains of a temple of Neptune, villas of Hadrian, Scaurus, etc.

Ascending to the summit of the promontory we there find the *Torre d'Orlando*, or tomb of Munatius Plancus, the founder of the city of Lyons (B.C. 45); the position is a glorious one, and the view superb.

Quitting the *Via Appia*, and crossing the suspension bridge over the Garigliano, the ancient town of

Sezze is reached. It is situated on the slope of a hill, and contains some relics of antiquity. The village of

Ciscone, once celebrated for its handsome women, is passed, and the railway station of

Spauranisi reached. For remainder of route, see Route No. 222.

ROUTE No. 224.

Naples to Foggia, via Benevento. Time 5 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 22 fr. 40 c.; second class, 15 fr. 70 c. (express).

Naples. See Index.

Curia. See Route No. 222.

The only object of particular interest in this route is the town of *Benevento*, situated half way between Naples and Foggia. The town contains 19,000 inhabitants. Hotels very poor; *Benevento* the best. This town was formerly the capital of the province of the same name. Its ancient title was *Maleventum*; but the Romans, after having vanquished Pyrrhus in 275, thinking the name augured ill, changed it to *Beneventum*. Hannibal besieged it without result. It again came into possession of the Eastern Empire, but was besieged and ruined by the Goths under Totila; after which it was taken by the king of the Lombards, in whose possession it remained until the fall of that empire, when for a long time it was governed by its own dukes. In 1047 it was captured by the Emperor Henry III., who ceded it to his relation, Pope Leo IX.; and it remained in possession of the Church down to 1769, when it came into the possession of Ferdinand I. of Naples. In 1806 Napoleon I. created it a principality in favor of Talleyrand. In 1814 it was restored to the Pope, but was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

In 1266 a battle was fought near Benevento between the young and chivalrous King Manfred and Charles I. of Anjou, in which the former lost his throne and life, and Charles remained master of Naples and the Sicilies.

The principal object of attraction is *Trajan's Arch of Triumph*, constructed of Paros marble, and dating from A.D. 114. It was dedicated to that emperor by the Roman Senate and people, and is one of the best-preserved ancient structures on the peninsula. The reliefs with which it is decorated give a history of the life of Trajan.

The *Cathedral* is built in the Lombard-Saracen style of the 14th century. In front of it stands an Egyptian obelisk of red granite, which once belonged to the temple of Isis. The bronze door of the cathedral is finely illustrated with bas-reliefs of subjects from the New Testament, executed in Constantinople. The former palace of the cardinal legate is now a barracks.

At the station of *Giardinetto* there is a diligence for *Troja*.

Foggia. See Route No. 216.

ROUTE No. 225.

Ancona to Naples, via Pescara, Sulmona (with excursion to *Lake Fucino*, lately drained by Prince Torlonia), and *Isernia*. Time from Ancona to Sulmona by rail 8 hours; fare, first class, 30 fr. 30 c.; second class, 18 fr. 10 c.

Diligence daily from Sulmona to Calanillo. Time, 7 h. 30 m.

Railway to Naples in 8 hours. See Route No. 222.

From Ancona to Pescara is described in Route No. 216.

There is but little to see in this route, some fine scenery excepted; and a considerable portion of it has been considered unsafe on account of the brigands, diligences in the present year (1876) being often accompanied by an escort.

Chieti (hotel, *Sole*), capital of the province of Abruzzo Ultra, containing 20,000 inhabitants, is a busy industrial town.

Pescara (hotel, *America*), a small but busy town; diligences leave here daily for

Aquila, a handsome town, with fine streets and numerous handsome palaces. It was founded by the Emperor Frederick II., and is now the capital of Abruzzo Ultra, containing 16,000 inhabitants. It suffered considerably by the earthquakes of 1703 and 1706. It was taken by the French in 1796, and by the Austrians in 1814.

Diligence to *Aremogna*—which before its drainage stood on Lake Fucino—in ten hours. The inns are poor, and there is nothing to be seen in the town except the chateau of Prince Barberini, and a small collection of antiquities in the court-house; but it has been brought within the notice of travelers as a starting-point to visit the works of the Prince Torlonia of Rome, who

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finally succeeded in 1876 in doing what Cæsar proposed and Claudius commenced, but has never before been accomplished. There being no outlet to the lake, its variations were most destructive to the surrounding villages; hence the attempt to drain it, in addition to the great value of the land reclaimed. Thirty thousand men were employed by the Emperor Claudius for eleven years; and probably had he lived, or had any but a Nero succeeded him, the work might have been terminated in ancient times. Frederick II. attempted to reopen the tunnel excavated by Claudius, but failed. From 1780 to 1810 the water had risen 30 feet. Several attempts were made between that date and 1852 to open the old canal and prolong it, but without success. In 1852 the government made a grant of the lake to a company, on condition that they would drain it. This grant was purchased by Prince Torlonia, and operations were commenced under the direction of the French engineer *M. de Montérichet*, chief engineer of the Bouches-du-Rhône, who died in Naples in 1859. *M. de Frusquerville* and *M. Paulin Talabot*, who were much interested in the work, sent *M. de Place*, the head engineer of the Lyons Company, to undertake the superintendence. The difficulties were enormous, a great part of the tunnel, in section nearly fourteen feet square, being 300 feet below the surface, and numerous shafts had to be constructed to this immense depth for the admission of air and the removal of the rubbish. The length of the tunnel is four miles, and the land reclaimed 45,000 acres. Credit must be given to French engineers for this the third great work of the 19th century, coming as it does after Mont Cenis and the Suez Canal.

Sulmona (hotels bad), the terminus of the railway. Nothing of importance to be seen. The *Hôtel de Ville* and churches of *S. Maria della Tomba* and *Francesco d'Assisi* are the principal buildings. The earthquake which did such damage to *Aquila* injured these churches considerably.

Castel di Sangro, picturesquely situated on the River Sangro, contains the ruins of an old castle; nothing else of interest.

Isernia (hotel, *Pettorossi*) contains a few Roman antiquities. Population, 6000.

It is the seat of a bishop, contains a cathedral and aqueduct, and was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1706.

Diligence daily to *Campobasso*, capital of the province of Molise, and noted for its steel-ware.

Crianello, railway station.

For remainder of route, see Route No. 232.

NAPLES.

On arriving at the station at Naples the traveler is a good deal annoyed by importunate commissionaires. Find the commissionaire or the porter of the hotel, and attend to your baggage yourself, paying the *facchini* 10 c. for small pieces and 20 c. for large, which is the tariff.

Naples has a population of 600,000. The hotels of late years have been the cause of great alarm to travelers, as formerly they were nearly all situated low down on the *Chiaja*, where the drainage was washed back by the tide, causing fever cases nearly every day. The principal hotel proprietor of Naples, *Sig. G. Nobili*, has recently erected a magnificent hotel high above all fevers and impure waters, called the *Grand Hôtel Nobili*. It overlooks the city and bay, and is replete with all modern conveniences. The table and attendance is first class.

Cabs.—One person per course during the day inside the limits of the city, 60 c.; midnight to sunrise, 1 fr.; per hour, day, 1 fr. 40 c.; night, 2 fr.; with two horses, day, per course, 1 fr. 20 c.; night, 2 fr.; first hour, two horses, 2 fr.; each additional half-hour, 70 c.

To the different points outside the city it is best to make a bargain. The driver will naturally ask double the fare; offer him half, and the chances are he will take it. When not knowing the fare, your hotel people will best arrange the matter. Carriages for making excursions in the vicinity of the city, 30 fr. per day, with 2 fr. *pourboire*.

If arriving by steamer, as soon as permission is given to land, your baggage is taken to the *Dogana* for 1 fr.; when it is examined, the "*facchini della dogana*" will carry it to your carriage, the tariff for large pieces 40 c., and for small 10 c.

It is only when landing from the Bay of Naples that the following quotation will apply, as the drive from the station rather dispels your ideas acquired from Rogers:

"This region, surely, is not of the earth.
Was it not dropped from heaven? Not a grove,

Citrus, or pine, or cedar; not a grove,
Sea-work and mantled with the gadding vine,
But breathes enchantment. Not a cliff but a sign

On the clear wave some image of delight,
Some cabin-roof glowing with crimson flowers,
Some ruined temple or fallen monument,
To mance on as the bark is gliding by.

Yet here methinks
Truth wants no ornament, in her own shape
Filling the mind by turn with awe and love,
By laras inclining to wild ecstasy
And coherent meditation.

Here the vines
Wed each her aim, and o'er the golden grain
Hang their luxuriant clusters, checkering
The sunshine, where when cooler shadows fall,
And the mild moon her fairy net-work weaves,
The lute or mandoline, accompanied
By many a voice yet sweeter than their own,
Klads now slowly, and the dance displays
The gentle arts and witcheries of love,
Its hopes, and fears, and sighings, till the youth

Drops on his knee as vanquished, and the maid,

Her whispering uplifting with a grace,
Nature's and Nature's only, bids him rise."

Naples is very ancient. It was founded by the people of Cumæ, a colony from Greece, who gradually spread themselves round the Bay of Naples, and was called from this circumstance *Neapolis*, or "The New City." It was also called *Parthenope*, from its being the burying-place of one of the sirens of that name. It was, therefore, to all intents and purposes, a Greek city; its inhabitants spoke the Greek language, and were long distinguished by their attachment to the manners and customs of their ancestors. It was on this account, according to Tacitus, that it was selected by Nero to make his debut on the stage, such a proceeding being less offensive there, and less repugnant to the prevailing sentiments than in Rome. Naples, in truth, was then, as now, a chosen seat of pleasure. Its hot baths were reckoned equal to those of Baïe; and the number and excellence of its theatres and other places of amusement, its matchless scenery, the mildness of its climate, and the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants, made it a favorite retreat of the wealthy

Romans, and justified Ovid in calling it *In otio natam Parthenopem*. After the fall of the Roman Empire it underwent many vicissitudes. It, however, early became the capital of the kingdom of Naples, and remained so until the late regeneration of Italy. And, notwithstanding the calamities it has suffered from war, earthquakes, etc., it has long been the most populous city of Italy, and one of the most interesting that is any where to be met with. The country around Naples is rich in beauties of scenery; nothing can well be conceived to be more beautiful. Quite a celebrated author remarks that he congratulated himself upon being delayed on the route, so that he did not arrive at Naples until late at night, for it enabled him to anticipate with brighter hopes the beauty of the scene that opened on his eyes with the light of morning. The situation of Naples is as fine as can be imagined, being partly seated on a spacious bay, upon the shores of which are magnificent villas and gardens.

It is principally in respect to situation that this city surpasses most others. The streets are straight, and paved with square blocks of lava laid in mortar, and said to resemble the old Roman roads. Owing to the mildness of the climate, a great deal of business is carried on in the open streets, and, while walking along, you are accosted by numerous different traders. There is but little real magnificence in architecture; and, though many of the buildings are erected on a very grand scale, they are generally overloaded with ornament. The houses resemble those of Paris, except that they are on a larger scale. The whole of the ground floor of these tenement buildings is occupied by store-keepers, while the upper portion is the dwelling of numerous families.

The nobility are fond of great show and splendor. The females are proud, even when very poor. They never go out unless to ride, and bestow great pains and time upon their personal charms, to fascinate the other sex. A correct idea of their moral habits and manners may be obtained from the tales of Boccaccio and La Fontaine. The principal promenade of the ladies is on their own roof, which is generally adorned with shrubs and flowers.

Naples is not unprovided with fortifica-

tions, having on its N.W. side the Castle of St. Elmo, *Castello Nuovo*, adjoining the royal palace, and the *Castello dell' Ovo*, on a rock which projects into the sea. Between the *Palazzo Reale* and the sea are situated the arsenal and the cannon-foundry. St. Elmo has extensive subterranean bomb-proof works. Naples has three ports: *Porto Piccolo*, the last remnant of the ancient port of *Palæopolis*, is now, however, only adapted for boats; the *Porto Grande*, formed by Charles II. of Anjou in 1302; *Porto Militaire*, a new harbor for ships of the royal navy, commenced in 1826 by Francis I., and still in progress. A few modernized gates, together with the castles above mentioned, are all that remain of the mediæval fortifications.

Naples has 300 churches. Some of them are remarkable for their architecture and works of art. They contain a collection of tombs which surpass those to be found in any other city of Italy. The Cathedral, *Cattedrale Duomo*, commenced by Charles I. of Anjou in 1273, from the designs of Massacio. Over the great entrance to this building are the tombs of Charles I. of Anjou, of Charles Martel, king of Hungary, eldest son of Charles II., and of his wife Clementia, daughter of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Over the side doors are two large pictures by Vasari. The one on the left door represents the patron saints of Naples, whose heads are portraits of Paul III., of Alessandro Rannucio, Pior Luigi, and Ottavia Farnese; also of Tiberio Crispo and Ascanio Sforza. The baptismal font, an antique vase of green basalt, is sculptured in high relief. In the second chapel is a picture of the incredulity of St. Thomas, by Marco da Siena; a beautiful bas-relief of the Entombment, by Giovanni da Nola. In the Chapel De' Scipanni is the painting of the Assumption by Paragino. Here also is the sepulchral monument of Andrew, king of Hungary, husband of Joanna I. Near it is the tomb of Innocent IV., from the design of Pietro de' Stefani. Close to this is the sacristy, containing numerous portraits of archbishops of Naples. Left of the high-altar is the Gothic chapel of the Capoe Galeota family. Over the altar is a painting representing our Saviour between SS. Januarius and Athanasius. Beneath the high-altar is the beautifully decorated subterranean chapel called the

Confessional of San Gennaro. The Minutoli Chapel, designed by Massacio, has a painting illustrating the Passion, by Tommaso de' Stefani, and the tomb of Cardinal Minutoli.

The *Basilica of Santa Restituta* was the ancient Cathedral for the Greek ritual. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Temple of Apollo. The chapel of *Sa. Maria del Principe*, on the left side of the church, contains an ancient mosaic, representing the Madonna in Byzantine costume. It is called "*Del Principe*," and derives its name from being the first figure of the Virgin that demanded veneration in Naples. On the roof of the nave is a picture representing the body of Santa Restituta being carried away in a boat by angels toward Ischia.

In the right aisle of the Cathedral is the chapel of San Gennaro, called the *Capella del Tesoro*. It was 25 years in process of completion, and is said to have cost 600,000 ducats. The gates, from the designs of C. Fossaga, were executed by Monte, Biagio, and Soppa, at a cost of 52,000 ducats and 45 years of labor.

In a tabernacle behind the high-altar are two phials containing the blood of St. Januarius. The *Liquefaction*, which lasts for eight days in succession, takes place twice a year. This is the greatest religious festival that occurs in Naples. There are several others: the *Festa di Piedigrotta*, which takes place on the 8th of September, instituted by Charles III. in commemoration of the victory of the Spaniards over the Austrians at Velletri in 1744; the *Festa di Monte Vergine*, to which is devoted three days, occurs on Whit-Sunday, and derives its name from the sanctuary of the Madonna di Monte Vergine, near Avellino. The *Madonna dell' Arco*, seven miles from Naples, is visited by a number of people, who can not afford to go to the Monte Vergine. Here they sing and dance the *Turcotta*. The veneration for the Madonna is universal in Naples. In almost every shop may be seen a picture of the "*Madre di Dio*," with lamps burning constantly before it.

The chapel of Santa Maria della Pietra di Sangri is one of the gems of Naples. The altar-piece is a Descent from the Cross, by Francesco Crivellone. The principal pieces of sculpture are *Vice Crucifix*; *Pe-*

diavola, wife of Antonio di Sangro; and, in a lower chapel, the exquisite figure of the Veiled Christ, by Summacurtina.

The Christmas festivals are very merry. The bagpipers of the Abruzzi, who annually visit Naples and Rome at this season, play the hymns and songs beneath the figures of the Madonna, and thereby earn a few ducats. Their appearance is somewhat striking, with their pointed hats, brown cloaks, sandals, and their bagpipes, and is a sure indication of the approach of Christmas. On Easter and Good Friday the churches give a representation of the Holy Sepulchre. At vespers on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the *Affaire* of Zingarelli is sung.

The churches of St. Paul, St. Filippo Neri, Spirito Santo, and S. Martino are all deserving of particular attention, as to each are connected some historical reminiscences, also many paintings, remarkable tombs, and other works of art. S. Martino is considered one of the most beautiful churches in the city. It was erected and dedicated to the *Virgin* parents by Sansevero, and derives its name, *Del Parto*, from his well-known poem of *De Partu Virginis*. Sansevero's tomb is in the chapel behind the high-altar. It was formerly a Carthusian monastery, but is now under the management of the Museo Nazionale, and is shown daily from 9 to 5; fee, 1 franc each person. The museum consists of nine rooms, containing crystal, majolica, paintings, and frescoes. The cloisters are adorned with numerous saints. The view from the garden is magnificent.

Adjoining S. Martino is the *Casa Sansevero*, erected by Robert the Wise in 1448. It was changed to its present style by Don Pedro de Toledo in 1641. Its walls and fountains hewn out of the solid rock, its great cistern and subterranean passages, the numerous historical incidents of love and daring, all tend to render it an object of great interest to the visitor. As a fort it is dismantled, but it is used as a military prison. Visitors are not admitted without a permit from the commandant in the city.

The church of *SS. Apostoli* is rich in frescoes and decorations. Over the door is the large fresco of the Pool of Bethesda. Beneath the church is a cemetery containing the tomb of Marini the poet. Here, also, many of the nobility are buried. A

strange scene occurred in former times on the day following that of All Saints. "The bodies of the deceased members of a confraternity who subscribed for the privilege of being buried in a peculiar kind of earth which prevents decomposition were disinterred on that day, and exposed to public view in the dresses which they wore when living. On this occasion the cemetery was decorated with flowers and evergreens; the bodies were decked out in all their finery, with flowers in their hands; and a long inscription over each corpse recorded the name, age, and particulars of death. The present Archbishop of Naples put an end to this disgusting exhibition some years ago."

Naples has two cemeteries. The *Campo Santo Vecchio* consists of 206 cells. One of these cells is opened every morning in rotation, and receives all the dead bodies of the day previous, which are tumbled in pell-mell, and, when this is finished, it is closed up again for a year. The next morning another is opened, and so on throughout the year. The *Campo Santo Nuovo* is quite prettily laid out, and the interments take place with more respect and feeling. As a general thing, the Neapolitans entertain great indifference as to the style and manner of their burial.

The *Palaces* have but little pretension to parity of architecture. Among the finest is the *Palazzo Reale*, at the extremity of the *Strada di Toledo*. It is a vast building, three stories high, with four interior courts. In a small room stands a statue of Italy, erected in 1864 to commemorate the plébiscite which gave the kingdom of Naples to Victor Emmanuel. The interior is splendidly fitted up, and has some good paintings. The throne-room is very magnificent. To obtain admittance, apply to the porter; he will conduct the visitor to the intendant (fee to the porter), who will issue permits not only for the *Palazzo Reale*, but also for *Caserta Capodimonte*, *Famiglia*, *Quadrana*, and the Garden of Astroni. Cards of admission, which are good for a party of six, are issued gratis, but the person showing the palace expects a fee of one or two francs.

Naples has three *Libraries* which are open to the public: the *Biblioteca Borbonica*, founded in 1700; open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. In this

THE NEW YORK
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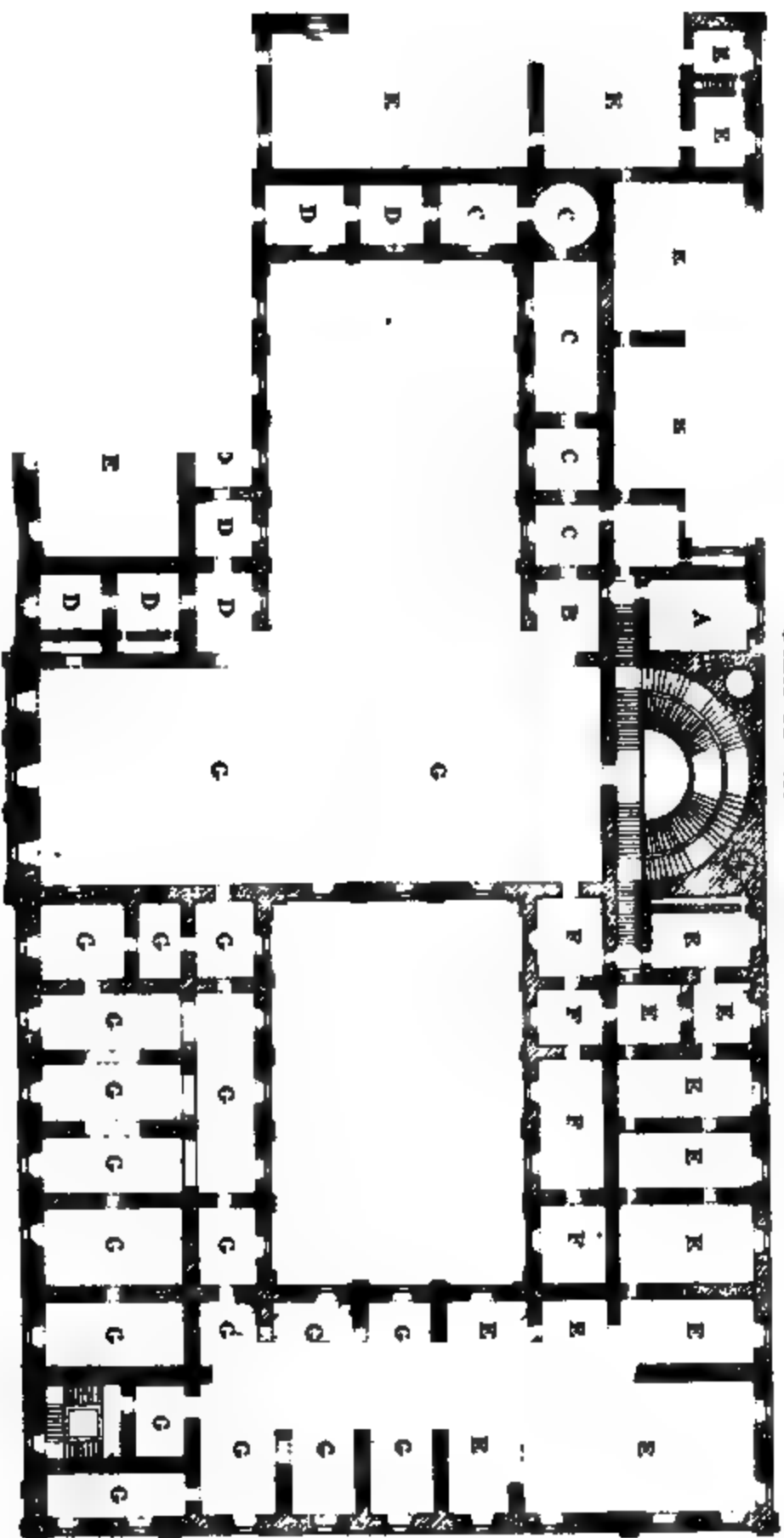


Harper's Band Book.

—

MUSEO NATIONALE

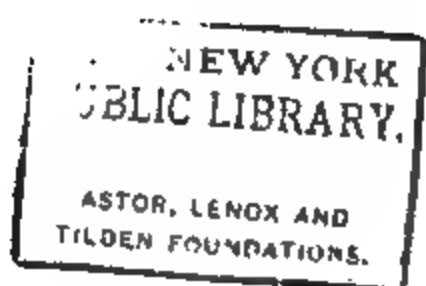
Plan of the 1st Floor



Ground Floor

1st Floor

A. Museum, first section, for example of the, (unintelligible)



collection is the first book printed in Naples. *Biblioteca Brancacciana*, the oldest library in the city, was founded in 1675 by Cardinal Francesco Mario Brancaccio. *Biblioteca dell'Università* contains a series of works by the early printers of Naples. *Biblioteca de' Caroliniani*.—Among its MSS. is the celebrated Seneca of the 14th century, with a fine miniature of Zingaro.

By far the most important and interesting building to visit in Naples is the extensive and celebrated *Museo Nazionale*, formerly *Borbonico*. Open to the public daily from 9 to 3, Sunday and Thursday gratis, other days 1 franc; fees forbidden. The name of this building was ascribed to it by Ferdinand I. in 1816. A great deal of time can be spent most agreeably in visiting this interesting institution, with its vast number of apartments richly stored with relics of ancient art. It has become the general dépôt of all the riches recovered from the buried ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and also other localities of Naples and of Sicily.

The principal objects of interest on entering the *Vestibule* are a colossal statue of Alexander Severus, Flora, Genius of Rome, and a Melpomene taken from the theatre of Pompey at Rome. On the right of the vestibule is the entrance to the collection of ancient frescoes found at Pompeii and Herculaneum, containing more than 1600 objects of ancient art. Some of the subjects are beautifully portrayed. The most important are as follows: *The Sacrifice of Iphigenia*, representing her being borne to the altar and pleading to her father, who turns away to hide his grief; the figure of Diana is seen in the clouds, and the hind who was to supply the place of the victim; *Hercules killing the Nemean Lion*; *A Love Bargain*, *Achilles driving Briseis to the Hecloids of Agamemnon*; the *Dance*, or dancing-girls, remarkable for their graceful positions and singular costumes; *Medea contemplating the Murder of her Children while they are at Play*, *Medea and Siphonius*, the latter holding the cup of poison which the former is inducing her to take to save her from being carried in triumph to Rome; *The Three Graces*; *The Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne*; *Chiron teaching Achilles to play upon the Lyre*; *Priam and Cassandra before the*

Statue of Apollo; *Telephus carried by the Hind*; *Thamir killing the Minotaur*.

Collection II., *Mosaics, Mural Inscriptions, and Fresco Ornaments*. Among the mosaics are the following. *Acrates riding on a Tiger*, with a vase in his hand; *Cat decouring a Quail*; *A Swan or Harpy*; *Choragus, or actors rehearsing, and being instructed by Choragus*; *Comic scene*—two women, man, and a boy, playing different instruments; *A Pavement in black mosaic, representing the Signs of the Zodiac and the Rape of Europa*. The frescoes in this apartment are very good. The mural inscriptions are roughly written upon the walls.

Collection III., *Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities*: *Statue of Serapis sitting on his throne, with his right hand upon the head of Cerberus*; a portion of a black granite sarcophagus covered with hieroglyphics; *Basin of Oriental alabaster*; *Head of white marble, with neck, head, and feet of bronze*.

Collection of Ancient Sculpture.—This collection occupies three large galleries, called *porticos*, and several smaller ones, called *cabarets*.

First Portico, called "del Miscellaneo"—*Miscellaneous Objects*: *The Wounded Gladiator*; *A Wrestler, in Greek marble*; *A Dead Warrior*; *Bust of Calpurnius Celsus*.

Second Portico, or Portico de' Bulbi: *Ganymede and the Eagle*; *Bacchus and Amplexus*; *The Prætor Eumachia*, *Hercules and Iole*. *Statue of Minerva*; *Statue of Marcus Nonius Balbus the elder, and one of the son*; a graceful and most exquisite figure, the *Farnese Bacchus*; *Bust of Alexander the Great*; *Statue of Julius Cæsar in military costume*. A very beautiful piece of Greek statuary is that of a *Fawn carrying the Boy Bacchus on his Shoulders*.

Third, or Portico of the Emperors.—In the centre is the *Statue of Agrippina*, wife of Germanicus. The colossal *Bust of Julius Cæsar*, in Carrara marble; *Bust of Antoninus Pius*; *Statue of Marcus Aurelius*, very finely decorated with a Gorgon's head and two griffins; a magnificent colossal *Bust of Hadrian*. *Statue of Caligula*, restored by Brunelli, it having been broken into fragments by the Romans, who determined to destroy every memorial of their oppression, it has, however, in spite of all their efforts to destroy it, lived on for ages.

Hall of Jupiter.—The *Torso of Jove*, a

magnificent specimen of Grecian art; also the most lovely *Psyche* in existence, delicate in form and attitude, and beautiful in countenance.

Hall of the Fluv.—Colossal *Statue of the Flora Farnese*, a masterpiece of ancient sculpture found in the baths of Caracalla at Rome; colossal statue, in Parian marble, of the *Farnese Minerva*; a magnificent *Statue of Aristides*, found at Herculaneum, in the villa of the Papyri. In this hall is the celebrated mosaic of the *Battle of Issus*.

Hall of Apollo, or Colored Marbles.—*Statue of Diana of Ephesus*, in Oriental alabaster, head, feet, and hands of bronze; sitting statue of the *Apollo Citharedo*, porphyry, with white marble extremities.

Hall of the Muses.—Here are the statues of the Muses found at Herculaneum. The great feature of this hall is the vase of Greek marble which was found buried among the ruins of the ancient Forum, and was removed to the Cathedral of Gasta, and there used as the baptismal font. It is covered with bas-reliefs representing the birth of Bacchus, and has been alluded to by many eminent writers.

Hall of Atlas, with the busts and statues of many illustrious men, such as Herodotus, Homer, Cicero, Demosthenes, and a *Statue of Atlas*, kneeling and supporting a globe.

Cabinet of the Venus Callipyge.—This hall is devoted exclusively to the *Venus*. The principal statue is the *Venus Callipyge*, discovered in the Golden House of Nero. A feeling of extreme delicacy seems to prevail in the management of the museum, as nearly all the naked figures which were scattered around in the different halls have been removed to this one, which was formerly closed to the visitor.

Collection of Inscriptions, or the Museo Epigrafico, the Toro, and the Erco's Farnese.—On entering we find two cipollin columns, with Greek inscriptions, discovered in the villa of Herodes Atticus, on the Via Appia, near Rome. The *Museo Epigrafico* contains monuments from Pompeii, Herculaneum, Capri, Stabia, etc., amounting to about 1000. The *Farnese Hercules* and the *Toro Farnese* are the most attractive objects here.

The Gallery of Bronze Statues, the finest collection in the world; among the most interesting of which are *The Sleeping Faun*;

Mercury in Repose; *The Dying Faun*, one of the most beautiful specimens of bronze discovered at Pompeii; a most exquisite statue of *Venus Anadyomene*; *The Drunken Faun*, and many fine busts. The greatest curiosity is a bronze water-cock, containing water which has been hermetically sealed for 18 centuries.

The Collection of Ancient Glass, containing 4000 specimens, is very interesting, also the collection of *Terra-cotta Ware*.

Another apartment well worthy of observation is that containing the gold and silver ornaments, vases, and gems.

The *Secret Cabinet*, which was formerly closed to all visitors, is now open to gentlemen. No lady can enter the room, nor would she want to if she knew the contents.

The gallery is divided into two sections, situated to the right and left of the upper story of the museum. In the first saloon, notice Masaniello smoking his Pipe, by Marco Spadaro; the Place du Mercatello, at Naples, during the plague which visited this city in 1656: the dying and dead cover the ground; the prefect of the city, mounted on horseback, surrounded by a numerous cortège, is issuing orders, while consternation, horror, and despair are visible in every countenance. Here is also another splendid historical picture by the same artist (Micco Spadaro), viz., *The Revolution in Naples in the year 1647*. There are different scenes of the same subject: first we see Masaniello, in the costume of the Lazaroni, with a crucifix in his hand, exciting the people to revolt; next, on the pedestal where formerly stood the statue of the viceroy, are two rows of heads belonging to the noble victims of the revolution; again we see Masaniello, dressed in splendid costume, and mounted on a magnificent white charger, at the head of a numerous suite—a multitude press toward him, greeting him with noisy acclamation. The next picture by the same author is a view of the Place du Mercato one year later (1648). The municipal authorities are presenting the keys of the city to Don John of Austria, who, seated on horseback, surrounded by the Archbishop of Naples and other high dignitaries, has just made a triumphal entry into the city. The heads of the decapitated nobles on the pedestal have been replaced by those of the conspirators. Notice next *Saulrakis* defending *Baby-*

lun: this is considered a very fine production, by *Luca Giordano*.

In the second saloon the principal games are Jesus disputing with the Doctors in the Temple, and the Parable of the Mote, both by the painter, poet, actor, and musician, *Antonio Ricci*, a native of Naples, and the only two of his works that exist in his native city. He became embroiled in the Masaniello revolt, as did most of the artists of Naples, and was obliged to flee from the city. Nos. 181 and 182, by *Luca Giordano*, are considered two of his masterpieces. The first is the Saviour recommending the Pharisees to pay the tribute to Cæsar.

In the saloon of *Chefs-d'œuvre* observe first the "Madonna del Coniglio," or "Zingarella," by *Correggio*. The Virgin is asleep, holding the infant Saviour on her knee. The Marriage of St. Catharine, by the same artist. The King of Naples paid \$100,000 for this picture. The Nativity, by *Albert Dürer*. Observe the "Charité" of *Scidone*—a most remarkable work. The Piety: the dead Christ in the arms of his mother. This sublime subject is treated by the artist with much art and philosophy, and is with reason considered one of the chefs-d'œuvre of this collection. The Guardian Angel protecting Innocence from the Evil Spirit, and leading her to Heaven, by *Domenichino*. The Holy Family, "Madonna col divino amore," by *Raphael*. Portrait of Philip II. of Spain, and Mary Magdalen, by *Tizian*. If the Danaë by the same artist has been removed from the Secret Cabinet, or if you can obtain admittance there, notice it carefully. It was painted for Octave Farnese at Rome, and is considered one of Titian's finest works.

The *Villa Nazionale*, formerly the *Villa Reale*, is one of the principal and the most fashionable promenades in Naples. In the centre rises a statue of *Giambattista Vico*. At one end is the *Belvidere*, a delightful spot to repose, and from whence there is a charming view of the magnificent bay. Free concerts take place here in the evening. The grounds are laid out in the Italian style, and decorated with statues.

Near the villa is the *Aquarium*, opened in 1874, entrance fee 2 francs.

There is also a *Zoological Station* here, with a good zoological library.

At the end of *Strada di Capodimonte*, beyond the *Strada Romano* (Toledo), is sit-

uated the palace of *Capodimonte*, completed in 1800 by Ferdinand II. It is surrounded by gardens, from which there is an admirable view. In addition to the numerous pictures in the public and private apartments, there is an armory containing numerous objects of interest. Admission by permit from the intendant of the Palazzo *Reale*.

Higher up is the *Observatory*, founded in 1812. It has become of world-wide celebrity, its present director having discovered several planets. It commands a magnificent prospect in every direction.

The *University of Naples* was founded by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1224. It was the only one in the kingdom of Naples, and one of the most ancient in Europe.

The *Protestant Cemetery* is situated just outside the *Porta Capuana*. It contains the tombs of numerous foreigners.

The *Palazzo Sant'angelo* formerly contained a large collection of antiquities, now in the Museum. The picture-gallery has some good pictures, which are shown on application to the *Marchese Sant'angelo*.

The *Catacombs* may be visited on application to the porter of the Poor-house in the *Strada S. Gennaro*. Admittance, 1 franc each person; a small fee expected. The entrance is behind the church of *S. Gennaro del Poer*, which was founded in the 3th century, and contains some frescoes by *Sabbatini*. The catacombs are much inferior to the Roman.

The principal Theatres in Naples are the *San Carl*, one of the finest in Europe. It contains six rows of boxes, thirty-two in each row. It is especially noted for its Italian opera (opera and ballet only). Boxes, first row, 40 francs; second row, 50 francs; third row (corresponding with "family circle"), 82 francs; orchestra stalls, 8 francs. *Morandini*, comedies and farces. *Ferraro Natta*, comic operas. Boxes, first row, 7 francs; second row, 8 fr. 50 c. *Fioravanti*, dramas. *Fenice Goldoni*, *Giordano d'Amore*, and the *San Carlino*, where "Pulcinella" holds forth. Boxes, 6 fr. 40 c.

There is an English Church erected in the *Strada S. Pasquale* on land presented by *Garibaldi* in 1800 to the English residents. Service on Sundays at 11 and 8.

Unfortunately for visitors to Naples, most of the religious and national festivals

take place during the summer months, but at Christmas and Easter they are numerous. At Christmas the *Zambonari*, or harpipers of the Abruzzi, delight their audiences with the music they perform before the image of the Virgin in the different churches.

Naples has many colleges and scientific institutions; also an immense number and variety of charitable enterprises.

EXCURSIONS IN THE VICINITY OF NAPLES:

Castellamare, Sorrento, Capri, Salerno, Positano, and Amalfi.

Every traveler should take particular interest in the excursions which are to be made from Naples. Perhaps the excursion to *Capri* and *Sorrento*, the birthplace of Tasso, is one of the finest in Italy. The best plan for this trip is to take the railroad in the morning to *Castellamare*. Time, 1 hour; fare, 3 francs. *Hôtel Quisisana* the best. This town contains 22,000 inhabitants, and is built on the site of the ancient *Stabiam*, destroyed in the time of the elder Pliny, who here lost his life. The town is a favorite resort of the Neapolitans.

The grounds of the *Casino Reale*, or *Quisisana*, are well worth a visit. Permission from the intendant at Naples.

From *Castellamare* to *Sorrento* is a delightful ride. Two-horse carriage, 6 francs, and 1 franc *pourboire*.

Sorrento contains 7000 inhabitants. Hotels, *Tremontano*, *La Sirena*, and *Del Tasso*. All these houses have fine gardens overlooking the bay, and have private stairs descending to the water and bathing-houses.

Visit the house of Tasso on the sea-shore, the caves of Ulysses, and other curiosities; then take a row-boat for *Capri*. Two rowers, 8 francs; four rowers, 15 francs. To *Capri* and *Amalfi* two days; four rowers, 40 francs. If you have time, make preparations to spend two days at the island, as a calm day is necessary for visiting the Grotto of Nymphs, consisting of the Green and Blue grottoes, the visitor to which has to lie in the bottom of the boat while it is being pushed through an arch some three feet high; should there be any swell, it can not be entered. The Blue Grotto is 100 feet wide by 150 long. It would be difficult to describe its surpassing beauty. The time to visit it is high noon, and the

traveler should remain a full half-hour to accustom his eye to its gorgeous blue. The Green Grotto is much inferior to the Blue, but is still well worth a visit. The island of *Capri*, during the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, was the principal place of resort of that wicked prince. He here built twelve palaces in honor of his twelve particular divinities, and enriched it with fountains, baths, and aqueducts. These were destroyed after his death by order of the Senate.

The *Hôtel du Louvre* is finely situated at the west of the landing-place *Napoli* at *Capri*, and is the best house here. The village of *Capri* is 80 minutes' walk or donkey-ride from the landing. For horse, 1 fr. 50 c.; donkey, 1 franc. To the villa *Tibero* and return, 3 francs.

Travelers, however familiar with boating or sailing they may be, should on no account make the excursion from *Sorrento* to *Capri* unaccompanied by native boatmen. Along the shore of the peninsula the wind is continually shifting, and sometimes comes down through openings in the mountains with such force as almost to lift the boat out of the water.

There are numerous walks and drives in the vicinity of *Sorrento*. The principal is that to *Masari*, about four miles distant. This small town, situated on a rock, contains the remains of a Roman aqueduct. Another is to the suppressed convent of *Deserte*, now occupied as a refuge for destitute children. Visitors are expected to contribute something to the funds of the institution in return for the refreshments offered.

Cumaldi.—This ancient monastery is now the country-seat of the Marchese *Giusti*. The views of the setting sun from the grounds of this place are truly enchanting. The excursion occupies about three hours.

Sorrento is a lovely summer residence, cool and delightful, and much resorted to by Neapolitans during the bathing season.

Salerno and *Positano* can be reached by carriage over the mountains, or by returning to *Castellamare* and taking the railway, which is the most direct; also by making a new start from Naples, which many prefer.

From *Naples* to *Salerno*; time, 2 h. 15 m.; fare, 6 fr. 15 c.; thence to *Positano* in 4 hours by carriage; but the visitor

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should remain all night at Salerno, starting at 5 A.M., which will give him four hours at Pompeii. Carriage, 25 or 40 francs. Dinner or lunch should be taken in the carriage.

Pompeii is generally considered, next to Pampeli, the most interesting excursion in Southern Italy. Excursionists usually devote two days to it, though it may be "done" in one, viz., start by the first train to Battipaglia, hire a carriage there for Pompeii, and back the same night to Battipaglia in time for the last train to Naples. The train leaves Naples at 5.40 A.M., arrives at Battipaglia at 8.51; then 2 h. 30 m. to Pompeii, 3 hours there, and return in time for the 5.18 P.M. train for Naples, arriving at 8.50 P.M. Carriage ought to be engaged by telegraph from Naples.

If you have plenty of time, remain the first night at Salerno (*Hôtel Victoria*); visit its splendid Cathedral; also the ruins of its citadel, the scene where Bocconio weds the page and daughter of Tancred, and where he kills them, the birthplace of John de Procida, etc. From Salerno take carriage to Pompeii, back again the same day, and return to Naples on the third.

Pompeii (in Greek *Pandunia*) was founded by the Greeks in the 7th century B.C., and was a very flourishing city in the 7th, 6th, and 5th centuries before the Christian era, at which time its decay commenced; it was then destroyed by the Saracens, and soon became a Roman colony. Its climate was delicious, and its roses, which flourished twice a year, were rendered everlasting by the poets of the time.

The grandeur, gloom, and majesty of the temples of Pompeii, standing alone as they do amid their mountain wilderness, similar to Baalbec, without a vestige near of any power that could have ruled them, surpasses any thing of the kind on earth. The principal ruins are the Basilica, the Temple of Neptune, the Amphitheatre, the Temple of Vesta, and the Forum.

Its ancient walls were three miles in circumference. Outside the gate entered in coming from Salerno was a street of tombs, from which numerous relics have been excavated, and are now in the Museum at Naples.

The length of the Temple of Neptune is 105 feet; breadth, 73 feet; height of columns, 29 feet; diameter at their base, 7

feet 6 inches. There are in all 36 columns. The length of the cella is 30 feet; breadth, 48 feet 4 inches. Not a single column is wanting. The temple was roofless where the image stood.

The Basilica's length, measuring from the upper step, is 179 feet 10 inches; breadth, 80 feet; height of columns, 21 feet. The peristyle of the Basilica has 80 columns. The interior was divided by a row of columns, three of which only remain: this fact leads many to suppose that it was not a Basilica, but a temple with two divisions.

The Temple of Vesta has a peristyle of 34 columns, six at each end and eleven on the sides; their height is 30 feet 4 inches. The length of the temple is 103 feet; breadth, 47 feet 7 inches; the architrave alone remains of the entablature.

There are the ruins of three distinct buildings between the temple of Neptune and Vesta—an amphitheatre, circus, and Roman temple.

An English gentleman and his wife, of the name of Hunt, were murdered on their way to Pompeii in 1834 by eighteen bandits, seventeen of whom were executed for the crime. Mrs. Hunt foolishly displayed her valuable jewelry at the inn where she passed the night. The eighteenth murderer confessed the details on his death-bed.

There is no fixed price for carriages—some persons make bargain for one half what others do, so do some couriers.

Amalfi may be reached by carriage in 1 h. 30 m. from Salerno. The road is a magnificent piece of engineering, tunneled through the solid rock, supported by immense viaducts, sometimes five hundred feet above the sea-level. The small towns of Maiori, Minori, and Atrani are passed. Between this last and Amalfi, situated on a rocky height, are the ruins of the Castle of Pontone.

Amalfi (hotel, *Des Cupparini*). This small but ancient town is finely situated at the entrance to a deep valley, surrounded by picturesque crags and mountains. Although of small importance, and containing only 7000 inhabitants, it was in the 11th and 12th centuries a city of considerable importance, with 60,000 inhabitants. It waged war against the Pisans, and even disputed with the Norman sovereigns of Naples.

The *Cathedral of Amalfi* is well worth a visit. Its bronze doors are very fine, and date from the 11th century.

The *Capuchin Monastery*, built in the hollow of a rock four hundred feet above the level of the sea, was founded in 1312. It is now used as a naval academy.

A visit should be made to the old town of

Ravello, the view from which is superb. Time, 1 hour by donkey (2 fr.). The town, which at one time contained 25,000 inhabitants, is now reduced to 1500.

From Amalfi to Capri and Sorrento, boat with four oars, 40 francs.

The excursions to *Herculaneum*, *Pompeii*, and *Vesuvius* can all be made on the same day, but it requires a very early start, and should not be attempted by ladies or delicate persons, and only when much pressed for time or when Vesuvius is in a state of eruption. Take the train direct to Pompeii; spend the morning there; lunch at the inn near *Diomedes' house*; return to Herculaneum; from there take horses for Vesuvius. Or visit Herculaneum, thence to *Resina*, where horses are taken to Vesuvius, leaving Pompeii for another day.

Vesuvius.

To visit Vesuvius alone requires about 6 h. 30 m. from Naples. If there is a party of three, four, or five persons, the better way is to take a carriage to the *Hermitage*, 3 horses, 80 fr.; guide to the summit, 5 fr. There are *portantinas* (*chaises-à-porteurs*) for ladies from the foot of the cone to the summit, 20 fr. each. For *portantinas* from *Resina* to the summit, with eight porters, 80 fr.; from the *Hermitage*, 40 fr.; and from the foot of the cone, 30 fr.

From *Resina*, one horse, 5 fr.; guide, 5 fr. The entire expense from Naples should not be over 25 fr. for a single traveler. Do not allow persons at *Resina* to take advantage of you by giving you mounted guides, or more than one guide, etc.; also insist on seeing the printed *tariff*, and do not be imposed upon in making the ascent by offers of straps, etc.

The charges by *tariff* from Pompeii are: horse, 5 fr.; guide, 5 fr.; holding horse at *Atrio del Cavalli*, 2 fr. If with a lady, 30 fr. for *portantina*, and 2 fr. fee; and if do-

ascending in the night, fees to torch-bearers 2 fr.

Vesuvius, the most active volcano in the world, rises in the midst of the plain of Campania, and is surrounded on the north and east by the mountains of Apennine limestone; it is open to the plain of Naples on the west, and on the south its base is reached by the sea. Including *Somma* on its inland side, it consists of a circular mass which rises to the height of about 3800 feet above the level of the sea; the height of the eruptive cone of Vesuvius has been reduced down to 3400 feet within the past few years. A celebrated author says:

"To gain a distinct conception of the aspect of the hill, shape out for yourself, by a mental effort, the following objects: *first*, a sloping plain three miles long and three miles broad, stretching up with a pretty rapid ascent to an elevation of more than 2000 feet, very rugged in the surface, and covered every where with black burnt stones like the scoria of an iron furnace; *second*, at the head of this plain, and towering over it, a cone of the same black burnt stones, with sides remarkably straight and uniform, shooting up in the blue sky to a further elevation of 1500 feet; *third*, behind this cone a lofty circular precipice (the front of *Monte Somma*), 1400 feet high and three miles long, standing like a vast wall, and of the same burnt appearance; *fourth*, at the lower side of the plain, between the burnt ground and the sea, a belt of land two miles broad, laid out in vineyards, but intersected every one or two furlongs by terraces of the same black calcined matter, projecting like offshoots from the central mass, and now and then unveiling old currents of lava from beneath them. Very little lava is visible; but the course of the different currents is traced by the long terraces of scoria which cover and flank them."

Vesuvius is the representative of a more ancient and much larger volcano, of which *Monte Somma* is a remnant. A great portion of the cone of the original Vesuvius was blown up during the first recorded explosion. The *Atrio del Cavalli*, or "Vestibule of Horses," so called from the fact of visitors here being obliged to leave their horses and make the ascent on foot, forms a circular ring at the base, dividing Vesuvius from *Somma*. It is said more

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minerals have been found in the vicinity of Vesuvius than in any other spot of the same dimensions on the surface of the globe: something like 82 different species are known to have been discovered. Some is composed of strata of fragmentary and stony matter intermixed, but the stony matter of Vesuvius consists of lava forming long narrow bands on the surface of the hill. There are many plants found in this region which are unknown elsewhere, embracing the *Raphebarum*, and others. The greater portion of the mountain presents a bare and rugged appearance, but around the base it is rather a fertile and picturesque region, studded with plantations, villages, and white country houses. The population is reckoned at about 6000 persons to a square league. The ground is in a high state of cultivation, and yields three crops a year. It is in the vicinity of Vesuvius that the *Lacryma Christi* is grown. This luscious wine is scarcely known in reality, there being but a small production of it, and that reserved for the royal cellars. The *Vino Greco* is also justly celebrated, as well as the *Muscadine* wines.

The following account of Vesuvius gives an interesting and correct idea of its formation and appearance, the result of an ascent made in 1818 by M. Simond. "We left Portici, ascending gradually among cultivated fields and vineyards, occasionally traversed by streams of old lava, black, rough, and sterile; and in 1½ hours reached the Hermitage, a convent where a few monks keep a sort of an inn for the visitors of Vesuvius. Farther up we traversed large fields of lava, extremely rough; and at the base of the cone prepared for the ascent over a heap of crumbling ashes and cinders, extremely steep, of course, as it formed an angle of 45°. In about one hour, stoppages included, we found ourselves on extremely hot ground, intolerable to the hand, and fatal to the soles of our shoes; it teemed with hot vapors, and was covered with beautiful efflorescences of sulphur. Smoke issued from numerous crevices, at the entrance of which a piece of paper or a stick took fire in a few seconds; and what seems strange, a stone thrown into one of these openings increased the smoke at all the others. Stooping low, we could hear a noise like that of a liquid boiling. The hard hot thin crust

upon which we stood seemed to have settled down in some places; a woeful indication of its hollow state. After a few steps more we came to the edge of a prodigious hole on the very summit of the cone, being the crater formed by the last eruption four months previously. This hole was not the tremendous thing we expected—a fathomless abyss, fiery and black, with lava boiling at the bottom—but a slope of gray ashes and cinders, much like that by which we had ascended, or scarcely more precipitous, and ending at the depth of 400 or 500 feet, in a level place, with gray ashes like the rest." There have been 45 known eruptions since the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Of those which occurred previous to the 12th century we have but little account. Between the years 1139 and 1681 but two occurred. During this interval, however, *Etna* was in an active state, and the formation of *Monte Nuovo* took place during the eruption which occurred in 1631, seven streams of lava were issued from the centre. When in action, Vesuvius presents a magnificent spectacle. In the eruption of 1777 jets of liquid lava were thrown up to the height of 10,000 feet, presenting the appearance of a column of fire, and in 1798 millions of red-hot stones were shot into the air, and then fell, covering nearly half the cone with fire. Down to the reign of *Titus Vespasian* there is no evidence of any volcanic activity, but in the first year of his reign (A.D. 79) it burst forth with destructive fury, overwhelming the flourishing cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, all traces of which were lost for upward of 1600 years, and were only accidentally discovered during the last century. It was at this time the elder *Pliny* lost his life, and the event has been described by *Pliny the younger*, who was witness to the scene. An eruption took place in 1808, on which occasion the crater sank 200 feet, and another in 1862, which caused an immense loss of life and property. In 1865 there was another eruption, also in 1893. There was a slight one in 1871. In April, 1872, a new crater was opened, the lava bursting forth with such velocity near *Atrio dei Cavalieri* that many spectators who had assembled to witness the spectacle were destroyed. Part of the towns of *Mono* and *St. Sebastiano* were destroyed. The stream of lava

was over half a mile wide and twenty feet deep, while red-hot stones were thrown to a height of 5000 feet.

To visit Herculaneum, the railway may be taken to the station *Forri*, which is one mile distant from the entrance to the excavations, or if visiting Pompeii by carriage from Naples, which many do if the weather is not too hot, and after a rain, otherwise the roads are very dusty (carriage 25 fr.), take Herculaneum on the way.

Herculaneum.—In A.D. 79 this city was destroyed by torrents of volcanic mud, upon which, in subsequent eruptions, ashes and streams of lava fell to a depth varying from 70 to 110 feet. no great loss of life resulted from the destruction of this city. It is said by an eminent historian to have been built on elevated ground between two rivers, thereby rendering the atmosphere perfectly healthy. Some quite distinguished Romans resided in the city and suburbs. Servilia, mother of Brutus, had a villa, which was given to her by Julius Cæsar; Agrippina, niece of Tiberius, was confined by that tyrant in another villa, which was afterward destroyed by her son Caligula. The only object here which would be viewed with much interest by the traveler is the remains of the ancient theatre, which is supposed to have accommodated 10,000 persons. Some idea may here be obtained of the architecture and general arrangement of a Roman theatre. Numsius, son of Publius, was the architect, and the building was erected at the expense of Lucius Annus Mammianus Rufus, judge and censor. Although the excavations are carried on in rather a limited manner, Herculaneum has furnished the Museum at Naples with some of its most valuable treasures of antiquity—statues, busts, mural inscriptions, utensils, etc.; and here the celebrated papyrus library of 3000 rolls was discovered.

The entrance fee to the theatre is 2 fr., which entitles the visitor to a guide. An additional half-franc admits him to a street newly excavated, where the construction of the houses may be examined; they much resemble those of Pompeii.

THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

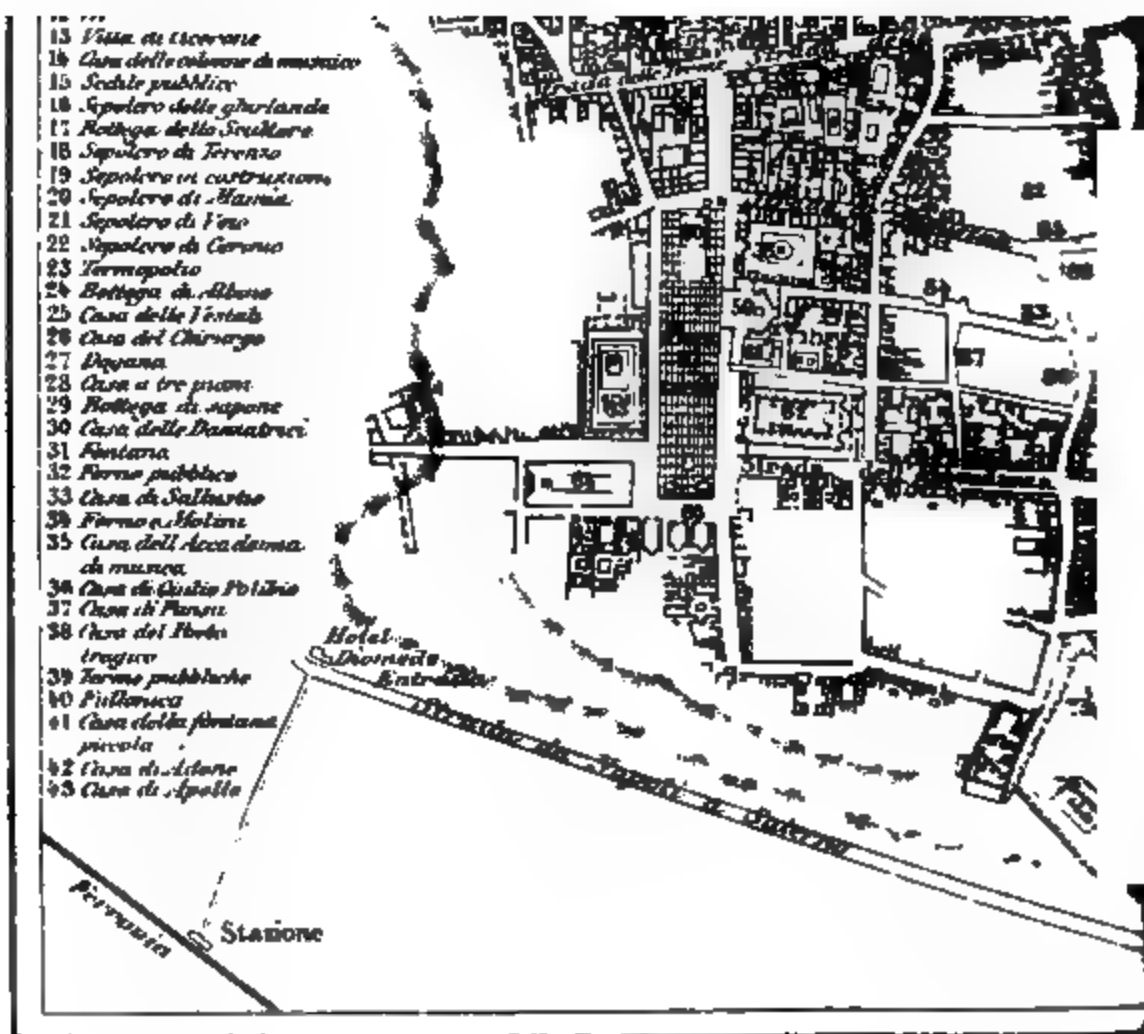
Railway, four trains daily, in 50 minutes; fare, first class, 2 fr. 75 c.; second class, 1 fr. 90 c. Admission daily, 2 fr. fee; on Sunday gratis. On week-days you are compelled to have a guide, which is included in the 2 fr. On Sunday you can not have one at any price. A plan which is most advisable, if you can spare the time, is to go on a week-day with a guide, and ramble around on a Sunday without one. The official guide is not allowed to accept a fee; and we must here do them the justice to say that they refuse it when offered. You can however, if you wish, purchase their photographs.

The early history of Pompeii is involved in obscurity, but the supposition is that it was settled by Osci and Pelangi prior to the establishment on this coast of the Greek colonies from Eubœa. It fell into the hands of the Samnites about the year 440 B.C., and was taken by the Romans eighty years afterward, during the Social War it revolted with the other Campanian towns, and but little more was known respecting it until it was visited by an earthquake A.D. 62, which occasioned great destruction; it was afterward overwhelmed in 79 by the eruption of Vesuvius, and continued to be buried under the ashes and other volcanic matter for about 1000 years. Notwithstanding that the celebrated architect and engineer, Domenico Fontana, who was employed in constructing an aqueduct to convey water to Torre, fell in with the ruins of the city, no particular attention was paid to the discovery until 1748, when the peasants were employed in cutting a ditch, since which time it has continued to be an object of great interest, and since 1755 the progress of excavation has been pretty constantly prosecuted.

Pompeii has the reputation of being "the most wonderful of the antiquities of Italy, and one which it is said never disappoints the traveler who is at all acquainted with the history of ancient Rome. The impression which it gives of the actual presence of a Roman town, in all the circumstantial reality of its existence 2000 years ago, is so vivid and intense that it requires but a small effort of the imagination to place yourself among the multitudes

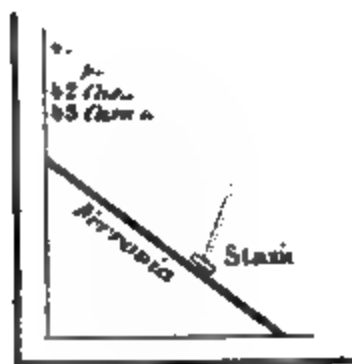
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which once thronged its streets and theatres, and occupied its now voiceless chambers. The expression so often used, that you expect to see the inhabitants walk out of their houses to salute you, is scarcely a figure of speech. Many things, in fact, concur to foster the illusion. You see a street before you carefully paved and well-worn, and bordered with trottoirs in good preservation, as if it had been in use on the previous day. The houses generally extend in unbroken lines, and even the dilapidation is, in some measure, concealed by the small modern roofs placed over the walls to protect them from farther waste by the weather. The doors and windows, indeed, are all open, but so they generally are in the modern houses of Italy; and the sombre, brown tints of the walls is not very different from what is seen in the decayed towns of the same country at the present day. You turn to the right and to the left, and wander from street to street, and still you have the perfect image of a town before you, except that no inhabitants appear, and these you may suppose have left a few days before. We have detached public buildings elsewhere, but here we have a Roman forum, with all its accompaniments of temples, porticoes, curia, etc.; not indeed perfect, but only so injured that what is missing can be replaced, and what is mutilated restored. We have also many shops, with their *utensils* of trade in them, and about a hundred private houses of all descriptions, from the poor cottage to the patrician mansion, enabling us for the first time to obtain a distinct idea of the form and arrangement of a Roman house, and giving us, as it were, a glimpse of the domestic life and manners of the people. The public baths here, which were almost entire, have thrown new light on the structure of those buildings. Lastly, the *total ensemble* of the walls, gates, streets, forum, houses, temples, fountains, theatres, associated as they are with each other, give us a conception of a Roman town incomparably more clear and satisfactory than any number of such objects scattered over distant localities could have furnished."

The walls of the city are nearly 20 feet thick, and about as high, faced with blocks of lava inside and out. There are six gates, and many towers rising above the ramparts, and pierced with arches. The best

means of approach to Pompeii is afforded by the Appian Way to the "Gate of Herculesum." Along either side of the road approaching this gate are a number of ancient tombs, many of which are in as perfect a state as though they had been erected at a more recent period; they recall the ancient glories of the Appian, and is called the *Street of the Tombs*, through which we will pass, and note the most important objects. Many of the houses have derived their names from the paintings which they contained, and in many cases from the royal personages in whose honor the excavations have been made.

Villa of Diomedes.—A very interesting specimen of a suburban villa, and one of the most extensive private residences which have been discovered. On the opposite side of the road to it is the tomb of M. Arrius Diomedes, from which circumstance the villa received its name. Near the garden gate of this villa was found the skeletons of the owner and his attendant, one holding in his hand the keys of the villa, the other carrying a purse which contained one hundred gold and silver coins of Nero, Vitellius, Vespasian, and Titus.

Tomb of the Arrian Family, situated opposite to the villa,

Tomb of the Marble Door, at the junction of the two roads, originally entered by a door of marble of a single slab, four feet high, which worked upon bronze pivots.

Tomb of Naevoleia Tyche and Murrine Favrus, an interesting family tomb standing upon two steps, and having a bas-relief and inscription upon its front; also a bust of Naevoleia.

Canoph of Calventius Quintus, an elegant altar-tomb composed of white marble upon a lofty pedestal in a court 21 feet square.

Round Tomb, ornamented with female figures, vases, etc.

Tomb of Arria Scorus.—A handsome monument supported on a square basement, with a side doorway decorated with fluted pilasters, and leading to the court at the back of the sepulchral chamber. The basement is ornamented with representations of hunting-scenes and gladiatorial combats.

Villa of Cicero.—The supposition is that this villa did belong to Cicero, although

there is no absolute proof that such was the case. Some of the finest paintings and mosaics contained in the Museo Borbonico were found among its ruins. We also find in this vicinity some important tombs.

Tomb of Porcius; also Tomb of Mammia the Priestess.

Herculaneum Gate.—This gate, which was the most important entrance to the city, had a central archway twenty feet in height and fifteen in width. It was of purely Roman architecture, built alternately of brick and lava. On the outside of this gate a marble sun-dial was discovered, and on the left of the gate is a fine specimen of ancient masonry, one of the best-preserved portions of the walls of Pompeii.

Street of Herculaneum ascends and proceeds to the Forum by curves.

House of the Vestals, occupying the space between two streets. The walls of many of the bedrooms were richly painted, and one of them contained the skeleton of a dog.

Inn of Abianus, called "Julius Polybius," in consequence of his name having been found written on the walls.

Thermopodium, opposite to the inn, used as a drinking-house.

House of Sallust derived its name from the inscription C. Sallust, M. F., which was painted on the outer wall. This was one of the largest mansions in the city, occupying a surface of 40 square yards.

House of Pansa, occupying an area of over 300 feet by 121, and extending into four streets, is a large and interesting mansion. The garden was half as large as the mansion, with the remains of a fountain in the centre, and a reservoir in one corner. In one of the bedrooms of the dwelling five female skeletons were found.

House of Apollo, with richly-painted walls, fountain, and a garden decorated beautifully with Bacchanalian garlands. One of the rooms contains paintings of Apollo, Venus, and Juno.

House of Adonis derives its name from a large painting illustrating Adonis wounded by the wild boar, and consoled by Venus.

House of the Tragic Poet, also called the *House of Homer*—small, but one of the most elegant private residences in Pompeii.

House of Castor and Pollux, of great mag-

nificence, large, and decorated in elegant style.

House of the Faun, deriving its name from the bronze statuette of the Dancing Faun. It is sometimes called the *House of the Great Mosaic*, from the great mosaic of the battle of Issus or Granicus. This was supposed to be the largest and most elegant of the Pompeian houses.

Temple of Fortune, erected by and at the private expense of Marcus Tullius, supposed to be a member of Cicero's family. It is small, and of Corinthian architecture.

Public Baths, an establishment of considerable extent, erected at the expense of Gnaeus Alifus Nigidius Major.

The Forum, by far the most spacious and imposing spot in Pompeii, occupying an elevated position about 400 yards from the Herculaneum Gate.

Temple of Jupiter, situated on an elevated basement at the north end of the Forum. The location is the finest in the city, commanding, from its elevated position, a magnificent view of Vesuvius and the Apennines.

Temple of Venus.—The most superb of all the temples in Pompeii; situated on the west side of the Forum, and occupying an area of 150 feet by 75.

The Basilica, situated at the southwest angle of the Forum, 221 feet long and 80 broad. Among the inscriptions under the portico were some verses from Ovid's *Art of Love*.

Temple of Augustus, called also the *Pantheon*, the inner walls of which were richly decorated; and among the beautiful paintings found here may be mentioned Ulysses in disguise meeting Penelope on his return to Ithaca.

House of Adonis, also named *Diana*, and lastly *Queen Caroline*.—The derivation of the names are as follows: 1st, from the painting of Venus and Adonis; 2d, from a marble statue of the goddess found in one of the rooms; and the third in memory of the wife of Murat.

House of the Emperor Francis II.—A small mansion, which was opened in the presence of his imperial majesty of Austria.

House of M. Lucretius.—The most important house described, with the exception of that of the Faun. In December, 1875, while the workmen were making excavations near the *Usurer's House*, they

came on a silver altar, on which were two goblets of the same metal; several cups and saucers and spoons in similar material, and greatly resembling in form those now in use; a chair incrustated with silver, two gold ear-rings, and some other objects of less value. In the same place have been found some frescoes, one of great value for its excellent state of preservation. They have all been transferred to the Museum.

Great Temp's, also called the *Temple of Neptune*, or of *Heracles*, situated on one of the highest points of ground, and is the most ancient building yet discovered.

The *Great or Tragic Theatre*, supposed to have been capable of containing 5000 persons, was erected in an elevated position, and escaped in a great measure the devastation which swept over other houses situated on the plain.

Barracks of the Troops, a very large inclosure, 184 feet long by 147 wide. It was formerly called the *Forum Neronianum*. These barracks, when first excavated, exhibited reminiscences of military life in every portion of them. A large number of skeletons were found here.

The *Amphitheatre*.—This building is more ancient than the Coliseum at Rome, which was not completed until a year after the destruction of Pompeii. It has been estimated to accommodate 10,000 persons.

There are many other objects of interest among the ruins, which the guides will point out, and which are daily being exposed to view by excavation.

Excursion to Pozzuoli, Baia, Misenum, Cumæ, and Solfatara.

One of the longest and most varied excursions to be made in a single day is to that truly historic and classic region situated between the Bay of Naples and Gaeta, every spot of which is familiar to the reader of Roman history. Commencing with the Grotto of Posilippo, Lake Agnano, Pozzuoli, Baia, Cumæ, Misenum, and Solfatara, the diversity of this excursion may be imagined by a catalogue made by Jarvis of what he "did" in one day. It can be done, though three days would be better. "Two craters, five lakes, four ruined cities, five grottoes, and vapor baths more or less poisonous, an amphi-

theatre, one ruined prison, two ruined reservoirs, one ruined gate, two ruined aqueducts and bridges, seven ruined villas, three fish-ponds, and six temples, including thirty miles carriage ride, three miles donkey-back, distance man-back uncertain, some five or six miles walking, climbing, stumbling, and subterranean exploring, besides a small piece of boating, and the paying of upward of 80 distinct fees and gratuities!"

A carriage will cost say 80 fr. for a party. Start early in the morning, taking from the hotel the most honest valet-de-place you can find, and give him a *carte blanche* to pay all fees, donkey-hire, etc., to keep you rid of all beggars, sellers of antiques—manufactured at Pozzuoli—and, in fact, to act as a body-guard, and keep you from being swindled and imposed upon.

It would require a volume to describe what may be seen on this excursion; we shall consequently give but a short synopsis.

The *Grotto of Posilippo* (at the entrance of which is Virgil's tomb) is only a tunnel cut through the hill half a mile in length, about 75 feet high, through which we pass on our way to Pozzuoli, the principal sight of which is the Temple of Jupiter Serapis, discovered about the middle of the 18th century, at the time of the erection of the Toledo Palace, where it had been buried by an earthquake. Most of its beautiful columns, graceful statuary, and elegant-colored marbles were removed by the King of Naples to decorate his palace and theatre at Caserta. Fee, 1 fr. 50 c.

Here also may be seen the immense Mole constructed by the Emperor Caligula, the amphitheatre in which the Emperor Nero fought, and under which St. Januarius was imprisoned, 480 by 880 feet; the Temple of the Nymphs, the Temple of Neptune, and the Villa of Cicero, or what remains of it. This last contained for a long time the remains of the Emperor Hadrian, who died at Baia, previous to their removal to his splendid mausoleum at Rome. There are also the remains of numerous baths, temples, and tombs. On our way we pass the monastery of the Capucini, where St. Januarius suffered martyrdom. The stone on which he was beheaded is here shown.

From Puzzuoli to the half-extinct volcano of Solfatara is nearly one mile: donkey, 1 fr.; no carriage-road; entrance, 50 c. each person. This is the Forum Vulcani of Strabo. The ground is warm, and hallow in every direction. The conductor will throw down a large stone, which makes the shell on which you stand tremble. At one end of the crater there is a small opening where for 2000 years the hot fire has been belching forth.

Leaving Puzzuoli, we pass the *Monte Nuovo*, so called on account of its comparatively recent origin, which occurred on the night of September 30, 1588, after a great earthquake. The ground previously had been perfectly level. We now arrive at *Lake Avernus*, which is connected with Lake Lucrine by a canal cut by the Emperor Agrippa. Here we have the *Sibyl's Cave*, immortalized by Virgil. If you are anxious to be choked with foul air, covered with soot and smoke, you may traverse the entrance mounted on a man's back, who follows another carrying a torch, and get landed up to the knees in water in a small-sized stone chamber black as midnight—*that's the Grotto!* A short distance farther there is another grotto, the duplicate of this. Virgil deserves much credit in his selection of such an avenue to the infernal regions. Here *Æneas*, conducted by the Sibyl, offered sacrifices to the infernal gods. Admission, 1 fr. each person, and 5 if the guide can get it. Lake Lucrine is celebrated for its oyster-beds, from which the Romans derived their supply of bivalves.

After passing the hot *Baths of Nero*, situated under where his villa is supposed to have stood, and where you can have eggs boiled in two minutes by a guide who will charge you as much as he can get for them, you arrive at the *Bay of Baia*, so justly celebrated by Horace. The town of Baia, if we credit Cicero, was one of the most dissolute and licentious cities in Italy. During both the Roman and Middle Ages it was notorious for its profligacy. Martial says the Roman matrons arrived here with the reputation of Penelope and left it with that of Helen. And even as late as the fifteenth century the ladies of Naples, in leaving it, left their virtue behind them. It is said it was the ruin of both old and young. Here you will find a grand hotel,

but macaroni and vinegar are the only inducements to patronize it. *Hotel della Regina* better. The principal objects of curiosity are the castle of Don Pedro de Toledo, and the numerous baths, temples, etc., etc. It is said the Emperor Hadrian starved himself to death here.

We now pass the tomb of Agrippina, the villa of Hortensius, or the foundations of it in the water. Here Nero plotted the death of his mother, whom he killed at her villa near Lucrine.

Miseno, the principal naval port of the Romans; here Cæsar Augustus, Mark Antony, and Pompey met to divide the Roman Empire.

We now arrive at the *Arce Felice*, the gateway of the old city of Cumæ, from the top of which a splendid view may be obtained, including the retreat and spot on which the great Scipio Africanus breathed his last. Cumæ has recently become notorious for the immense number of tombs which have been discovered, containing not only skeletons, but armor, pictures, vases, and jewelry. The excavations have brought to light three distinct races. The uppermost stratum consists of the narrow graves of the Romans, beneath this the tombs of the early Greek settlers, and deeper still, some fifty feet below the surface, the original sepulchres of an unknown race.

We now pass the ancient *Literum*, immortalized as the residence of Scipio Africanus. To this place he retired after being falsely accused of peculation by his countrymen.

The *Lake Agnæ* is about three miles in circumference; its waters were noted for the cure of gout and rheumatism, but lately the lake has been drained in the same manner as Fucino, which has rather marred the beauty of the scene. Near the *Stato di San Germano* is the *Grotto del Cuor*, where unfortunate dogs are nearly killed for the benefit of visitors, to show them the effect of carbonic-acid gas. These dogs, it is said, are so in the habit of dying that they don't mind it at all. The operator holds the dog by the legs, with his head close to the surface: in one minute he is in convulsions. A lighted torch held close to the ground is immediately extinguished; and it is said that a pistol can not be fired within its influence. It is

continually exhaling from the opening volumes of steam and gas.

From the Grotto to Astroni, one of the principal volcanic craters in the country: it is three miles in circumference. It is now used as a deer preserve for the royal chase.

The islands of Ischia and Procida.

During the season, which is in summer, steamers leave several times each day for Procida and Ischia. Fare, 5 fr. (liable to change). There is also a small fare for embarking at Naples, and for disembarking at Procida and at Casamicciola. In winter steamers leave Naples several times a week.

There is little of importance to be seen in Procida; but, if going to Ischia, the traveler can land at the town of Procida, and, ascending to the fort, obtain a beautiful view of the bay, then walk across the island (two miles) and take a boat to Ischia. It would be as well, however, to proceed direct to Ischia, landing near Casamicciola. (The landing-place is a mile and a quarter from the town.) There are donkeys at the landing to convey passengers to the town; fare, 50 c.

Ischia is nearly 16 miles in circumference, and contains a population of 28,200, whose principal occupation is the culture of the grape and fishing. The fame of its mineral springs has descended from the remotest antiquity. When the shores of the bordering mainland were dotted with Roman villas, the bathing establishments near and at Casamicciola were then, as now, in high favor among invalids with weak lungs, skin diseases, etc.; in fact, it has been said by one who was cured by these baths: "If there exists a disease that can not be cured by one or another of the waters of this island, when properly prescribed and made use of, it must be a disorder that can never be cured at all." The hotels *Bellevue* and *La Gran Sennella* are the principal houses.

An excursion should be made to *Monte Epomeo*, 2700 feet. The view of the bay on a lovely day is a sight forever to be remembered.

The principal places on the island are *Fiore*, with 8000 inhabitants; *Ischia*, with 6100; and *Casamicciola*, 4200. The waters are mostly beneficial in diseases of a chronic nature.

Naples to Paris. Time, 46 h. 20 m.; fare, first class, 239 fr. 15 c.

Naples to Foggia. Time, 5 h. 35 m.; fare, first class, 22 fr. 40 c.

Naples to Rome. Time, 7 h. 17 m.; fare, first class, 28 fr. 75 c. (ordinary); second class, 27 fr. 65 c. Express fares, first class, 33 fr. 85 c.; second class, 22 fr. 85 c.

Naples to Ancona. Time, 18 h. 45 m. (to Bologna, 19 h. 35 m.); fare, first class, 45 fr. 75 c.; second class, 34 fr. 35 c.

Naples to Palermo. Florio & Co.'s steamers; office at Naples, Phillero No. 5; five times each week, in from 18 to 20 hours. Fare, first class, 38 fr. 50 c.; second class, 22 fr. 50 c.

Naples to Marseilles (by sea). First class, 161 fr.

Naples to Messina. Average 21 hours; fares, first class, exclusive of food, 38 fr. 50 c.

Messageries Maritimes touch here on their route to Athens, Alexandria, and Constantinople, and vessels of different lines are leaving almost daily for Leghorn and Genoa; also weekly to Messina, Catania, then Corfu and Brindisi.

Dr. Horatio R. Storer is a physician of high repute, who has written considerable on the best localities for invalids; he has a beautiful residence in the Castello Monjoujou; he may be consulted at certain hours at the commission house of Ponsen & Co., in the Palazzo Calabritto.

American Bankers, W. J. Turner & Co.

ROUTE No. 226.

Naples to Reggio, via Salerno, Eboli, Caserta, Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Monteleone.

This route is one of great length—three hundred miles by carriage from the terminus of the line at Eboli. Time, 10 days from Eboli. A contract should be made with the vetturini. The *Corriere* performs the distance in 77 hours; fare, 63 fr. 75 c. There are only three seats in the diligence; and if the traveler contracts for a certain distance, and before he arrives at the terminus some one else wants his place who will pay for twenty miles farther, the first occupant of the seat must pay all of that

distance or vacate his seat at once! The people say it is not law, but custom has made it justice, as that is the only way to keep the places occupied.

Libbi and Anuletta, described in Route No. 227.

Descending into the valley of *Diano*, the beautifully situated town of *Polla* is seen on the right. It was almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1857.

The towns of *Salu* and *Diano* are both situated on picturesque heights on opposite sides of the river.

Near the town of *Padula* are the ruins of the *Certosa of San Lorenzo*, to the north of which is the town of *Masico*, formerly a haunt of brigands. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, but suffered much in 1857 by the earthquake of that year.

Passing the village of *Casaleone*, containing 8000 inhabitants, and crossing the River *Treccina*, the town of *Ligonero* is reached, the stopping-place of the carriage for the third day. It contains 6000 inhabitants. It was here, in 1806, that the French gained a victory over the Neapolitans.

The town of *Lauria*, with 10,000 inhabitants, is seen on the side of lofty hills, and *Castelluccio* is reached; this town is built on a branch of the *Lao*, and consists of an upper and lower town, surrounded by woods which abound in game.

Rotonda, situated on a hill, contains 5200 inhabitants; it is the frontier town of the province of Calabria Citra, and was the scene of the complete rout of the Neapolitans before the French General Rognier in 1806.

Castrovillari is situated on a lofty eminence surrounded by hills, and contains 9000 inhabitants, with a Norman castle. A road turns here to the left to *Cassano*, passing through *Frasciuto* and *Perolla*, distant ten miles. For description, see Route No. 228.

Cosenza, or *Cosentia*, the metropolis of the Bruttians, and where the remains of Alexander, king of Epirus, were interred. It is now the capital of the province of Calabria Citra, and contains 18,000 inhabitants. Its houses are well built, among which is the palace of the archbishop. The town is subject to frequent visitations from earthquakes, and in 1783 81,000 persons perished. The shocks were so severe in

1870 that the castle walls, which are nine feet thick, were completely shattered.

The town was taken by the Saracens in 1009, then by the Normans, who established themselves here in 1180. Alaric, king of the Goths, died before its walls while besieging it, and was buried in the bed of the *Bucento* by his soldiers.

As Philippe III. of France was returning from his conflict with the Moors, and passing through Calabria with the dead body of Louis IX., his father, and the bodies of his brother, brother-in-law, and son, his first wife, Isabella of Aragon, died while at Cosenza.

The Cathedral contains the tomb of Louis III. of Anjou, who died here in 1485, one year and a half after his marriage had been solemnized in this church.

There is a road from Cosenza to *Pro's* on the coast, where steamers touch weekly.

Ropitane is a small town in a charming position, commanding a prospect over a beautiful and fertile country. It was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1638, one quarter of its population perishing.

Turiolo is situated on the ridge of the Apennines which separates the *Covone* and the *Lamato*. It contains 4500 inhabitants. Numerous antiquities have been discovered in its vicinity; among others a decree of the senate relative to the Bacchanalian conspiracy mentioned by Livy, B.C. 186. It is now in the Imperial collection at Vienna.

A road leads to the left to *Catanzaro* (see Route No. 228); another to the right leads to *Nicastro*, distance seven miles. It contains the castle in which the Emperor Frederick II. confined his son Henry, who, having been crowned King of Germany when a boy, revolted against his father. He was drowned while fording the River *Savunto* on horseback. Three miles east of this are the ruins of the Benedictine monastery of *S. Eufemia*, founded by Robert Guiscard.

The road now approaches the shore, on which is situated the town of *Pizzo*, where steamers from Naples touch weekly.

Montesicone, situated in an admirable position, commanding a view of the distant surroundings, and overtopped by a picturesque castle erected by Frederick II. It is the chief town in the district, and contains 10,500 inhabitants.

Milto.—This town, which was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783, was the favorite residence of Count Roger of Sicily. His son, King Roger, was born here. Count Roger founded an abbey of the Holy Trinity, and carried off the marble columns from the temple of Proserpine to enrich it. Its ruins are still to be seen; but the sarcophagi which contained the remains of himself and wife, originally interred in the abbey, have been removed to the Museum at Naples.

Rosarno, a town of 8500 inhabitants, is passed, and **Palmi**, the capital of the district, reached. It is situated on a high cliff rising out of the sea, and surrounded by gardens of oranges and olive plantations. Its position is superb, and the views it commands of much more than ordinary interest; these are the never-ceasing volcano of *Stromboli*, the *Lipari Islands*, Messina, with its background of small volcanic hills, and the enormous peak of Mount Etna in the distance.

A short distance to the east of Palmi is the battle-field where in 1495 the French gained a famous victory over the Spaniards. In 1503 the Spaniards were the conquerors on nearly the same spot.

Scilla, a town of 7000 inhabitants, picturesquely situated on a promontory which connects the castle with the mainland. It is noted for its silk and wine.

The Rock of Scylla is represented by Homer as a voracious sea-monster. It is depicted by other ancient poets as a beautiful female above the water, and below as six dogs' heads with horrible faces continually growling.

On the morning of the 5th of February, 1783, the principal part of the town was overthrown by an earthquake, together with the castle; the inhabitants fled to the sea, but nearly 2000 were drowned.

Sixteen miles from Scilla is **Reggio**, the ancient Rhegium, founded 723 years B.C. by a colony of Messenians. It received a Roman garrison 280 B.C., but the garrison murdered all the males to become possessed of the females for mistresses. The well-deserved punishment that Rome inflicted on her soldiers was severe. Julius Caesar restored it and gave it his name. It was the last possession of the Greek empire in Italy. It fell under the dominion of the Normans in the 11th century, and their

chief, Robert Guiscard, was elected Duc de Pouille et de Calabre. It was united to the kingdom of Italy at the commencement of the 16th century. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, and suffered considerably from the same cause in 1841. It now contains a population of 16,000, but is situated in the midst of a most populous district. It is nearly five miles from Reggio to Messina; but there is no doubt that the island of Sicily was once connected with the mainland.

Steamers to Messina twice daily; fare 2 francs.

ROUTE No. 227.

Naples to Taranto, via Eboli, Potenza, and Matera (railway in progress from Eboli to Taranto). Time by rail to Eboli, 8 hours; fare, first class, 7 fr. 25 c. Nothing special to see in this route, and no certainty of a conveyance.

Eboli is beautifully situated on a height commanding an extensive view of the forests of Persano, and the ruins of Paestum. The remainder of this route as far as Auletta is described in the preceding route, No. 226.

At Eboli a branch line of railway runs to *Contursi* in 45 minutes.

From Auletta to Potenza there is a diligence daily in 9 hours; fare 9 francs; poor accommodation. Auletta and surroundings suffered fearfully from the earthquake of 1857; over 80,000 lives were lost, two thirds of whom died of hunger and cold.

Potenza is the capital of the province of that name, and contains 16,000 inhabitants. This town also suffered from the earthquake of 1857, many lives being lost.

Diligence from here to *Acerenza* in 8 hours. To *Melfi* in 9 hours, whence there is a diligence to *Candela*, on the line to Foggia, distance 27 miles.

We hope the coming year to be able to chronicle the opening of the route by rail to Taranto.

From *Bari* (see Route No. 216) to Taranto, railway lately opened. Time, 3 h. 40 m.; fare, first class, 10 fr. 15 c.; second class, 7 fr. 60 c.

ROUTE No. 228.

Taranto to Reggio by the eastern coast; railway nearly completed—will probably be opened in 1877. As the remaining fifty or sixty miles can only be accomplished by walking or on mule-back, and there being really little to see that can not now be

seen from the steamers that weekly pass along the coast, we shall defer a description of the route until the railway is finished.

At Taranto there is not a lodging-place that approaches in the slightest degree to either decency or comfort.

ROUTE No. 229.

Naples to the ruins of Paestum. This route is described in excursions from Naples.

Naples to Palermo, by Florio & Co.'s steamers, five times each week, in from 18 to 20 hours; fare, first class, 38 fr. 50 c.; second class, 22 fr. 50 c.

Embarkation, 1 franc each person.

SICILY AND MALTA.

CLIMATE.

[SICILY.]

PRODUCTIONS.

SICILY.

Sicily is the largest, finest, most fruitful, and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean. Its greatest length is about 180 miles, by upward of 100 in its widest limits. It is separated from the southern extremity of Italy by the narrow Strait of Messina, only two miles across. The shape of the island is triangular, and it gradually narrows from its eastern shores toward its westernmost limit. A range of mountains extends through the length of Sicily in the neighborhood of the northern coast. All the lower portion of these mountains, which average 6000 feet in height, is covered with dense and beautiful vegetation. Higher up, the woody region encircles the mountains, and the upper part is naked, and blackened by the fires of numerous eruptions. The valleys of Sicily are thickly inhabited, and covered with olives, vines, corn, fruit-trees, and aromatic herbs. Sicily is well watered by numerous small rivers, and its harbors are considerable and good. Near the eastern side of the island rises the gigantic cone of *Ætna*, called by the Sicilians *Mount Gibello*. Its base is 80 miles in circumference, and it rises to the stupendous height of 10,873 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. Its base is highly cultivated; higher up, the woody district, and above the forest there is a waste of black lava. The crater is about two miles in circumference; in addition to which there are numerous small cones, where the fire contained within has burst through its shattered sides.

The population of Sicily amounts to nearly 2,500,000; its area in square miles, 10,500. Its vegetable products embrace numerous tropical as well as European plants. It is believed to have been the native country of corn, and Homer says of its inhabitants,

"Untaught to plant, to turn the globe, and sow,
They all their products to free Nature owe;
The soil untrifled, a ready harvest yields,
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields;
Spontaneous vines from weighty clusters pour,
And Jove descends in each prolific shower."

Sicily was in ancient times the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies; and the presumption is, its population was then double what it is at the present time. It fell successively under the government of the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, Normans, and French, till at length it became a dependency, first of the crown of Spain, and more recently that of Naples; it is now annexed to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel.

The principal products and exports of Sicily are olive-oil, oranges, lemons, almonds, and other fruits, maize, rice, beans, pulses, manna, flax, hemp, liquorice, and sumach. The wine trade is carried on to a very great extent. The best wines of the island grow on *Ætna*, and are red, being almost the only good red wine of the class in the island, though others are produced at Taormina and Faro, but they have a taint of pitch. Syracuse produces over its ample domain a red muscadine equal to any other in the world, if not superior. A white *vin de liqueur* is also made here, but only of the second class. Messina furnishes much wine for exportation. The Val di Mazara and its vineyards give wines known in America as well as *Ætna* and Bronte. Marsala, when obtained without the admixture of execrable Sicilian brandy, is an agreeable wine, something like Madeira of the second class, and of great body.

Smyth, in his description of Sicilian character, says: "They are of middle stature, well made, with dark eyes and coarse black hair; their features are better than their complexions; and they attain maturity and begin to decline earlier than the inhabitants of more northern regions. They are cheerful, inquisitive, and fanciful, with a redundancy of unmeaning compliments, showing they are not so deficient in natural talents as in their due cultivation. Their delivery is vehement, rapid, full of action, and their gesticulation violent; the

latter is so significant as almost to possess the power of speech, and animates them with peculiar vivacity, bordering, however, rather on conceit than wit, on farce than humor.

"The upper classes are incorrigibly indolent, and fond to excess of titles and such like marks of distinction. Here, in fact, every house is a palace, every handicraft is a profession, every respectable person at least an excellency, and every errand-boy is charged with an embassy! This love of ostentation is so inveterate that the poorer nobility and gentry are penurious in the extreme in their domestic arrangements, and almost starve themselves to be able to appear abroad in the evening in a poverty-stricken equipage."

Accounts in Sicily are kept in francs.

On arriving at Palermo passengers are conveyed to the *Dugano*, 1 franc for each person; here baggage is examined; fare to the hotel 1 franc, distance nearly one mile.

PALERMO.

Palermo—the ancient *Panormus*—contains a population of 219,300 with its suburbs. Principal hotels are *H. A. la Trinità*, which rises above a delightful walk by the sea, and *H. de France*, on *Piazza Marina*. The prices of these hotels average 14 fr. 50 c. per day. *Hôtel Oliva* 10 francs per day. This city, which is regularly built, is situated on the southwest side of an extensive bay, in a wide plain, bounded by Alpine mountains, which, from its luxuriance, has been termed the "Golden Shell." Every where the eye can rest one sees orchards in bloom, fields of cactuses glistening in the sun, gardens of orange-trees, fields watered by small canals that fertilize the soil of Palermo.

In front of the city, commanding delightful views of sea, shore, and mountain, is the *Marina*, a raised terrace or platform, extending a mile along the bay; it is 250 feet wide, and one of the finest public promenades in Palermo. Immediately below this there is a beautiful drive, formerly adorned with statues of the Bourbon kings. They were thrown down in the Revolution of 1848. At the east end of this walk is the *Villa Giulia*, or the *Public Garden*, laid out in walks interspersed with statues,

fountains, and summer-houses. There is one lone fountain where the water falls over green niches, in which fresh nosegays are placed every day; the effect of these flowers, seen through the falling crystal, is truly delightful. Adjoining this garden is the *Botanical Garden*, which contains a large collection of very valuable plants; at the entrance is a beautiful building, in which botanical lectures are delivered. To enter both gardens a fee is demanded; in fact, every where you go here it is the same; but they are satisfied with very little.

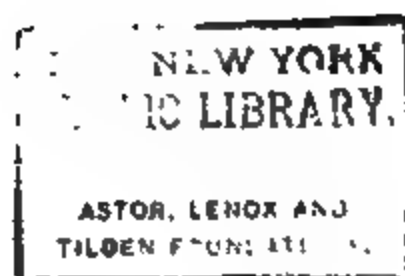
Two large streets, the *Strada Nuova* and *Strada Toledo*, each upward of a mile in length, intersect each other at right angles, dividing the city into four equal parts, and leading to the four principal gates. These four different parts or quarters of the city are known by their respective names of *Loggia*, *Albergaria*, *Kalon*, and *Cappia*.

The main street of Palermo, the *Toledo*, is perfectly straight, and passes through the city from *Porta Felice* to *Porta Nuova*. It preserves in its aspect, as well as its name, evident tokens of Spanish presence. Indeed, many influences are visible: the Greeks, the Carthaginians, who made Palermo the capital of their Sicilian dominions; the Romans, the Saracens, the Normans, and the Spaniards, have held her successively. Palermo may have forgotten her ancient rulers, but she has kept vivid traces of her modern masters. The streets are well paved with large flat blocks of lava, and are lined throughout their whole length with handsome buildings in the Doric, Ionian, and Corinthian orders, and enriched with statues and fountains.

Nearly all the finest mansions have miserable shops at the base, and when the occupant is short of room he usurps the sidewalk, making the foot-passenger walk in the middle of the street among the carriages. Nearly all these houses have large picturesque balconies, where the ladies spend a large portion of their time. They are generally on the upper floor, and are mostly hired by nuns, who have underground passages that lead from their cloisters; they come here to breathe the fresh evening air after the heat of the day. The balconies are so closely grated that it is impossible to see them.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Palermo has a great number of convents and churches. There is said to be about seventy-five of the former. The churches, especially those that line the Toledo, are almost all magnificent—immense amounts have been lavished in splendid marbles and costly alabasters. Many of them are absolutely covered with mosaics; the floors, chapels, and columns, of inlaid marble; and the altars and tabernacles of precious stones, lapis lazuli, verd-antique, malachite, and jasper. They are nearly all built with an elevated façade, a long nave, and two side aisles, bounded by lateral chapels, dedicated to various saints, and decorated with pillars, paintings, statues, and flowers.

The Cathedral is a beautiful specimen of the Sicilian-Arab-Norman style; it is situated at the end of the Toledo, in a wide piazza. It was erected by Archbishop Waller near the close of the 12th century. The interior has been decorated by whitewash. It contains some very good paintings; a statue of St. Rosalia, the patron saint of Palermo; the tombs of Roger, the founder of the Norman kingdom of Sicily; that of Ferdinand II. and his wife Constance, etc., etc.

Other churches well worth visiting are *St. Giuseppe* and *Mercurio*: the last belongs to the convent of Benedictine nuns. The nave is built in the Arab and Norman style; the walls and high altar are magnificent with mosaic, lapis lazuli, verd-antique, and porphyry.

S. Domenico is one of the largest churches, and well deserves a visit. It contains some good pictures.

The *Royal Palace*, the residence of the viceroy, stands on a large square near the *Porta Nuova*; it was begun by the Saracens, continued and finished by the Normans. One of the chambers of this palace contains the portraits of the Spanish, Neapolitan, and Sicilian viceroys. The apartments immediately above the viceroy's are kept in constant readiness for the king whenever he chooses to visit Sicily. During the Revolution of 1848 the population threw all the furniture out of the windows and destroyed it. They also destroyed one of the two ancient bronze Rams found at Syracuse. The palace contains a gallery of pictures and a good armory. On its summit is the observatory from which Piaz-

za discovered the planet Ceres. There is a beautiful view of the city and harbor from this point.

Attached to this palace is the *Cappella Palatina*, or church of St. Peter, built by Roger II. in the early part of the 12th century—a splendid monument of the magnificence of the Norman sovereigns. This chapel is small and elegant; its eight arches are supported by fine marble columns; its walls are of richly colored mosaic, and the pavement of variegated marbles.

The *Museum* is situated near the *Porta Maqueda*; open daily from 10 to 3, except Wednesdays and Mondays; fee, 1 franc. It contains a collection of Antiquities, and a picture-gallery of little importance.

The private collection of *Principe Truitta*, in the *Via Maqueda*, deserves a visit. It possesses some splendid specimens of Venetian glass and Sicilian vases.

Through the *Porta Nuova*, not far from the king's palace, but still in the country, stands the *Palace of Zisa*, a real Saracen edifice built in the 9th or 10th century. It is still in good repair, and has been several times, used lately as a royal residence. The view from this point is most grand: the city, the bay, the mountains that inclose the plain of Palermo on every side, are in full view, adorned with groves—the bamboos; the magnolias, and the geraniums, which here grow to the height of an ordinary tree; these, with the palm-trees waving in the air with mingled majesty and grace, and flowers of every kind growing freely, unsheltered by glass prisons, seem to render the scene an earthly paradise.

Near the *Palace of Zisa* is the Capuchin convent containing the celebrated *Catacombe*. There are an immense number of bodies in this receptacle, and the sight is truly disgusting. The males are all standing on their feet on shelves, and the females are laid down in boxes with glass lids, dressed in the same clothes they wore during life—many of them in their bridal robes. The bodies are either numbered, or the name of the person on a ticket is attached. The position they occupy in the *Catacombe* costs \$5 for the males and \$10 for the females. Some of the bodies have been here several centuries. Among others is that of the King of Tunis; he was shipwrecked on the coast of Sicily, was

saved by the Capuchin monks, and taken to their convent, where he fell sick. While ill he embraced the Christian religion; he died, and his body is here preserved. After death the body goes through a process of embalming, previous to which it is kept under running water for six months. Every monk who has died here since the foundation of the convent is stuck up dressed in the habiliments of the order. They are pointed out with apparent pride and satisfaction by one of the fraternity.

Among the sights well worth seeing in Palermo is the *Palazzo Verdone*, commanding a very beautiful view of the harbor. It is built, as Prince Napoleon's house in Rue Montagne, Paris, to represent a Pompeian villa.

Nearly the first thing the traveler does after his arrival at Palermo is to make the ascent of Monte Pellegrino to visit the Shrine of St. Rosalia. Were there no shrine to see, the view alone would well repay him. Here only can you distinguish every object in the city, and gain a clear outline of its walls and gates, and all its lovely surroundings. "Ascend St. Paul's, London, what do you see? *Roofs*. Ascend any height out of the city? *haze and smoke*. So with Paris: ascend Notre Dame or Montmartre — the view is fine, but there is no outline; a wilderness of roofs, but nothing to treasure up in the memory. So at Rome: the view from the Pincian Hill—*roofs*, and the distance a desert plain. At Naples and Genoa you admire their magnificent bays and the arena of lovely hills which surround them, but landing dispels the illusion. Perhaps Venice or Milan comes nearer to Palermo, seen from a height, than any other city. In the former, although looking from the Campanile, we see the Alpine summits with their snowy peaks; the islands of the sea, clad in the deepest verdure; her radiant domes glistening in the sun; her water-streets reflecting beauty on every side: still we are too much in the city to see it properly. Milan, from the Duomo, is a lovely sight; but roofs predominate. But in the scene from Monte Pellegrino nothing disappoints you. There is nothing one could wish that would add to the enchantment of the scene. Had Mohammed seen it, instead of Damascus, from the heights, well might he have said, "I can not enter."

There is but one Paradise for me, and that is above."

The legend of the patron saint of Palermo is firmly believed by the natives. St. Rosalia was young (14 years), of illustrious birth, and affianced to Roger, king of Sicily, the same who had expelled the Arabs from Sicily and Malta. Two days before the celebration of the nuptials she fled from home and kindred, from the world and its ties, to the lonely spot on the top of Monte Pellegrino. Her youthful body was found in a grotto, some centuries later, under the following circumstances. During a frightful plague, which had been raging in Palermo for some weeks, one of the citizens dreamed that a dove descended from heaven and beckoned him to follow: he did so, and was led to the top of Monte Pellegrino, where he beheld the body of the lost Rosalia. The dream made such an impression upon him that he visited the grotto in the morning, and there discovered her remains in the most perfect state. He immediately reported the case to the authorities, who, with all the dignitaries of the Church, brought the body in state to the Cathedral of Palermo, when immediately the plague departed. A church was built on the spot which Rosalia had inhabited, and an altar was raised beneath the hole in the rock where her remains had been found. An iron railing surrounds the altar; near it, on the left, is a fine marble statue of St. Rosalia dying; it is by a Florentine sculptor. Behind the altar is a brook flowing from the mountain.

Mazzeio—a miserable little town about four miles distant, after passing through Porta Nuova. It is absolutely necessary to visit this town, however, to see its remarkable church—the finest in Sicily. It was founded by William the Good in the 12th century. The legend connected with it runs thus: William the Good, having gone hunting on the mountain, and fallen asleep beneath the oak-tree, had a dream, in which the blessed Virgin appeared to him, and commanded him to build a church on the spot. Hence, says tradition, the church and the name, *Mount Royal*. It is difficult to say what is its style of architecture—Greek or Arabic, Byzantine or Norman. The walls are covered with magnificent mosaics, representing scriptural histories. The chapels are of the richest

marbles, and the sides covered with masses of the most splendid mosaics. There is a very fine cloister in the Benedictine monastery of Monreale. The gates of the church are of bronze, by Pisano Bonarino, and are beautiful relics of the 12th century. The house and gardens of the Principessa Butera-Radali, which were occupied in 1845 and 1846 by the imperial family of Russia, are well worthy a visit, as is also the "Favorita," the residence of the exiled Bourbons while Murat sat on the throne of Naples; but every thing now looks melancholy and deserted.

Palermo has a college of nobles, a high female seminary, an episcopal seminary, many inferior schools, and numerous charitable institutions, public baths, libraries, and scientific associations. The silk manufactures are the principal source of income, but the inhabitants depend more on its being the seat of government and residence of the viceroy. If you have no courier, employ a *violet-de-place* for one or two days; price 50 c.

There is a very fine opera-house here, and an excellent company; also a circus opened in 1871.

The principal promenade of the citizens is *La Fiera*, where concerts are given during the summer. Adjoining is the Botanical Garden. There is also an English Garden (*Giardino Inglese*), and the coast promenade, called the *Marina*, between the coast and the *Porta Felice*.

Near the English garden, in which stands a bust of Garibaldi, stands the royal chateau of *La Favorita*, a beautiful country residence erected by Ferdinand IV. in the Chinese style. Permits to visit it will be procured by your hotel proprietor.

Carriages.—One horse, the course within the city, 50 c.; to the harbor or railway, 1 fr.; one piece of baggage 20 c., two pieces 30 c. For 1 hour, 1 fr. 80. Two horses, the course within the city, 80 c.; outside the gates, 1 fr. 50 c. For the first hour, 2 fr. 20 c.; for each additional hour, 2 fr.

Driving within the town on Good Friday is prohibited.

ROUTE No. 200.

Palermo to Girgenti, via Trivulsi (railway nearly finished).

Termini, a poor but populous town of 26,000 inhabitants. There is a bath establishment here, with chalybeate springs which were mentioned by Pindar.

Lercara, population 9200, all of whom are noted for their honesty and cleanliness. Never did a bandit emerge from the town! In the language of Artemus Ward, This is sarcasm.

S. Giovanni di Cammarata is the station of Cammarata, which lies to the right, and contains 5000 inhabitants.

Comitini, a short distance from Girgenti, is noted for its sulphur-mines, the property of Ignazio Genuardi of Girgenti.

Girgenti, the *Acragas* of the Greeks, and *Agrigantum* of the Romans, is badly built and dirty, but the natural beauties of the place are superb. Hotels, *Contrade* and *Gellia*. It contains 16,000 inhabitants. The ancient city was founded by a colony from Gela in 582.

The ruins of the ancient temples are situated about a mile and a quarter from the town, and are well deserving a visit even from Naples.

The principal are the *Temple of Juno Lacinia*, the *Temple of Hercules*, and *Temple of Concord*. This last is one of the best-preserved Grecian temples in existence, as during the Middle Ages it was converted into the church of *S. Gregorio delle Ripe*. The original thirty-four columns are all still standing. The *Temp's of Zeus* was an immense structure, its length being 500 feet, and breadth 181. Its columns were 55 feet high, and 88 in circumference. A large portion of its material was taken to construct the modern mole of the town.

A visit should be made to the *Tomb Theron* outside the gate.

A guide 5 fr. per day. An excursion should be made to the mud volcano of *Maoculuba*, distant six miles; donkey, 8 francs.

ROUTE No. 281.

Palermo to Trapani, Marsala, Castelvetro, and the ruined Temples of Selinus. Five days will be necessary for this excursion.

[The most direct route to the temples of Selinus is two days less, viz., three days. First day diligence to Calatafimi, 9 fr. 60 c.; second day to Segesta and back, and diligence to Castelvetro, 6 fr. 45 c.; third day to Selinunte (Selinus) and back to Castelvetro; mule, 8 fr.]

Railway nearly finished to Marsala.

Trapani contains 27,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Cinque Torri*. In ancient times it was a fortress, peopled by a colony from Eryx. It contains no relics of antiquity to-day, nor objects of modern times worthy of notice. There is a fine excursion to the town of *Monte San Giuliano*, situated on an isolated mountain 2500 feet high. Carriage, 80 fr. This town was the *Eryx* of the ancients. At its highest point once stood the celebrated *Temple of Venus Erycina*. The sacrifices here offered were of a very peculiar character. Some portion of the temple still remains.

From Trapani to Marsala, distance twenty miles.

Marsala.—Hotel, *Leone*. The modern commercial town was founded by the Saracens on the ruins of the ancient *Lilybæum*. It possessed during the time of the Romans the first port in Italy. It was destroyed by Charles X. in 1532, for fear it would fall into the hands of the Turks.

Garibaldi landed here the 10th of May, 1860, and obtained his first success over the Neapolitan troops.

There is nothing of importance in the town with the exception of the cathedral. The town owes its notoriety principally to the celebrated wine of Marsala, which is much used in Spain in the preparation of sherry wine.

From Marsala to Mazzara ten miles.

Mazzara.—Hotel, *Garibaldi*. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains 11,000 inhabitants. There is nothing of impor-

tance to see. The cathedral contains some restored frescoes.

From Mazzara to Castelvetro twelve miles.

Castelvetro is a town of 19,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Pantera*. Here visitors make arrangements for guides and mules to visit the ruins of *Selinus*. The distance is nearly eight miles. Mule there and back, 8 fr., with pourboire.

Selinus, or *Selinus*, contains the most magnificent ruins of Europe. It was a colony from Megara, founded 628 years before the Christian era. The colony became very rich, and was frequently at war with the Egestans, and in consequence with the Carthaginians, by whom it was destroyed 409 B.C. It was again rebuilt with greater grandeur, and again destroyed by the Saracens in 827 A.D. Different earthquakes have nearly demolished what was left by them. Most of the relics left, such as sculptures, etc., are in the Museum at Palermo. Some of the columns lying on the ground measure with their capitals 57 feet long, and a little over 82 feet circumference at the base. There were four temples in all.

From Castelvetro to Girgenti there is no road, and if traveling in that direction the journey must be accomplished on horseback.

ROUTE No. 282.

From Girgenti to Syracuse, via Licata, Terranova, Modica, and Palazzuolo. This route along the coast requires five days. The distance may be accomplished inland. Most of the distance by railway via *Castrogiardini* (near the ancient Enna).

Girgenti, described in Route No. 280.

The distance to *Palma*, which contains nothing of interest, is thirteen miles.

Licata (Hotel, *Bella Sicilia*) contains 15,000 inhabitants. Here formerly stood an ancient Carthaginian fortification. The

town is situated at the base of a hill where Phalaris once sacrificed human victims. Near it was fought the great naval battle between Regulus and the Carthaginians, in which 300,000 men were engaged. The principal commerce of the town is the exportation of sulphur.

The road to Terranova is destitute of interest, and if there is a breeze blowing, a sail-boat had better be taken. The distance is seventeen miles.

Terranova, a seaport, founded by the Emperor Frederick II., contains 14,000 inhabitants, but nothing of interest to the traveler. Near it formerly stood the ancient city of *Gela*, founded 600 years before the Christian era, and so well known in Greek and Roman history. A short distance from the town are the remains of a Doric temple.

The distance from Terranova to Vittoria is fifteen miles. (Male 5 fr.)

Vittoria (hotel, *Nichols Santonocita*) contains 16,500 inhabitants. Nothing of interest. Carriage from Vittoria to Modica 20 fr.

The road passes through the town of *Comiso*, where at one period stood the celebrated *Fountain of Diana*, goddess of Chastity, the water of which would not unite with wine when drawn by women of easy virtue.

Ragusa is a dirty town, but romantically situated, and contains 23,000 inhabitants. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Hybla Herma*. It possesses some cotton factories.

Modica (hotel, *Bella Italia*) contains 23,000 inhabitants, but nothing worthy of notice.

From Modica to Palazzuolo, one day. For guide and mule, 15 fr.

Palazzuolo. — Hotel, *Centra's*. Population, 9000. This ancient town was founded by the Syracusans, on the site of an older town founded by the Phœnicians. It was completely destroyed during the war with the Saracens. The Acropolis stood on a hill which rises above the modern town. Here also stood the Greek theatre, the ruins of which are still visible. Numerous aqueducts and tombs of Greek origin.

Diligence daily to Syracuse. Fare, 5 fr. 50 c.

Syracuse (Syracosa in Italian). — Hotels, *del Sole* and *Vittoria*. Its population is

ancient times was 500,000—some affirm 1,000,000; it is now reduced to 21,000. It was founded by the Corinthians in 735 B.C., and soon became the first of all the Sicilian cities, and at one time governed nearly the whole of Sicily. In 416 B.C. the Athenians invaded the country, but they were repulsed in every direction. Under the Democracy the Carthaginians besieged the country, but it was saved by Dionysius I., who soon usurped the sovereign power and transmitted it to his son, Dionysius II., who found it impossible to retain it. A frightful anarchy followed his expulsion. Dion, Timoleon, Agathocles, and Hieron in their turn held the power, and Syracuse became mistress of all the eastern portion of the island, while Carthage held the west. In A.D. 878 it was captured and almost ruined by the Saracens, and the earthquakes of 1694 and 1758 finished its ruin. Among the objects of antiquity which it now possesses is the *Cathedral*, which was converted from the Temple of Minerva. The famous *Fountain of Arethusa*, the glory of ancient Syracuse, is now degraded into a washing-tub. The "*Ear of Dionysius*," — This is supposed to be the prison where the tyrant Dionysius incarcerated suspected persons. It is formed in the solid rock in the shape of the letter S, narrowing gradually toward the end. Along the prison runs a groove, which collected the sounds of the voices. By applying his ear to the end of the groove he could ascertain whether his suspicions were correct. The *Catacombs* in Arcadina are of vast extent. They consist of one principal avenue, with smaller ones branching off, cut in the solid rock. The recesses on each side contain cells for the reception of the dead.

The *Greek Theatre*, one of the largest of its kind, was hewn out of the solid rock. It was nearly five hundred feet in diameter. It is of semicircular form, and there are forty-three rows of seats still visible.

In the *Latomies*, or prisons, which are cut in the solid rock, of great depth, open at the top, but with steep overhanging sides, the Syracusans confined the remnant of the expedition sent by Athens to subjugate them. They amounted to over 7000 men. They were here shut up for two months, with half supply of food, just sufficient to keep them alive, exposed to

the vertical sun by day and the dews by night, without any method to preserve cleanliness, and coming in contact every moment with the sick, dead, and dying. At the end of two months, those few who had escaped these horrors with their lives were brought out and sold for slaves. This enterprise was the largest ever fitted out by any Greek state for the reduction of a foreign power. The attention of all the powers was fixed on this expedition, and all Greece was sanguine of its success; but jealousy in the management of the undertaking was the cause of its defeat. Alcibiades, whose experience, ability, and decision were universally acknowledged, was removed, and the command given to Nicias, who was deficient in the necessary qualifications. The consequence was the defeat of the Athenian fleet, and the glory and empire of Athens.

The siege of Syracuse by the Romans, 212 years before Christ, is one of the most celebrated in ancient history. Here the great Archimedes rendered himself famous; for not only had the Romans to contend against the natural strength and fortifications of the city, but against the wonderful machines first invented by this great mechanic. The city never could have been taken but for the treachery of one of the Syracusan commanders.

Archimedes, Theocritus, and Moschus were all natives of Syracuse. Up to the year 1693 Syracuse was a city of great importance, but the dreadful earthquake of that year laid her monuments and houses in ruins.

Palermo to Messina, by steamer direct, in 12 hours. Fare, exclusive of food, 25 fr. This route is better than the land route.

About daybreak we pass to the south of the celebrated islands of *Lipari*, or *Vulcania* of the Romans, who supposed them to be inhabited by Vulcan, god of fire, from their emitting smoke and flames. The principal islands are seven in number, viz., *Lipari*, *Stromboli*, *Vulcano*, *Salina*, *Panaria*, *Felicudi*, and *Alacudi*. Their entire population is about 28,000. They are all of volcanic origin. *Stromboli*, which is the most northerly, is the only volcano in Europe which is constantly emitting smoke and flames. On a dark night the reflection of its flames may be seen on the ocean for many miles. *Lipari* and *Vulcano* have

also craters, which are occasionally in action. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, but the climate is pure, and highly salubrious. *Lipari* is the great mine from whence Europe and America obtain all the pumice-stone used; its entire soil is composed of that singular substance; it is also plenty at *Vulcano*; it is worth \$50 per ton in the English market.

ROUTE No. 233.

Palermo to Messina, via Termini, Patti, and Milazzo. Railway to *Cerda*, thence a diligence in 50 hours; or private carriage, or by horse or mule, three days. Time to *Cerda*, 1 h. 45 m.

Termini (described in Route No. 230), the *Himera* of the ancients, where Gelon surprised the Carthaginian general Hamilcar, and completely destroyed his army.

Cefala, an industrious seaport town, containing 12,000 inhabitants. There are two inns, both passable. The town is commanded by a high rock, where formerly stood an ancient structure, supposed to be a temple. The town was besieged and carried by the Arabs in 859.

At the foot of the promontory stands the *Cathedral*, built in the Norman style of architecture in the form of the Latin cross. It possesses some of the best mosaics in Sicily, executed during the 12th century. This church formerly contained the two sarcophagi in porphyry now in the cathedral at Palermo. They were transferred there by Frederick II. during the absence of the bishop, who on his return excommunicated Frederick, but afterward became reconciled by a gift of land. There is a small collection of antiquities to be seen here.

Passing *Castel di S. Maria* and *Alacez*, founded by Archonides in 408, which was formerly a place of considerable importance (up the valley lies the modern town of *Mistratto*, the ancient *Amestratus*, which contains 11,000 inhabitants), we arrive at

S. Stefano di Camastra, a small seaport and commercial town of 4500 inhabitants, doing considerable trade in cheese and wool.

The principal street in Sicily is now crossed, and the small and dirty town of *S. Agata* reached.

Passing the ruins of the palace of *Fiumara Zapella*, near which (Cape Orlando) was fought the great naval battle between Frederick II. and the fleets of Catalonia and Anjou.

Patti (hotel, *Antonio Arrigo*), containing 8000 inhabitants. It is an episcopal residence, and contains some large monasteries, and a cathedral in which is interred *Adelais*, widow of King Baldwin of Jerusalem, and mother of King Roger. On the left rises a promontory, nearly 1000 feet high, on which stood the ancient *Tindari*, founded by Dionysius in the 4th century. The barons of *Sinoca* possess nearly all the surrounding territory.

Passing the town of *Barcellona*, near which the famous battle occurred in which the Syracusans defeated the Mamertines in 270, we arrive at *Milene*, the ancient *Myliæ*. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, and has a fine harbor. The castle, which rises behind the town and completely commands it, was erected by Charles V., and has resisted several sieges. Garibaldi in 1860 compelled the Neapolitan General Beco to capitulate here, previous to his attack on Messina.

Messina, the ancient *Zancle*, was founded by a colony of Cumans in 783 B.C. Sixty-five years later the Messenian fugitives augmented the colony, and called it *Messana*. Two centuries later Messina was taken by the Mamertines, and became the resort of brigands. In 306 it was taken and destroyed by the Carthaginian Himilco.

Messina sustained a long siege against Charles of Anjou after the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers. In 1674 it was besieged by the Spaniards, but delivered by the French under the Duc de Vivonne and Duquesne. It was ravaged by the plague in 1742, and by the earthquake of 1783. It was bombarded by the insurgents in 1848, and although the town was captured by Garibaldi early in August, 1860, the fort did not surrender until March 18, 1861. The population, including the sub-

urbs, is 111,854 (census of 1871). It is beautifully situated at the most eastern part of the island of Sicily, on the strait of the same name, five miles from Reggio, across the strait on the Italian side. Messina is the second city in Sicily. Though smaller than Palermo, it is superior in commercial importance. Its harbor is one of the finest in Europe, and its environs are the best-cultivated and most thickly inhabited part of Sicily. The principal hotel is the *Victoria*—well kept.

One or two days may be well spent here. Messina contains numerous curiosities, and some relics which few cities can boast. One of the relics consists of an autograph letter written by the Virgin Mary to the Messenians, in which she secures them that she has taken them under her special care and protection! She also, to make assurance doubly sure, and establish beyond all doubt the genuineness of the letter, gave a lock of her own hair to the person intrusted with the conveyance of the letter! The Virgin has kept her promise on several occasions. At one time, when the city was suffering by famine, it was saved by a timely arrival of a supply of corn which she sent! It would be considered unsafe in Messina to question the genuineness of either of these relics. What a pity she forgot them in 1783, when the whole city was laid in ruins by an earthquake which happened in that year.

The city has a very fine appearance from the streets. It is in form of a crescent. From the *palazzetta*, or quay, in front, which extends over two miles, and at which lie all the shipping, the city and background rise in the form of an amphitheatre. The houses, being built of white stone, contrast finely with the dark, luxuriant, cone-like hills in the rear. The principal street, running parallel with the quay, is bordered with fine houses, and is well paved with square blocks of lava, and is ornamented with numerous churches, statues, and fountains.

The principal object of interest in Messina is the *Cathedral*, which was partly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. It is situated in a very fine square, the fountain in the centre of which is one of the finest in Sicily. The cathedral was erected in the early part of the 12th century, soon after the conquest of Sicily by Roger the

Norman. It is a Gothic building, with heavy and gloomy exterior. The interior, however, is richly ornamented, and corresponds in richness to the façade. The pulpit is beautifully carved, and is considered the masterpiece of the Sicilian sculptor Gaggini. The principal altar and roof of the choir are adorned with mosaics and precious stones. The nave is supported by immense granite columns taken from a temple of Neptune. Two small slabs in the nave specify the privileges granted to the city by Henry VI.

Close to the church notice the *Fountain of Montorsoli*, with statues of the Nile, Tiber, Ebro, and Camara.

The other churches worthy of a visit are *S. Maria dei Catalani*, built on the site of a temple of Neptune, *Monte Virgine*, *Annunciation*, and *St. Giorgio*. The last belongs to the convent of the Bernardines, and requires some exercise to mount the hill. Among the pictures in this church is one by Stefano Giordano, and one by Antonio Felocamo. The marbles and inlaid-work are very rich.

The *Viceroy's Palace* stands at the southern end of the city. It is a fine building. Adjoining are the public walks, beautifully decorated.

The *University* contains the *Library*, *Picture-Gallery*, and *Museum*, none of which are of very much importance: fee, 1 franc.

The *Harbor* is well defended by a citadel, provided with bomb-quarter and stores on the Vauban principle. There are also two well-built forts above the town, and one commanding the mouths of the *Fiumara*. The harbor is one of the finest in the world; first-class men-of-war can lie in any part of the basin, and the largest-sized traders can be accommodated with perfect safety at any part of its immense quay. To this port and harbor, and also to her situation between Italy and Sicily, Messina is wholly indebted for her prosperity and her great advantages as a commercial entrepôt. The principal exports consist of oranges, lemons, wines, olive-oil, olives, silk, rags, and corn.

Messina has two theatres and an opera-house. The last is one of the finest in Europe, and the company employed first class.

Cabs in the town, 50 c. the course; to

the station or steamboat landing, 1 fr.; with two horses, 2 fr. per hour.

Steamers to Naples five times each week.

ROUTE No. 284.

Messina to Syracuse, via Aci Reale and Catania; from whence the ascent to Mt. Etna is made. Time, 5 h. 30 m.; fare, first class, 20 fr. 15 c.; second class, 14 fr. 15 c.

This is quite an interesting route, as the road passes through numerous well-populated handsome villages.

Scaletta, the residence of the Princess Scaletta, whose handsome castle is seen near the station. Passing *Ala*, which contains numerous sulphur baths, and *Giardini*, where Garibaldi crossed the bay to Calabria in 1860,

Taormina is reached (hotel, *Bella Veduta*), containing 3000 inhabitants and numerous relics of antiquity, among others a well-preserved *Greek Theatre*; it is hewn out of a solid rock, 360 feet in diameter. It was partially restored in 1748.

Taormina also possesses several mediæval structures, such as the palace *S. Stefano* and the *Casa Corvaja*. The views in the vicinity are exceedingly beautiful.

Passing *Giardini*, the railway traverses the lava stream of Mt. Etna, and the town of

Giarre, whence a fine view of Mt. Etna, and arrives at

Aci Reale, a town of 85,787 inhabitants, including its suburbs. Hotels, *des Bains* and *Trianaeria*. It was completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, and is now erected on different strata of lava streams. Baron Pasquale Pennisi has a fine collection of Sicilian coins. The place contains mineral baths, which are highly recommended.

Nine miles farther lies the town of

Catania, the third city in the island of Sicily, containing 84,500 inhabitants. Hotels, *Centrale* and *Catania*. The plan of the city is very fine. Every thing, however, around you is made of the fell destroyer, lava. The mole which protects the harbor is lava, the houses are built of lava, the streets are paved with lava; their furniture, toys, every thing is lava; and this same lava, by its own decomposition, has covered the plains of Sicily in this direction with the most fertile soil in the world. Catania has a beautiful appearance from the sea, and landing does not dispel the illusion. The streets are regular, spacious, and handsome, lined with elegant houses, churches, convents, palaces, and public establishments. Owing to the frequent earthquakes, nearly all the ancient monuments have been destroyed. There still remain, however, remnants of an amphitheatre larger than the Coliseum at Rome, a hippodrome, odeum, and theatre, with numerous temples, aqueducts, baths, and fountains. The principal manufacture here is silk. The city exports largely snow from Mt. Etna, wine, olive-oil, olives, figs, soda, and manure.

The city was founded by the Chalcidians in 780 B.C. In addition to the number of times it has been destroyed by earthquakes, it has suffered much from the eruptions of Mt. Etna. In that of 1669 18,000 souls perished.

The *Cathedral*, founded by Roger I. in 1091, was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1169; some few portions of the original edifice alone remain.

The *Riccardi Museum* contains a fine collection of antiquities and coins.

The former *Benedictine Monastery of St. Nicola*, used as a barrack since 1866, was one of the largest in Europe. In 1698 it was destroyed by an earthquake. The

present edifice was erected in 1785, and contains a church (the largest in Sicily) in which is one of the finest organs in the world. There is also a museum and library. The view from the garden is superb.

There is a botanical garden attached to the University, and a public garden where the band plays every other evening during the summer.

Catania is an admirable place for invalids, and is considered better than Palermo, as the temperature is much higher, and the east wind is trifling during the winter.

Steamers three times a week to Messina and twice a week to Malta.

EXCURSION TO Mt. Etna.

This excursion requires two days, and should only be made in the months of July, August, and September, on moonlight nights if possible. Provisions should be taken from Catania. Carriages to Nicolosi, three horses, 30 fr.; here the carriage waits all night to bring back the excursionists next day. Guide, including fee, 10 fr.; mules, 5 fr. each (one for the guide).

From Nicolosi to Casa Inglesa, 7 hours; there rest. Be certain to bring rugs and coats, as in the hottest weather it is here very chilly.

From the Casa Inglesa to the summit is a walk of 1 h. 30 m.: be certain to start in time to see the sun rise—one of the most glorious sights possible for a mortal to behold. The circumference of the crater is from two to three miles. Mt. Etna is 10,800 feet above the level of the sea, and its circumference around the base is 112 miles. The Casa Inglesa is 1100 feet from the summit.

The eruptions of Mt. Etna have been known from time immemorial. In fabled history Etna is represented as the prison of the giants Enceladus and Typholus; also the place where Vulcan and the Cyclops forged the thunder of Jupiter. The most terrible eruptions of modern times were those of 1183, when 15,000 persons lost their lives; in 1609, 20,000 were destroyed; in 1673, 60,000 souls perished; with lesser numbers in 1806, 1880, and 1843. Vegetation at the base and on the sides of Etna is magnificent, and trees grow to an immense size on the lava.

From Catania to Syracuse, see Route No. 1111.

Steamers leave Syracuse for Malta weekly: leaving at 11 P.M., and arriving at Malta the next day at 8 A.M., 9 hours.

Steamers also leave Messina for Malta weekly, also weekly to Constantinople, also weekly for Alexandria.

Messina to Athens.—Steamers leave every Sunday at midnight, and arrive at the Piræus on Wednesday morning; fare, 140 fr.

MALTA.

Malta is an island in the Mediterranean Sea belonging to Great Britain. It is situated about 50 miles to the south of Sicily, and has a population (exclusive of Gozo) of 110,000. Gozo, which lies to the north-west, has a population of 17,000. This island, though small in size, is of vast importance for the protection of British commerce in the Mediterranean, and as a coaling dépôt for steamers to the East. It is about 17 miles long by 9 broad, and is naturally a barren rock. The greater part of it, however, is finely cultivated, and planted with cotton, wheat, barley, and other grains. The pastures of the island of Gozo are very extensive, and cattle are raised for the more numerous population of Malta. Both islands produce oranges, lemons, grapes, and other fruits of excellent quality. Besides the food produced by the soil, extensive fisheries are carried on for the daily supply of the market.

The Maltese are in general of an ordinary stature, strong, robust, and of a brown complexion. They are of a mixed race, and speak a dialect which bears much resemblance to the Arabic spoken on the opposite shores of Africa. They are full of fire, and endowed with a penetrating imagination. They possess very lively passions, and are tenacious in their opinions, in their love, and in their hate; are laborious and frugal, living on very slender fare. They are Roman Catholic in their religion, and are generally ignorant and superstitious. Most persons in trade speak the Italian language as well as English; the latter is now taught in the common schools. 1/10th one tenth of the entire population are English and other foreigners, the balance are natives.

The Maltese have in general adopted the costume of the Franks, but the native dress is still worn by the lower orders. This consists, first, of a long bag, made of wool, for a cap; it is dyed various colors, and hangs down behind; the top part is used for a purse, or forms a receptacle for any small articles the wearer wishes to

carry about him. A short loose pantalon, which leaves the leg bare to the knee, is confined round the waist with a girdle of cotton or silk. A cotton shirt, with a short loose waistcoat covering the same; in many cases the vest is ornamented with rows of silver buttons, quarter dollars, or English shillings. The costume of the ladies of Malta consists of a black silk petticoat, bound round the waist, over a body of some other kind of silk or print: this is called a *half ommella*. The upper part is called the *ommella*, and is made of the same material as the former, drawn up into neat gathers for the length of a foot about the centre of one of the outer seams; in the seam of one of the remaining divisions is inclosed a thin piece of whalebone, which is drawn over the head, and forms an elegant arch, leaving the face and neck perfectly open. The left arm is covered with one part of this habit, and the right is used for keeping down the angle of the other. The whole is extremely neat, but requires a peculiar grace in walking to show it off to advantage.

The dress of the peasantry is very similar to that worn by the ladies, differing only in material, which consists of striped native cotton of a substantial quality. It is not customary for the poor females of the country to wear shoes, though they all like to have a pair. Roger, in his history of Malta, says a countrywoman, making preparations to visit the town, asked her companion how long she had had her shoes; the answer was, "Since the time of the plague" (1613). "Oh," replied the other, "mine are much older than yours, for I have had them since the blockade of the French."

It is now universally acknowledged that Malta was first occupied by the Phœnicians, who were driven out by the Greeks. After the siege of Troy many of the Greeks returned to their homes, the rest scattered themselves over the islands of the Mediterranean. Some of them settled in Sicily, and built Syracuse and Agrigenti.

In the year 800, the Carthaginians, who had settled themselves along the northern coast of Africa, sailed upon Sicily and Malta. It was not without a great effusion of blood that the Greeks were driven from Malta, as they were continually receiving re-enforcements from Sicily, but under the

conduct of Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general, they were defeated. A large square stone, with an inscription in the Punic language, marks the burial-place of Hannibal: it is near Ben Ghisa.

The thriving condition of Malta excited the cupidity of the Romans, who, after two expeditions, took possession about the commencement of the second Punic war. The Romans did every thing they could to conciliate the inhabitants, who were strongly attached to the Carthaginians by a common origin and language. They respected their laws, permitted them to coin their own money, and made them eligible to any office in the republic.

The Goths, who had overrun and made themselves masters of Italy and Sicily, and had pillaged and sacked Carthage, arrived at Malta about the year 604, and after occupying it for 87 years, were expelled by the army of Justinian, under the command of Belisarius. The island now remained under the dominion of the Emperors of Constantinople until the year 879, when the Saracens, who had already overrun all the East and conquered Spain, Portugal, Italy, and part of France, made a descent on the island of Gozzo, and massacred all the Greeks. From Gozzo they crossed to Malta, which nobly resisted for a length of time, but was at last obliged to succumb to superior force. The Saracens, upon taking possession of Malta, exterminated all the Greeks, and made slaves of their wives and children. They treated the Maltese, however, with every mark of respect, and allowed them the free exercise of their own religion. The advantages of the situation of Malta soon made itself apparent to the Saracens. Its numerous harbours gave them shelter in their piratical excursions, and they erected a fort on the present site of St. Angelo to secure their vessels from danger of attack. They also added new walls to those already erected around the Città Notabile. After they had remained in quiet possession of the island for 220 years, Count Roger, son of the celebrated Tancred de Hauteville, in company with his brother William, expelled them from Malta, as also from Sicily and Naples.

The inhabitants of the islands, regarding Roger as their deliverer, proposed to name him sovereign, which he accepted; he was

accordingly crowned King of Sicily and Malta, notwithstanding the opposition of the Emperor of Constantinople and the Pope of Rome. Roger treated the Maltese with great kindness; he founded and enriched many churches; he allowed the Baraceni to stamp their gold coin with "There is only one God, and Mohammed is the prophet of God," on one side, and on the other, "King Roger."

After the death of Roger II., Constance, his only daughter, who had espoused Henry VI., emperor of Germany, of the house of Swabia, ceded the islands of Malta and Sicily to her husband and the future emperor of Germany. Malta remained under the government of the German emperors for 72 years, during which time the natives signalized themselves greatly by their valor at sea. One of their admirals attacked and destroyed a squadron of the republic of Pisa, which had come to lay siege to Syracuse, and took the island of Candia from the Venetians, after having shattered their fleet and taken prisoner their admiral, Andrea Dandolo.

Manfred, the natural son of Frederick II., formed the horrible design of poisoning his father, and making himself master of his dominions. The cruel oppressions and tyrannical proceedings of this usurper excited a rebellion of the Maltese and Sicilians against his government, and finally caused Pope Urban IV. to absolve all his subjects from their allegiance to him. To save the consequences of such powerful opposition, he offered his daughter Constance in marriage to Peter, son of James, king of Aragon. This alliance, however, had no other effect upon Urban than of completing his enmity toward Manfred; and without any right, except that presumptuously assumed by his predecessors, he invested Charles of Anjou, king of France, with the possession of Sicily and Naples, and their dependant states. This proceeding was unjustly confirmed by his successor, Clement IV., who reserved to himself the duchies of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, in the kingdom of Naples, and a yearly tribute of 40,000 crowns, which Charles obligated himself to pay to the Papal See on St. Peter's Day. A battle, which took place between the forces of Charles and Manfred, on the plains of Benevento, on the 20th of February, 1266, de-

cided the fate of the kingdom in favor of the former. Manfred met the just punishment of his parricide and his other crimes by being slain on the field, and his wife and children were taken prisoners by the conqueror.

The daughter of Manfred, whose husband was now King of Aragon, with the title of Peter III., used all her influence to inspire him to assert his claims to the kingdom of Sicily and Malta. The tyranny of Charles had already rendered him obnoxious to the people over whom he governed, and it was not long before a desperate attempt was formed by a private Sicilian gentleman, who was secretly attached to Peter, to massacre all the French in the kingdom at a given signal. This famous conspiracy, known by the name of the "Sicilian Vespers," was carried into effect on Easter Day of the year 1282, during which the King of Aragon was proclaimed sovereign of Sicily, and publicly crowned in the Cathedral at Palermo. Charles was in Tuscany when the news of this tragical event reached him; he immediately set about making endeavors to gain his lost authority, but his fleet, commanded by his son, was discomfited by Admiral Roger, who commanded the vessels of the Aragonese.

The island of Malta, having suffered so much from the dissensions of its successive masters, was now destined to undergo even worse treatment from the individuals to whom it was successively given as a fief by the kings of Aragon and Castile. Notwithstanding the solemn promises made by King Louis, son of Peter II., at the just and earnest representations of the Maltese, that the island should, in future, be considered as unalienable from the crown of Sicily, it was twice afterward mortgaged by King Martin—first to Don Antonio Cordeva, and subsequently to Don Goncalvo Monroi—for the sum of 80,000 florins. The Maltese, wearied with making useless complaints, resolved to pay to Martin the sum for which the island was pledged. This offer was accepted; and in the year 1280, by a public act of the king, it was decreed that the islands of Malta and Gozo should henceforth never be separated from the kingdom of Sicily, and that their inhabitants should enjoy equal privileges with those of Palermo, Messina, and Catania.

In 1516 this entire kingdom passed into the hands of Charles V. of Germany, the heir of all the Spanish dominions. Notwithstanding his confirmation of the previous declaration of his predecessors concerning the perpetual junction of Malta with Sicily, this emperor, for political reasons, resolved to cede the island to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the remains of which were at that time at Viterbo, in the Papal States. The act of the donation is dated at Castel Franco, near Boulogne, March 23, 1530; and the document of the acceptance of the gift, by the council of the Order, April 25 of the same year. The substance of the act was as follows:

That the Emperor Charles V., king of Sicily, gave to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in his name and in that of his successors, the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, with Tripoli in Africa, as a free and noble fief, with all the privileges of the sovereignty, under these conditions: 1. That every year the Order should present a falcon to the King or Viceroy of Sicily. 2. That the bishopric of Malta should always be nominated by the king. 3. That the chief admiral of the fleet should always be an Italian. 4. That they should preserve to the Maltese all their rights and privileges. The Grand Master, having accepted these conditions, embarked to take possession of the island, where he arrived on the 26th of October, 1530, accompanied by a great many knights and principal officers of the Order.

During the reign of John de la Valette, founder of the city called by his name, Malta was destined to undergo its severest attack from the hands of the Turks. It was besieged by a powerful armament for four months, but without success, De Valette having succeeded in repelling all their attacks, and compelling them, in the end, to retreat with vast loss. The Order maintained possession of the island for the space of 268 years. About the year 1780 it suffered serious losses by the extinction of many of its commanders in Germany, Spain, Sicily, Portugal, and Aragon; and in 1792 an edict of France was issued, declaring the Order extinct within the French territories, and its possessions were annexed to the national domains. To show the dilapidated state of the revenue, it need only be mentioned that the receipts, which

in 1788 were three millions of livres, were in 1797 reduced to one million.

The French government, which had for some time manifested a spirit of hostility to the Order, now came forward to display it openly. The first division of the French fleet arrived before the port of Malta on the 6th of June, 1798. On the 9th, General Bonaparte, with the remainder of the squadron, stood off the island, and, through his consul, Carson, demanded free admission for the whole fleet. This demand being refused, the same day the French began to disembark at the Bay of St. Maddalena, and carried the small fort of St. George without the loss of a single life. The next day the French army had secured all the important posts in the country, and had advanced beneath the walls of the city, when the greatest uproar prevailed among the people on account of the treachery that had been discovered among several knights of the Order. Six days after the landing a council was called, and it was resolved to yield up the city into the hands of the besiegers. No sooner did the French find themselves the uncontrollable masters of the island than they enjoined all the knights to quit within three days. About \$50 were advanced to each for the expenses of his journey; but he was not permitted to depart until he had torn the cross from his breast and mounted the tri-colored cockade. By the articles of capitulation, the French engaged to pay the Grand Master an annual pension of 300,000 livres, and to each French knight resident in Malta a yearly allowance of 700 livres.

The French fleet, under the command of General Bonaparte, sailed from Malta in June, carrying with them all the rarities found in the public treasury, together with all the standards and trophies belonging to the Order, none of which ever reached their destination. They were contained in two ships, the *Orient* and *Sensible*—the former was blown up in the battle of Aboukir, and the latter fell into the hands of the British. The French soldiery committed so many depredations throughout the island, suspending the pensions to charitable institutions, and despoiling the churches, that the population became furious, and, when an attempt was made to sell the decorations of the cathedral

church of Clith Notabile, sixty soldiers, with their commander, were massacred by the people. From this time all communications between the city and country ceased, and Valetta was reduced to a state of blockade.

About this time it was blockaded by the English and Portuguese fleets. The Portuguese admiral was left alone to maintain the blockade during the temporary absence of the English squadron; on the return of which a fresh summons was sent for the place to surrender. Early in December the same was repeated, which was firmly and laconically answered in the negative. The blockade had now lasted six months, and the city exhibited a scene of frightful privation. The besiegers would not permit any person to leave the town, knowing that their doing so would relieve the garrison. Disease added its ravages to the general suffering, and soldiers and citizens became alike its victims. Month after month passed heavily over, and in August, 1800, the citizens being totally beggared, the army was put on half pay. Four months afterward it was entirely stopped, and their rations greatly lessened. Still they bore all with astonishing fortitude, being supported with the hope of speedy deliverance. At length the news of the interception of the supplies, and their capture by the English, disheartened many, though it did not decide them to capitulate. The condition of the town was dreadful beyond description. Fresh pork brought two dollars a pound; rats sold at an exorbitant price; dogs and cats were generally eaten, and horses, asses, and mules were similarly converted into food. On the 8th of September, 1800, a parley was held with the besiegers, when the terms of capitulation were arranged and ratified. The following morning the French sailed away, after having endured an obstinate blockade for two years.

In the year 1814, agreeable to the resolution of the Congress of Vienna, the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, were confirmed to the English crown, and they have ever since been considered by all the powers of Europe as a British dependency.

Valetta.—The streets of Valetta, the principal city of Malta, are regular and well paved, but, from the declivity on which some part of the city is built, many

of them are steep, with side-walks composed of stairs. They are kept remarkably clean, being swept every morning. The houses, which are built of stone, and are generally of three stories, have all flat-roofed terraces, which serve the double purpose of being an agreeable resort for a walk, and a receptacle for the rain which falls during the winter, from whence it runs into the cistern with which every dwelling is provided.

The principal hotels, *Imperial, Cambridge, and d'Angleterre.* Population, 70,000.

Valetta is built upon a tongue of land extending into a bay, forming two splendid harbors; one called the Great Harbor, the other the Quarantine Harbor. The former is used for government vessels alone, the latter for foreign vessels, and those in quarantine. The city is closed by three gates *Porta Randa*, which leads to the country; *Porta Marsamuscetta*, which leads to the Quarantine Harbor, and through which all strangers enter the city; and the *Marsa Gata*, from the Great Harbor.

The fortifications which surround the town are very high, and many of them formed out of the solid rock. The walls measure about 15 feet wide, and are composed chiefly of the common limestone of the country; their whole circumference is two miles and a half. The ditch which crosses the peninsula from the Quarantine to the Great Harbor, cutting off all communication with the city, is about 1000 feet long, 120 deep, and 120 wide; this is crossed by five bridges. Beyond the countercarp are many outworks and a glacis built in the same massive style, and well supplied with cannon, rendering the city one of the best fortified in the world.

During the existence of the Order, the knights of each language had a particular post assigned to them in case of attack. The knights of Provence had a rampart of St. John; those of France, St. James; those of Auvergne, St. Michael; those of Italy, St. Peter; those of Aragon, St. Andrew; those of England, St. Lazarus; those of Germany, St. Sebastian; and those of Castile, Santa Barbara. There was also a palace or inn for each of these languages, where all the members ate and assembled together for the purpose of consultation and the transaction of business such as preferred residing in their respective inns

to having private houses of their own were permitted to do so. The Superior of every language was dignified with a distinctive title, to which were annexed certain functions; for instance:

Auberge de Provence.—The Superior of the auberge was denominated the Grand Commander, who, by virtue of his office, was perpetual president of the common treasury, comptroller of the accounts, superintendant of stores, governor of the arsenal, and master of the ordnance; he had the nomination (subject to the approbation of the Grand Master and council) of all officers from the different languages, and to this he added the power of appointing persons to the various places of trust in the church of St. John, and in the infirmary. This auberge is situated in the Strada Reale; it is a fine building, with a plain but imposing façade. Besides the chapel which this language owned in the church of St. John, it possessed another separate church, as did also several of the other languages.

Auberge d'Auvergne.—The head of this inn was called the Grand Marshal; and he had the military command over all the Order, excepting the Grand Crosses or their lieutenants, the chaplains, and other persons of the Grand Master's household. He intrusted the standard of the Order to that knight whom he judged most worthy such distinction. He had the right of appointing the principal esquery, and, when at sea, not only commanded the general of the galleys, but the Grand Admiral himself. This auberge occupies a site opposite the side-square of St. John's church in the Strada Reale.

The Auberge of Italy.—The Superior of this language was styled the Admiral. In the Grand Marshal's absence he had the command of the soldiery equally with the seamen. He also appointed the comptroller and secretary of the arsenal; and when he demanded to be named to the generalship of the galleys, the Grand Master was obliged to propose him to the council, which was at liberty to appoint or reject him at pleasure. This auberge is situated in Strada Mercanti, opposite to the Auberge de Castile. Over the entrance is a bronze bust of the Grand Master Canale, with his coat of arms, and many trophies and ornaments of white marble, said to

have been cut from a large pillar which once stood in the Temple of Proserpine, in the Città Notabile. The small church of Sta. Catarina, which adjoins it, also belonged to this language.

Auberge Castile.—The chief of this inn was dignified with the title of Grand Chancellor. It belonged to his office always to present the vice chancellor to the council, and his presence was likewise necessary whenever any "bills" were stamped with the great seal. Those who assumed this dignity were obliged to know how to read and write. This is the largest auberge in the city, and occupies a very delightful situation close under the walls of the ditch, commanding an extensive view of the country beyond. It is surmounted with a great display of ornamental sculpture, consisting chiefly of warlike trophies, arms, musical instruments, etc. In the centre is a marble bust of Grand Master Pinto. It is at present occupied by the officers of the English garrison. To the knights of this language appertained the church of St. James, in Strada Mercanti, a neat specimen of architecture, ornamented in a very chaste and simple style.

Auberge de France.—The Superior of this inn, during the existence of the Order, was called the Grand Hospitalier. He had the direction of the hospital, and appointed the overseer and prior to the infirmary, and also ten writers to the council. The officers who filled these employments were changed every two years. The Auberge de France is situated in Strada Mezzodi.

Auberge of Aragon.—The title of the Superior of this inn was the Draper, or Grand Conservator. He was charged with every thing relating to the conservatory—to the clothing and the purchase of all necessary articles, not only for the troops, but also for the hospitals. This building occupies a small square fronting on Strada Vescova, and is now the residence of the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar.

Auberge of England and Anglo-Bavaria.—The head of this establishment was dignified with the title of the Tancopoller. He had the command over the cavalry and the guards stationed along the coast. While the "language" of England existed, their inn was the building which fronts the square before the small church of Sta.

Catarina of the Italians on the one side, and Strada Reale on the other. After the Reformation, when all the English commanderies were confiscated by order of Henry VIII., this language ceded up its rights, and was succeeded by the Anglo-Bavarian, whose inn stands on the platform of St. Lazarus, facing the entrance into the Quarantine Harbor. This building is now occupied by officers of the British garrison.

PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

This vast building, the residence of the Grand Masters of the Order, is surrounded by the four principal streets. It is 300 feet on each side, and has a spacious square in front, called Piazza St. Giorgio. It has two principal entrances, two court-yards, with fountains; one of them is now used as a racket-court for the amusement of the officers of the garrison.

The interior of the palace consists of a lower and upper story, each containing a range of apartments running round the building. The halls and apartments in the upper story are very elegant, many of them embellished with views commemorative of the battles of the Order. Some of the paintings are of superior workmanship. Among the several masters whose genius adorns these walls are Caravaggio d'Arpino and Cavalier Fauray. In the waking-room are some fine productions by Maltese artists. The principal pieces are St. George and the Dragon, St. Michael, St. Peter, Mary Magdalene, and *Æneas*. Most of the ancient paintings were placed here by the Grand Master Zandadari, and are chiefly scriptural illustrations.

The most interesting sight in the building is the *Armory*. It occupies a large saloon extending the whole length of the building, and contains the armor and a great many warlike weapons belonging to the Knights of Malta, with numerous trophies of their splendid victories. It also contains 20,000 muskets, 1000 pistols, 30,000 boarding-pikes, belonging to the garrison. There are 90 complete coats of armor for mounted knights, and 450 cuirasses, casques, and gauntlets for infantry. The last-mentioned armor is arranged along the upper part of the room, in regular order, with their respective shields, on which is portrayed the white cross of the

Order on a red field. The armor of the mounted cavaliers and men-at-arms is of different kinds; some burnished, and others painted black and varnished. The complete suits of armor are placed upright on stands, and posted up along the rows of muskets at certain distances from each other, looking like so many sentinels, and giving a very sombre appearance to the whole room. A trial was once made of the force of resistance of one of these suits, and several musket-balls were discharged against it at 80 yards' distance, which only produced a very shallow concavity. This piece of armor may be seen with the rest.

At one end of the room is a complete suit of black armor, standing about seven feet high and three and a half wide. It is not very probable that this has been often used. The helmet alone weighs 37 pounds. Close by the above is an open case, in which may be seen many curious specimens of musketry, pistols, swords, daggers, etc., chiefly trophies taken by the knights in their engagements with the Turks. The sword of the famous Algerine general Dragut is preserved among the spoils. Before this case is a cannon made of twisted rope bound round a thin lining of copper, and covered on the outside with a coat of plaster painted black. This curious specimen of ancient warfare was taken from the Turks during one of their attacks upon the city of Rhodes. It is about five feet long and three inches bore. At the other extremity of the room is the complete armor of the Grand Master Aloisio Wignacourt, beautifully encased with gold; above which is a drawing of the same, armed cap-a-pie, a copy from the masterpiece of the famous Caravaggio which is in the dining-room.

On the most elevated part of the palace is the *Torretta*, a small quadrangular tower, from whence vessels of war are signalled. In the lower part of this building were formerly preserved the treasures of the Order, among which was the sword, shield, and golden belt of Philip II., king of Spain, sent by him as a present to the Grand Master La Valette. There are several other apartments in the palace well worth examination.

The Church of St. John.—This edifice holds the first rank among the sights of Malta, and should you have but time to

visit one place in Malta, let this be the one. It was built nearly three centuries ago, at the time La Cassiera was Grand Master, and was subsequently enriched by donations of the Grand Master who succeeded him, and also by several sovereigns of Europe. The façade of the church is heavy and monotonous, but the interior is magnificent. The choir is ornamented with an admirable piece of sculpture in white marble on a raised base, representing the baptism of Christ by St. John, in two figures as large as life. This piece was from a design by the famous Maltese artist Caffà, and completed after his death by Bernini.

The grand altar, which stands at the uppermost part of the nave, is very sumptuous, and deserves notice on account of the various colored marble and other valuable stones of which it is constructed. Before it, on either side, on a raised pavement, stands a chair covered with a rich canopy of crimson velvet; that to the left is occupied by the bishop, and the one on the right is destined for the sovereign of the island, over which is placed the escutcheon of Great Britain. Close by the latter is a seat prepared for the governor of the island. The pavement is composed of sepulchral slabs, worked in mosaic with various colored marble; many of them contain Jasper, agate, and other precious stones, the cost of which must have been very great. These cover chiefly the graves of the knights and other servants of the Order, and bear each an appropriate epitaph, or rather a panegyric on the virtues of the deceased. Many have had their escutcheons set in beautiful mosaic, looking as bright as if laid down but yesterday.

The chapels of the different languages of the Order which run parallel with the nave form the two aisles, and are very splendidly decorated; the roofs are constructed in the shape of a dome in the interior, and are very profusely carved with different ornaments in alto-relievo.

The first arch on the right hand as you enter the church leads to the chapel of the Crucifixion, in which are several very fine paintings, especially the one behind the altar, the Beheading of St. John, by Michael Angelo Caravaggio. From this chapel a flight of stairs leads to a subterraneous apartment, in which stands a rustic chapel.

The second arch covers the chapel of the Portuguese knights; the walls are ornamented with paintings. It contains two splendid mausoleums of grand masters—that of Emanuel Pinto and Manoel de Vilhena: the latter is of bronze, very costly, sustained by two lions of the same material. The fourth arch leads into the chapel of the Spanish knights. Over the altar is a painting of St. George; those on the side walls represent the trial and martyrdom of St. Lawrence. In this chapel are two magnificent mausoleums of grand masters: Martin de Rodin, Raphael de Coton, Perillos E. Roccaful, and Nicolas Cotoné; the two last are very grand. The fifth arch leads to the chapel of the knights of Provence. This contains a plain black mausoleum of the Grand Master Gorean. The paintings above the altar represent St. Sebastian. The sixth and uppermost arch leads to the chapel of the Virgin. On the side-walls are three silver plates, with a bundle of keys suspended from each. These were trophies taken from the Turks.

To the left hand, on entering the church, is a splendid copper mausoleum of the Grand Master Zondadari. The whole is supported by a marble base, and flanked with two fine pillars of the same material. The metal statue of the knight, as large as life, in a reclining posture, and the various ornaments which surround it, are very grand. It is considered a splendid production of art.

The first arch down the aisle, on the left, leads to the vestry, in which are several paintings and portraits of grand masters. The second chapel is that of the knights of Austria. The altar-piece represents the Adoration of the Wise Men, and on the side-walls the Murder of the Innocents and the Birth of Christ. The fourth chapel is that of the Italian knights. It contains the mausoleum of the Grand Master Cerafa. The altar-piece is the Espousals of St. Catharine. There are two drawings by Caravaggio, Jerome and Mary Magdalene. The next chapel is that of the knights of France. In this chapel there are two monuments of grand masters. That of Prince Ladovico Philip d'Orleans, who was interred here, is very fine. Over the altar is a fine picture, the Conversion of St. Paul; on the side-walls, the Holy Family and St. John in the Des-

ert. The sixth and last chapel is that of the knights of Bavaria. It was also used by the English knights of the Order. Over the altar is a drawing of St. Michael and the Dragon.

From this chapel a staircase leads to the crypt, in which are the tombs of several grand masters. Among these is that of L'Isle Adam, the first commander of the Order in Malta, the famous La Valette, Vignacourt, La Cassiera, Cardinal Verdeland and Pietro de Monte.

Among the many public institutions of this is one well worthy of imitation in our own country. Even Austria is far behind of us in this respect. That is, the *Monte di Pietà*, or Public Pawnshop. It was established in 1587 for the purpose of affording pecuniary relief to the distressed at reasonable interest, thereby preventing them from having recourse to usurious contracts. Any sum of money, however small, is advanced to applicants on the security of property given in pawn, such as gold, silver, and other precious articles, or wearing apparel, whether worn or new. The period of the loan is for three years on pawns of the first description, and never more than two on those of the latter, renewable at the option of the parties, who are also at liberty to redeem their pawns at any time within the period on payment of interest in proportion. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. per annum. The unclaimed pawns at the expiration of the period are sold at public auction, and the proceeds, after deducting the sum due the institution, are payable to the person producing the ticket.

People in good circumstances often avail themselves of this accommodation.

Citta Vecchia, or the old city, is situated on the centre of the island, and is called Medina by the natives. It is well worth a visit. Its situation is so high that, on a clear day, the whole island, and the coasts of Sicily and Africa, may be seen at the distance of sixty miles. This city is surrounded by walls, and defended with bastions and other modern fortifications. In early times it bore the same name with the island, Melita.

On the election of grand master, the ceremony of inauguration was performed in this city. Early in the morning the sovereign left Valletta, accompanied by his

court, and escorted by a body-guard, with bands of music. On his arrival near the city he was saluted by the musketry and by the principal *giurati*, who presented him with a bunch of artificial flowers, with an appropriate speech, and afterward kissed his hand. The procession then proceeded until it joined the bishop and the clergy, who came out to meet them. The Grand Master was afterward placed under a canopy borne on four poles by the *giurati*, and continued walking until he arrived at the gates of the city, where a place was prepared for him to kneel upon, before which a cross was erected. After the gates were shut the first *giurato* stepped forward, having in his hand a silver dish, with two keys laid upon it of the same metal, and, making a very low bow, addressed the sovereign in the following words: "Most Serene Lord, the Divine Majesty has been pleased to favor us and this city by placing over us so great a prince as lord and master; and the high honor is conferred upon me of presenting to your serene majesty the keys of this city, in order that you may take possession thereof. Therefore my colleagues and myself, in all humility, beg your most serene highness to deign to swear upon the habit of the Grand Cross that you will observe all the privileges, and franchises, and usages of this city and of the island of Malta, which were conceded to them by the most serene sovereigns of Aragon and Sicily, and by the magnanimous grand masters of this sacred Order, the predecessors of your most serene highness, and command the same to be observed." The Grand Master then laid his hand upon the cross on his breast, and said, "I am bound to do so; I swear." After the keys were delivered into his hand the procession proceeded to the Cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum was sung, and after the celebration of mass the pageant terminated.

The ceremony of consecrating the bishop of Malta is also performed in the Cathedral of this city.

Near to the city is the celebrated Grotto of St. Paul, situated underneath a church dedicated to the same saint. According to tradition, St. Paul, accompanied by the Apostle Luke and Trophimus, resided in this cave for the space of three months—the time of his stay upon the island. The

reverence for this cave very much increased about the beginning of the 17th century, when a citizen of Cordova, named Fra Giovanni, left his native country and came to Malta to tenant it. This anchorite had a chapel erected over the grotto, which he dedicated to St. Publius, which was afterward much enlarged by the Grand Master Lascaris, and enriched with donations of a vast number of relics by the reigning pontiffs of Rome. Among these is a piece of the true cross, a little of the Virgin Mary's milk, some remains of not less than six of the apostles, and of about fifty other saints. The grotto is about thirty-six feet in diameter, and about eight feet high. A fine marble statue of St. Paul occupies the middle of the cave, before which several lights are kept continually burning.

The *Catacombs of St. Paul* are very celebrated; they are situated about five minutes' walk from the church, the sacristan of which will supply tapers and light you through.

Among the numerous places of interest on the island are the *Tombs of Diogenes*; *St. Paul's Bay*: there is a small chapel built on the spot where the barbarians lighted a fire to warm the shipwrecked crew; *Calypso's Grotto*, sung by Homer and dilated upon by Fénelon in his *Telemachus*. The *Church of Mellicka* is built over the *Grotto of the Madonna*. The church contains a vast number of presents to the Virgin. In the grotto there is a spring of water surmounted by a large statue of the Virgin. The natives assert that this image has been several times taken up and offered a more respectable place in the church, but that during the night she has again chosen to return down forty stairs to her old position.

The cave is filled with headless statues of gods and goddesses, and, according to the testimony of the sacristan, owe their decapitation to the French during their short occupation of the island.

There is a very good theatre in the *Strada Teatro*; it was erected by the Grand Master Wilhena in 1781. The government grants its use free of charge, and it is supplied nearly all the year round with Italian operas. Occasionally the naval and military officers perform for the amusement of the public.

The traveler will find the commissionaires of Malta a hard set to get rid of. The author had one follow him round for over an hour, although during that time he told him fifty times to go about some other business, and only got rid of the rascal by dodging him in a crowd at the post-office. Mr. Prime very truly remarks, "And plunging down the steep, narrow streets to the landing-place, overturning half a dozen commissionaires, each of whom swore that he was the man that said good-morning the day previous, and became therefore entitled to his five francs (for no one need imagine that he will land at Malta without paying at least three commissionaires and five porters, if he carry no baggage on shore, or twice as many if he have one portmanteau) . . ." The only remedy we can advise is to take one the moment you land, to protect you from the rest.

From Malta to Alexandria, distance 900 miles; average time, 8 days 10 hours.

From Malta to Louis, 8 times monthly in 12 hours; fare, £2 8s.; to Tripoli twice a month in 12 hours; to England weekly. As the days of sailing to different places are often changed, it is well to inquire at the offices.

EGYPT.

GEOGRAPHY.

[EGYPT.]

GEOGRAPHY.

"Out of Egypt have I called my son." Through Abraham's eyes we first see the ancient Pharaoh, the earliest seat of art, science, and literature. What inducements to the Christian, the scholar, and the antiquary to visit Egypt, famous alike for the historical events of which it has been the theatre, its magnificent monuments, and balmy atmosphere.

This most interesting of lands occupies the northeastern corner of the African continent. The waters of the Mediterranean form the northern limit of its soil. Upon the south it is bounded by Nubia, upon the east and west by the Red Sea and the Libyan desert. The lowest of the Nile cataracts marks the frontier between Egypt and Nubia, where the modern town of Assuan stands beside the river's bank, and the foaming waters hurry past the temple-covered islands of Elephantine and Philæ. From the shores of the Mediterranean to the first cataract, the valley of the Nile measures, in a direct line from north to south, an extent of 550 miles. But the breadth of Egypt bears only a very limited proportion to its length, in as far, that is, as the habitable portion of the country is concerned. Its breadth on the coast is 100 miles, but it gradually tapers off to a point at Cairo, a distance of 104 miles from the mouths of the Nile, and the rest of the habitable country is chiefly comprised in the narrow valley of the Nile up to Benisuef, a distance of 63 miles. At this point it spreads to the west to form the valley of Faioum, which borders on Lake Maria. This vale is nearly circular in its shape, 40 miles in diameter, and of great fertility and beauty.

It is estimated that the whole cultivable territory of Egypt, including its lateral valleys, is about 16,000 square miles. That portion situated between Lake Mareotis on the northwest and Lake Menzaleh on the northeast, watered by the Damietta and Rosetta mouths of the Nile, is called the Delta or Lower Egypt. That portion which includes the valley of the Nile from the apex of the Delta up to Mansiout is called Middle Egypt. That portion which comprehends the remainder of the valley up to

the first cataract is called the Seld, or Upper Egypt. These are farther divided into 13 provinces, viz., seven for Lower Egypt, three for Middle Egypt, and three for Upper Egypt. The entire population is estimated at 8,400,000. Of this number 8,000,000 are Egyptian Arabs, 200,000 Copts or Christian Egyptians, 15,000 Turks, Bedouin Arabs 70,000, the balance Syrians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Mamelukes, Franks, white slaves, and negro slaves.

The great majority of the Egyptian Arabs are engaged as *fellahs*, or husbandmen, and their social condition is of a very low grade, they are generally poor, apathetic, and sunk alike in ignorance and indolence. Those who reside in the towns, and are engaged as artisans and shopkeepers, exhibit a higher degree of intelligence; but credulity and fondness of frivolous amusements are their chief characteristics: when not engaged in their professional or religious duties they are generally found in the coffee-houses, listening to story-tellers, or in places of public resort, where mountebanks, jugglers, serpent-charmers, and dancing-girls are performing.

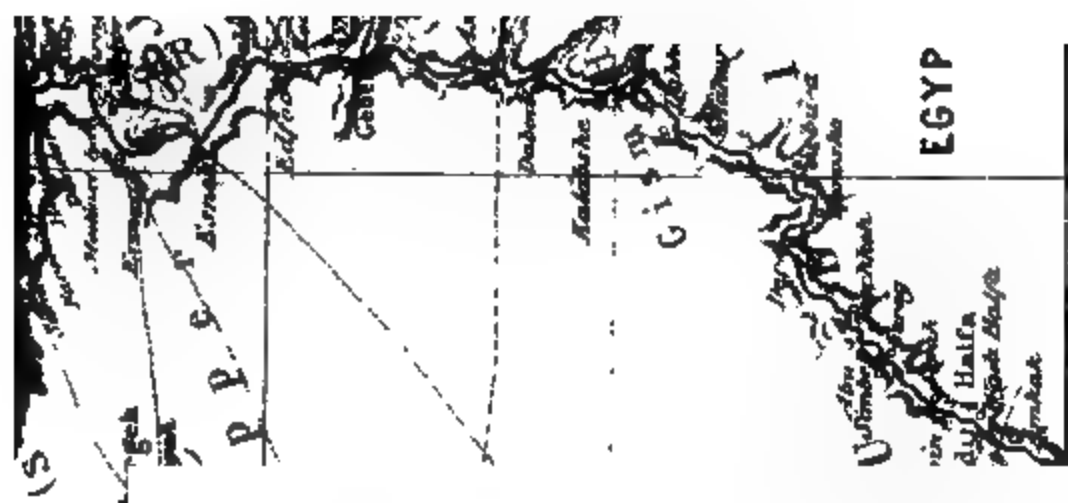
The Copts dwell chiefly in towns, and are generally employed in offices of trust.

The Armenians and Jews are here, as in other parts of the East, among the most useful and industrious portions of the population, the latter acting chiefly as money-changers, jewelers, brokers, etc.; but neither of these classes are numerous, and the Jews are almost confined exclusively to Cairo and Alexandria.

The great feature of Egypt is the Nile, without which the whole country would be a desert; but throughout a course of 800 miles it has not a single tributary. You naturally expect, when you have tracked him that distance, to find the vast volume of waters shrink, but no, his breadth and strength below was all his own, and throughout that long descent he has not a single drop of water but what he brought himself. Greater than the Rhine, Rhone, or Danube, you perceive that vast body of water as steadily flowing between its uniform banks among the wild Nubian hills as in the plain of Lower Egypt.

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Harper's Hand-book

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The fertility of Egypt is entirely due to the annual rise of the Nile, which every year overflows its banks and spreads over the adjacent lands, so as to lay the whole country under water. Throughout Middle Egypt the river is accompanied to the westward by an artificial channel, called the Bahr Yousef, or Canal of Joseph; this is connected with the Nile by numerous small streams, which serve to distribute the water over the valley. In Lower Egypt, in addition to the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, there are several subordinate streams and channels, some of them of artificial construction, intended to serve the purpose of irrigation, and to retain the waters of the Nile when the inundation has retired.

The river annually begins to rise about the end of June, and continues rising until the first of October, at which time the traveler may have the opportunity of witnessing the singular appearance of the country. It then remains stationary a few days, and afterward gradually retires to its proper bed. At this period of the year the Nile-waters are charged with a thick sediment, a portion of which is left as a deposit upon the soil, to which it imparts the most fertilizing properties.

The rise of the Nile is due to the periodical rains of Abyssinia and the countries farther south, whence the river derives its waters, and upon the greater or lesser quantity of which the height of the inundation depends.

The height which the stream reaches above its ordinary channel is carefully noted; as the extent of land subjected to irrigation, and the length of time during which it will remain under water, are dependent on this, and the occurrence of a good or bad harvest may henceforth be predicted with certainty.

We know by the testimony of antiquity that the inundations of the Nile have been the same, with respect to season and duration, for over 3000 years. They are so regular that the value and annual certainty of this gift regulates the public revenue; for when, by means of Nilometers, it is ascertained that the waters promise an unusually prosperous season, the taxes are proportionally increased.

At Cairo, just above the point of the delta, the ordinary rise is about 23 feet.

A less rise than this is insufficient for the purposes of the husbandman; and a greater rise sometimes occasions serious mischief to the villages, which are every where built on the summits of mounds, so as to be out of the reach of inundation. The limit of the inundation is so marked that, in many parts of Egypt, it is possible to walk with one foot on a fertile and teeming soil, and with the other on a barren waste. Every spot reached by the water is a lovely light green color—green, "unutterably green," save where the wretched villages which here and there lie in the midst of the verdure like the marks of a soiled foot upon a rich carpet. These villages are mostly distinguished by the minaret of a well-built mosque or the even-like dome of a sheik's tomb, screened by a grove of palms. The number of birds one sees here is unequalled in any other country: vultures and cormorants, geese and pelicans, boobies and storks, and the white ibis, the gentle symbol of the god Osiris.

The waters of the Nile are pure and sweet, and are used by the Egyptians for all ordinary purposes; but during the inundation (and also for some weeks previously), the river is so charged with sediment that the water requires to be filtered in order to fit it for drinking, and jars of porous earthenware are used for the purpose of cooling and purifying it. The changes in its color are in the highest degree curious during the inundation. The waters are of a greenish hue; they afterward change to a deep brownish red, closely resembling the appearance of blood, and again become clear after subsiding into their ordinary channel.

According to Josephus, Menes was the first king of Egypt. He ascended the throne 2520 years before Christ, or 4182 years ago. The origin, however, of the Egyptian nation, and the history of their kings, are involved in the greatest obscurity and uncertainty. About 200 years later Sesostris built the great Pyramid, and 40 years after Sensostris built the second Pyramid. 1920 years B.C. Abraham arrived in Egypt. During the dynasty from Lower Egypt in the year 1706 B.C.,

Joseph arrived, and died 1086, during the same dynasty.

In the year 1576, Amosis, from Thebes, founder of the Diospolitan dynasty, took possession of the throne. This was the king "who knew not Joseph." Four years later Moses was born, and in his fortieth year he fled from Egypt. This dynasty reigned 750 years, at which time the Ethiopian dynasty was founded, and lasted 114 years, during which time the captivity of the "ten tribes" took place.

In 664 B.C. the dynasty of Saites was established, which remained in existence 180 years. The Egyptians had at this age attained to great wealth and civilization, and had established a regular and well-organized system of government, while the greater number of the surrounding nations were involved in the grossest barbarism.

At length, in the year 525 B.C., Cambyses, emperor of Persia, added Egypt to his other provinces. It continued attached to Persia for 190 years, though often in open rebellion against its conquerors.

Alexander the Great had little difficulty in effecting its conquest, which was done in the reign of Darius, 336 B.C. It has been inferred from the foundation of Alexandria, which soon became the centre of an extensive commerce, that he intended to establish in it the seat of the government of his vast empire. On the death of Alexander, Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, became master of the country. Under this able prince and his immediate successors Egypt recovered the greater portion of its ancient prosperity, and was for three centuries the favored seat of commerce, art, and science.

The feebleness and indolence of the last sovereigns of the Macedonian dynasty, and, together with Cleopatra, facilitated the conquest of Egypt by the Romans. Augustus possessed himself of it after a struggle of some duration, and for the next 666 years it belonged to the Roman and Greek empires, constituted their most valuable province, and was for a lengthened period, as it were, the granary of Rome.

In 640 A.D. Egypt submitted to the victorious Amrou, general of the Caliph Omar. Amrou, in his letter to the caliph announcing the event, says, "I have taken the great city of the West. It is impossible for me to enumerate the variety of its

richness and beauty, and I shall content myself with observing that it contains 4000 palaces, 400 baths, 400 theatres or places of amusement, 12,000 shops for the sale of vegetables, and 40,000 tributary Jews."

Under Omar and his successors it continued until 1171, when the Turkomans expelled the Caliph. The dynasty of the Abbassides, descended from Abbas, uncle of Mohammed, ruled Egypt nearly the whole of this time. In the year 754 Bagdad was founded and made the seat of the empire, and thirty years later the famous Haroun al Raschid, the hero of the Arabian Nights, ally of Charlemagne, and dread of the Romans, governed Egypt.

The Turkomans were again expelled by the Mamelukes in 1250. The latter raised to the throne one of their own chiefs, with the title of sultan, and this dynasty reigned over Egypt till 1517, when the Mamelukes were totally defeated, and the last of their sultans put to death, by the Turkish sultan Selim. The conqueror did not, however, entirely suppress the Mameluke government, but merely reconstructed it on a new basis, placing at its head a pacha appointed by himself, who presided over a council of 24 Mamelukes, boys or chiefs.

This state of things continued till 1798, when a French army, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte, landed in Egypt. The Mameluke force having been annihilated or dispersed in a series of engagements with the French, the latter succeeded in subjugating the country. Bonaparte having returned to France, the French in Egypt were attacked in 1801 by a British army, by which they were defeated, and obliged to enter into a convention for the evacuation of the country.

The British having not long after also evacuated Egypt, it relapsed into its former state of anarchy and confusion, from which it was at last rescued by the ability and good fortune of Mehemet Ali. This extraordinary man, a native of an obscure village of Albania, having entered the military service, partly by his bravery and partly by his talent for intrigue, raised himself to the dignity of pacha in 1804. The vicereignty is hereditary in Mehemet Ali's family. The present pacha is Ismail Pacha, son of Ibrahim Pacha.

The public affairs of Egypt are conducted by the pacha, who has absolute power, ex-

assisted by a council of state, composed of princes of the blood, four generals, and four grand dignitaries. The ministers are, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of Marine, Commander-in-chief of the Army, Chief of the National Guard, Director of the Arsenal, President of Health, Governor of Alexandria, and Governor of Cairo.

Money.—The currency of Egypt is piastres and paras. 40 paras = 1 piastre = about 5 cents U. S. currency. An American dollar is worth 19 piastres, and five-franc pieces 19 piastres 10 paras. The best money to draw or take to Egypt is sovereigns. The smallest copper coin is five-para piece, worth about five eighths of a cent.

As it is impossible to get money in Upper Egypt, the traveler must make all his arrangements before leaving Cairo, and be particular to provide himself with plenty of piastres, twenty, ten, and five-para pieces.

ALEXANDRIA.

The sea-port and commercial capital of Egypt contains nearly 300,000 inhabitants. The principal hotel is the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, well conducted by the same proprietor as the *New Hotel*. The prices are 50 piastres per day, which includes breakfast, dinner, tea, and bedroom; a sitting-room is charged extra; also 25 cents for service per day, and the same for a candle. The price of a boat for landing should not be over five piastres (25 cents), and from five to ten will enable you to pass your baggage without examination at the custom-house. The better plan is to make a bargain with the commissionaire to take you and your baggage on shore, see it through the custom-house, and land you at the hotel; if he will do it for twenty-five piastres, pay it. If you do not make a bargain, and escape alive from the rapacity of the boatmen, who are never satisfied, no matter how well paid, you will experience a lively time in getting rid of the most importunate of human beings, the Alexandrian donkey-drivers. A crowd of New York hackmen is a heaven of repose in comparison. They will hem you in on every side, backing their don-

keys at you, that the only possible way of escape is to mount one of them. For this ride you should not pay over one piastre, but they would not be satisfied with ten; a native would not pay half.

As you approach the level shores of Egypt, gradually a column rises up out of the sea, and stands upon the horizon, faintly marked against the liquid sky. Soon after, swarms of windmills emerge from the same watery bed; gradually, on the extreme left, rise the pacha's palace and lofty harem; gleaming sand-banks fill up the interval. The buildings that come one by one into view are Alexandria, and the tall column that first attracts the stranger's view is known as Pompey's Pillar.

This city was founded by Alexander the Great 332 years before Christ. It is admirably situated between the west mouth of the Nile and Lake Mareotis, and is connected with the Rosetta mouth of the Nile by the Mahmoudiah Canal, reopened in 1819 by Mahomet Ali. Its length is 48 miles.

The modern city is partly built on the celebrated island of Pharos and the isthmus that connects it with the main land. The ancient city was built on the main land opposite the present site.

Alexandria has two ports—that on the west, which is the best, is called the old harbor, that on the east the new.

Since the opening of the canal, Alexandria has increased wonderfully in size, and regained much of that commercial importance for which it was in ancient times so celebrated. It is much indebted for this change to the establishment of a steam communication with India by way of Egypt, as well as by the lines of steamers connecting it with Marseilles, Trieste, and the whole of the Levant. There are lines now running from Alexandria to Corfu direct, also via Smyrna; to Southampton via Malta; to Marseilles via Malta; to Constantinople via Jaffa and Beyrout; to Constantinople direct (two lines); to Marseilles via Messina and the Italian coast; to Trieste via Syria and via Malta. It is quite clear that Egypt, and, consequently, Alexandria, must, from its position, become every day of more and more importance to the nations of the world.

The population of Alexandria is very "mixed," consisting, besides the native

Turks and Arabs, of Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, Maltese, Jews, and Europeans of almost every nation, in such numbers that it may be questioned whether the strangers you notice in the streets would not be more than a match for the natives. The shops, displaying every article of furniture, and of male and female attire, from the Parisian bonnet of the latest fashion to the very blumiest article of dress, all conspire, in conjunction with the style of the buildings, to take away from this place the appearance of an Oriental city.

A recent English writer says that "the most that can be said for Alexandria is that it is an inferior Continental town, its streets peopled with Englishmen, Italians, and Greeks, whose wives dress in bonnets and Paris mantles, and go out shopping in the afternoon in one-horse clarences and pony phaetons. Mosques there are, it is true, but, being in the back streets, they are unseen except by the curious in such matters. There are also bazars, but they are far from picturesque, and decidedly dirty. As for turbans, I could not but observe a tendency in people to wind cloths round their heads, but it was a hard race between them and the wearer of hats. I was pleased to see a great many camels, and to observe that there were no trees but palms, and no plants but orange-trees and bananas. But, on the whole, I thought Alexandria Eastern only in name, position on the map, and from the fact of its possessing Cleopatra's Needle and Pompey's Pillar."

There are few objects to detain the traveler more than one or two days in Alexandria; he will find, however, great amusement in the novelty and drollery of the scene around him. Mr. Prime, in his "Boat Life," gives a most faithful and graphic description of it. He says, "The Egyptian donkey is the smallest imaginable animal of the species; the average height is from three feet and a half to four feet. These little fellows carry incredible loads, and apparently with ease. In the square were scores of them. Here an old Turk, fat and shaky, his feet reaching to within six inches of the ground, went trotting across the square; there half a dozen half naked boys, each perched between two goat-skins of water. Four or five English sailors, full of wonderment at the

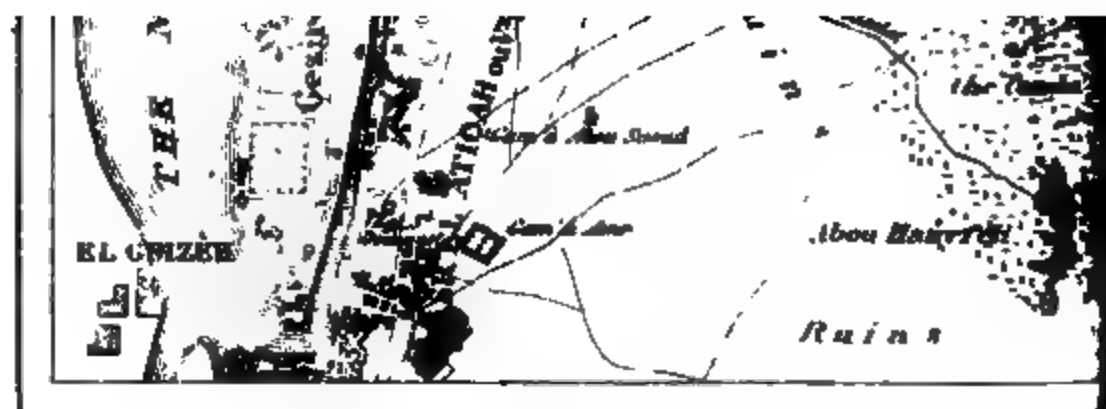
novel mode of travel, were plunging along at a fast gallop, and got foul of the old Turk. The boys, one of whom always follows his donkey, however swift the pace, belaboring him with a stick, and ingeniously poking him in the ribs or under the saddle strap, commenced beating each other. Two ladies and two gentlemen, Indian passengers, taking their first donkey-ride, became entangled in the group. Twenty long-legged single-shirted *filibusters* rushed up, some with donkeys and some with long rods. A row of camels stalked slowly by, and looked with quiet eyes at the increasing din; and when the confusion seemed to be inextricable, a splendid carriage dashed up the square, and fifty yards in advance of it ran, at all the speed of a swift horse, an elegantly-dressed runner, waving his silver rod, and shouting to make way for the high and mighty somebody; and forthwith, in a twinkling, the mass scattered in every direction, and the square was free again. The old Turk ambled along his way, and the sailors surrounded one of their number who had managed to lose his seat in the hubbub, and whose carcase were decidedly home-like."

The grand Square of the Consuls is the centre of European Alexandria. The houses that surround it have no particular character, but recall somewhat the houses of Italian sea-ports. On this square are the principal hotels, bankers, steamship offices, and the dwellings of most of the consuls. Near the northeast corner of the square is the Protestant Episcopal Chapel, where services are performed on Sundays both morning and afternoon. At each extremity of the square is a fountain, which at sunrise and sunset is surrounded by Arabs performing their ablutions, modesty not being one of their characteristics.

Pompey's Pillar—The name given to this column is without historical foundation; the Greek inscription found upon it proves it to have been erected by Publius, prefect of Egypt, in honor of Diocletian, who besieged Alexandria A.D. 306, which, after eight months' defense, was obliged to capitulate, when thousands were massacred by fire and sword. The height of the pillar, including the shaft, capital, and pedestal, is one hundred feet. The diameter at the base is ten feet. It is of red polished granite, elegant and in good style,

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THE GREAT PYRAMID



Form of the Great Pyramid

- a Entrance to the pyramid
 b Ascending gallery
 c Descending gallery
 d Lower chamber
 e Lower entrance to the well
 f End of the gallery
 g Opening made to pass water into gallery
 h Ascending gallery
 i Ascension of the gallery
 j The internal gallery
 k Number of the Queen
 l Horizontal prolongation of the gallery to the west wall
 m Lower chamber
 n Entrance to the well
 o The well
 p The principal gallery
 q Chamber of the Seraphim
 r Chamber of the Seraphim
 s New empty space above



THE PYRAMIDS OF GHIZEH

Plan of the Pyramids of Ghizeh

- | | |
|---|---|
| A Great pyramid or pyramid of Cheops | 2 Basilio pyramid |
| B Entrance | 3 Quadrangular pit, dug to receive the corner covering the pyramid. |
| B Pyramid of Cheops | 4, 4 Squared grottoes |
| b Entrance | 5 Tomb of Isidore |
| C Pyramid of Mycerinus | 6 Tomb of Campbell |
| D Three small pyramids | 7 Faintest tomb |
| E, E Temple before the pyramids | 8, 8 Squared walls |
| F Pyramid of the daughter of Cheops | 9, 9 Platform cut in the rock |
| H Sphinx | 10, 10 Well |
| I, J Stone enclosure to the North and South | 11, 11 Stone embankment |
| K Palace, pyramids and spring | 12 Subterranean passage, entrance to an old pyramid |
| L, L Wells for grinding mortar | 13, 13 Tombs |

Ground Plan

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Bab (The well) | 19 Bab (The well) | 35 Palais de son harem |
| 2 Khamet el Guedida | 20 Bab el Chadr | 36 Palais de Khamet el Guedida |
| 3 Khamet el Guedida | 21 Bab el-Farouk | 37 Palais d'El-Bekr el-Farouk |
| 4 Khamet el Guedida | 22 Bab el-Far | 38 Khamet el-Farouk |
| 5 Khamet el Guedida | 23 Bab el-Farouk | 39 Khamet el-Farouk (Harem) |
| 6 Khamet el Guedida | 24 Bab el-Farouk | 40 Khamet el-Farouk |
| 7 Khamet el Guedida | 25 Bab el-Farouk | 41 Palais de Khamet el Guedida |
| 8 Khamet el Guedida | 26 Place Khamet el Guedida | 42 Khamet el Guedida |
| 9 Khamet el Guedida | 27 Nouvelle chambre de la Guedida | 43 Khamet el Guedida |
| 10 Khamet el Guedida | 28 Place Khamet el Guedida | 44 Cam el Khamet el Guedida |
| 11 Bab el-Farouk | 29 Bab el-Farouk | 45 Cam el Khamet el Guedida (Harem) |
| 12 Bab el-Farouk | 30 Bab el-Farouk | 46 Cam el Khamet el Guedida (Harem) |
| 13 Bab el-Farouk | 31 Bab el-Farouk | 47 Cam el Khamet el Guedida |
| 14 Place Khamet el Guedida | 32 Bab el-Farouk | 48 Cam el Khamet el Guedida |
| 15 Khamet el Guedida | 33 Bab el-Farouk | 49 Cam el Khamet el Guedida |
| 16 Bab el-Farouk | 34 Bab el-Farouk | 50 Cam el Khamet el Guedida |
| 17 Bab el-Farouk | 35 Bab el-Farouk | |
| 18 Bab el-Farouk | 36 Bab el-Farouk | |

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

but the capital and pedestal are inferior and unfinished.

Cleopatra's Needles.—These two obelisks, which may be seen at the east part of the city, near the shore, the one standing, the other lying down and nearly covered with earth, are of red granite, and formerly stood before the Temple of Neptune, at Heliopolis; one of them is 65 feet high, the other 70. Their diameter at the base is between seven and eight feet. They were quarried in the reign of Thothmes III., 1495 B.C., and are consequently now 3000 years old. Mehemet Ali gave the fallen one to the British government, but they concluded it was hardly worth the money it would cost to remove it. There is one in Rome and one on the Place de la Concorde, Paris, very similar, and of the same stone.

The Catacombs.—At a distance of about three miles from the hotels may be seen these remarkable tombs. They can be reached by either land or sea; if by land, which is preferable, you pass some ancient tombs partially sunk in the sea; having been mistaken for baths, the natives gave them the name of *Begmi de Cleopatra*. It will be necessary to take a guide with you, unless you have a dragoman by the day.

The Pasha's Palace, built by Mehemet Ali, is well worth a visit. A permit is necessary, but may be obtained without difficulty. The building is finely situated, facing the sea, and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. The grand staircase of Carrara marble, and the audience chamber, which is of circular form, are well worth seeing. The buildings of the harem, which stand opposite the palace, can not be visited.

You will not require your passport again in Egypt. You may either leave it at the consul's, to whose office it will be sent from the steamer, until your return to Alexandria, or take it with you to Cairo. By all means call on our consul, who will only be too happy in rendering you any service in his power.

Before leaving Alexandria it would be well to examine and see if you have every thing requisite for your trip up the Nile that you can not get reasonably or at all at Cairo. As the shores are lined with every variety of game, of course a fowling-piece is absolutely indispensable. A good pistol

is also necessary. Ammunition is very expensive in Egypt; bring a good supply from London, Paris, or Malta. It can be purchased at the latter place as cheaply as in London. A telescope and opera-glass—buy both in Paris, the telescope is not absolutely necessary. Wines of all descriptions can now be found at Alexandria, although something might be saved if coming direct from Marseilles; and Marsala, which is considered by some a good wine on the Nile, can be purchased at a low price at Malta. Nearly every thing requisite for the traveler may now be obtained in Cairo, although at a slight advance. The Latakia tobacco, which is the best that grows, had better be purchased in Alexandria, if you smoke.

Do not make any engagement with a dragoman until you arrive at Cairo; you will find them better there. The regular price of a dragoman per day in Alexandria is five francs or sixteen piastres. Achmet Talem, who may be found at the Hotel de l'Europe, or on board the steamer after its arrival, is very intelligent and trustworthy. The author employed him during his stay in Alexandria, and liked him much.

As one has plenty of time for reading on the Nile, lay in a good stock of such literature as you best enjoy, either at London or Paris, although a fair stock may be found both at Alexandria and Cairo. For works on Egypt, buy Wilkinson's "Ancient Egyptians," "Modern Egyptians," and "Survey of Thebes;" Pococke and Hamilton's "Egypt."

From Alexandria to Cairo, distance 181 miles. Fare, first class, 100 piastres = \$5 00; time, express train, 4 hours 38 minutes; other trains, 6 and 7 hours.

At Bouda you change cars for Ismailia, Suez, and Zassing.

CAIRO.

Cairo—from whence all boats now start to make the ascent of the Nile, nothing below that deserving particular notice—contains a population of 400,000 inhabitants. Its chief hotel is the *New Hotel*—a very fine house with an obliging landlord. The situation of this house (opposite the magnificent space or square of Bab el-yah) abounds in amusing scenes, and the

excitement going on before the doors from morning till night, to those who are fond of fun and amusement, is immense.

Take a survey of the scene: dragomans—black, yellow, and white—splendidly dressed in flowing trousers, silk and satin vests, embroidered jackets, and immense turbans, quarrelling with the donkey-owners, who are quarrelling and finding fault with the donkey-drivers, who are doing the same with the donkeys. The traveler threatens to belabor the dragoman, the dragoman does belabor the owner, the owner belabors the boy, and the boy the donkey, and none of them seem to care much for it. Add to this half a dozen mountebanks; a dozen dealers in relics, turbans, and handkerchiefs; fifty dogs, one of whom is playing circus with a monkey on his back; a snake-charmer, with a bagful of immense snakes, all standing erect (if a snake can stand), with fangs protruding, ready to make a plunge at their conqueror, who offers to swallow any one of them for a shilling, and you have a faint idea of what is daily going on in front of the New Hotel. The proprietor of this magnificent house can be depended upon for advice relating to dragomans.

Cairo is called *Afur* by the natives: it is properly *El-Kahirah*, "The Victorious," having been founded by the Arab conquerors of Egypt, which event took place in the year 970 A.D. It is situated near the right or east bank of the Nile, about 20 miles above the apex of its delta. It is second only to Constantinople in size in the Mohammedan world, and is the principal residence of the pasha and the seat of his government.

We would advise the traveler to make his first visit to the Citadel, from whence he will get an idea of the bearings of the different objects of curiosity, and be able to move round the city without the assistance of a dragoman, to whom, at present, he must be indebted for his latitude and longitude. On your way to and from the citadel you will visit the mosque of Tayloun, the oldest in the city, the mosque of Sultan Hassan, the splendid mosque of Mehmet Ali, the pasha's palace, and bazar of Ghordah.

From the citadel is displayed a magnificent panorama. To the east are seen the obelisk of Heliopolis and the tombs of the

Mamelukes; to the south the lofty quarries of Mount Mokattam, with ruined oases, mouldering domes, and the remains of other edifices; southwest and west are the grand aqueduct, mosque, and minarets, the Nile, the ruins of old Cairo, and the island and groves of Rhoda; beyond the river, on the southwest, the town Ghizeh, amid groves of sycamores, fig, and palm trees; still more remote, the pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah, and beyond these the great Libyan desert. In the northern direction may be seen the green plains of the delta, sprinkled with white edifices; and to the north and northeast of the spectator is the city of Cairo, with her four hundred mosques, whose vaulted domes are glistening in the sun. It is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. And at your feet the spot made memorable by Emin Bey, who escaped during the well-known massacre of the Mamelukes by leaping his horse a frightful distance from the top of the wall.

The circumstances of the massacre were these: Early in the spring of 1811, Mehmet Ali, who by his genius and daring had caused himself to be appointed Pasha of Egypt, was obliged to be at Suez, to superintend the preparations for his Arabian expedition to displace the Wahabees, who had driven the Turks from the Holy Land of Arabia, Mecca, and Medina. While there, he received information that the Mameluke chiefs, jealous of his power, intended to waylay him on his return from Suez. Instead of remaining until the next day, as was expected, he started that night on a dromedary, and in two hours, before the break of day, with four out of his eighteen attendants, he entered Cairo, the distance being 80 miles! This, with other plots and intrigues of the Mamelukes which he had discovered, determined him to exterminate all who could be found. The day fixed for the ceremony of investing his son, Toosoon Pasha, with command of the army was the 1st of March, 1811. All the principal chiefs were invited to be present. When the ceremony was over they mounted their horses, but, on reaching the gates, they found them closed. A suspicion of treachery immediately flashed across their minds, which was confirmed by a shower of balls from behind the ramparts. With the single exception of Emin Bey, who took the fearful leap alluded to above, every

and perished. A proclamation was then issued to exterminate every Mameluke found in the city. Ibrahim Bey, with 450 of his followers, perished in the citadel, and nearly 800 in the city.

Cairo is surrounded by walls, and situated in the midst of gardens and groves of mimosa and palm-trees. The interior of the town presents a bustling and animated scene of traffic, in which Oriental manners and appearances are more correctly preserved, and more vividly presented to the eyes of the stranger, than in any other great city of the East in the present day, with the sole exception of Damascus. The civilizing influences of the West have not wholly destroyed the charm of Oriental costumes and manners, and the bazaar still retain that poetry and romance which looks you in the face from out every page of the Arabian Nights.

The houses are solidly constructed and lofty, being mostly two stories high. The roofs, which are flat, serve for domestic purposes, and are the resort of the family in the cool of the evening. Most considerable houses inclose an open, unpaved court, into which the doors and windows of the principal apartments open. The front doors of the larger houses are handsomely carved, painted, decorated with Arabic inscriptions, and furnished with iron knockers and wooden locks. The courtyard and ground commonly contain wells and fountains, and sometimes a hall, handsomely fitted up, where the master of the house receives visitors. The upper apartments are those of the women and children. The mode of building houses in Cairo is such that, with the narrowness of the street, they nearly meet at the top, each story projecting beyond that immediately below it. This is, however, common in many towns in hot climates, for the purpose of obtaining greater coolness; and in nearly all business streets the small portion of blue sky is shut out by mats, awnings, or boards. Under these canopies the people gather to smoke and gossip, ever and anon pushed one side by a train of solemn camels, who, with nose erect, thread their noiseless way; here the shopkeeper reclines listlessly in his 8 x 10 stall, some lying half asleep, while others are stretched in profound repose, all yielding to the influence of a climate as delightful as it is salutary.

The city is divided into different quarters, separated from each other by gates, which are closed at night. There is the Capt quarter, the Jews' quarter, and the Franks' quarter. By this latter name all Europeans are known in Cairo. There is a gate-keeper to each gate, who is obliged to open to every proper person carrying a lamp. There being no public lamps in the city, every person out after dark is obliged by law to carry one.

The number of dogs in Cairo is fully equal to those in Constantinople, in proportion to the size of the city, and their habits are very similar. They are more divided into republics than in Constantinople, and woe betide the "foreign" dog who crosses the frontier line. He is immediately attacked by the entire tribe; and if he succeeds in getting into his own territory again, he immediately turns on his pursuers, with the confidence that, being on his "native heath," he is safe from harm, and ready to assume the offensive.

The principal buildings of Cairo nearly all date from the reign of the Arabs and the ancient sultans of Egypt. We must except, however, the *Mosque of Mehemet Ali*, recently finished. It is situated in the citadel, and is fully equal to any thing of the kind in Constantinople. The ceiling is divided into one large dome in the centre, surrounded by four half domes of the same size, at the four corners of which are four smaller domes. On the side toward Mecca is another half dome the size of the first. The columns, which are very beautiful, have ornamental capitals supporting round arches. Nearly the whole of the interior is of Oriental alabaster, and the general effect is superb. The citadel is supposed to occupy the site of the Acropolis of the ancient Egyptian Babylon, which occupied the site of the still more ancient city of Latopolis, which dates about the same as Memphis. In 1834 it was destroyed by the explosion of the powder magazine, when nearly 4000 people perished. In addition to the mosque of Mehemet Ali, it contains the pacha's palace, with a very fine garden, his harem, the mint, the council-chamber, and arsenal. The latter contains a cannon foundry, and manufactures of small arms and military equipments.

Mosque of Tajiou.—This is one of the most interesting mosques of Cairo for sev-

eral tombs. First, it is supposed, at least that is the tradition, that the hill Kalat-el-Kelsh, on which it was built, was the same on which rested Noah's ark, also the spot where the ram was sacrificed by Abraham. It is the oldest mosque in Egypt, having been built ninety years before Cairo was founded, and was not inclosed in that city until the time of Saladin. Its founder was Ahmad abu e-Tayloûn, who was governor in Egypt in 868 A. D., and usurped the sovereignty in the same year. It is the oldest building now extant built with pointed arches, and is said to have been constructed after the plan of the Kaaba at Mecca, forming, with the mosque of Amron, in old Cairo, the true type of the primitive mosque. It is a large square, on three sides of which are two rows of columns, forming a double gallery 86 feet in depth. On the fourth side of the court are five rows of columns, forming the mosque proper; here are the pulpit and reader's chair. In the centre of the court is the fountain of ablutions. Surrounding the court is an outer wall, from the angles of which rise four minarets. The call to prayer is made from the northwest minaret, on the outside of which was built a circular staircase, that the sultan might be able to ride to the top on horseback. Here may be obtained one of the finest views of Cairo. In an inclosure in the court of the mosque stands a tree, to point out the place where Noah's ark rested.

The *Mosque of Sultan Hassan* is considered the finest in Cairo. The king had the hand of the architect cut off, that he might never be able to construct another like it. Its magnificently ornamented porch, its beautiful and graceful minaret and extensive court, strikes every one with admiration. In the back part of the building is the tomb of the founder, on which rests a copy of the Koran. Above the tomb are suspended three lamps.

The *Mosque of Sultan Kelashin*, which is attached to the Morastân, or Mad-house, is well worth a visit. The tombs of himself and son are also here. In the neighborhood are numerous other fine mosques and tombs of caliphs of the same dynasty. Here also is that of Sultan Berkook, and his wife and daughter. Here may be seen a fine illuminated copy of the Koran written by the letter, the Princess Fatima.

The *Mosque of El-Ashar, El-Ghoras, and Hassan Ain* are all well worth a visit.

One of the greatest curiosities to be seen when on your visit to the citadel is *Bur Yusef*, or "Joseph's Well." It is supposed to have been hewn in the rock by the ancient Egyptians, and was discovered by the Sultan Saladin when erecting the citadel. It is 15 feet in diameter and 270 in depth, which brings its bottom on a level with the Nile, from which its water is most probably derived. A winding staircase leads to the bottom, where are stationed two mules, which turn a wheel at the top; around the wheel a rope is continually revolving, to which are fastened small earthen jugs about four feet apart. They descend bottom up, go through the water at the bottom, come up full, and discharge at the top. This is kept continually going. The mules are changed every four hours. At the base of the citadel is the inclosure where the sheik on horseback rides over the prostrate forms of the pilgrims after their return from Mecca, the wounded victims believing the more they suffer the more blessed they are.

There are a number of palaces in Cairo well worth a visit; the principal are those of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha, Nuzlah Hânem, daughter of Mehemet Ali, and *Atlan Vassia*.

There are a large number of baths at Cairo, though few of them are very magnificent; they number about 70 in all. Although there are over 1000 cafés in Cairo, few of them are worth visiting.

Two of the principal festivals of Cairo are the Departure of the pilgrims to Mecca, and their Return. These occur annually. The number often amounts to 7000 by the time they arrive in the territory of Mecca, although in former years 30,000 was not an unusual number.

Every true believer in the Prophet feels in duty bound, if possible, to make a pilgrimage to Mecca once during his lifetime. The principal objects of attraction in this procession are the *Mohamel* and *Kusok*. The origin of the former was this: The queen of Sultan Sâleh Mohammed, wishing to make the pilgrimage, and wishing to have the custom continued during her dynasty, sent yearly a splendid canopy, which was borne by a camel magnificently caparisoned. The custom has been con-

tinued; and, although the camel has no rider, he is the chief attraction in the procession.

The city of Cairo supplies, once a year, the Kiswa, or lining for the Kaaba of Mecca. It is manufactured of rich silk, and splendidly embroidered with gold. This is one of the leading features of the procession—the new one going to Mecca, and the old one coming from Mecca.

We then have the ceremony of opening the grand canal at old Cairo. This takes place about the middle of August, previous to the inundation, when the water has risen sufficiently high to fill the canal and its tributaries for the purpose of irrigation. This ceremony is performed with great pomp by the governor of Cairo. The day and night are devoted to great rejoicings, feasting, and illuminations.

The *Siter* of Ramadan, the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed, his granddaughter Saydah, Zayneb, and the "two Hassans," are all celebrated with universal rejoicings.

The extensive tombs of the Mamelukes, lying to the east of the city, are very interesting; but, like the Pyramids and Coliseum at Rome, their material has been carried away to serve in the construction of other buildings. To visit them, you go through the principal gate of the city, Bab el Nour, or "Gate of Victory," which is well worthy of observation.

South of the city are many very curious and interesting tombs, among which are those of Mehemet Ali and his sons, with other members of his family.

One of the excursions taken by all travellers who visit Cairo, and which is laid down in all guide-books, is that to the site of the ancient city of *Heliopolis*. At the risk of being condemned by other writers for not possessing sufficient imagination to make this excursion interesting, the author, as well as his companion, thought themselves "sold" in making it. If a five hours' ride, which monopolizes the whole day, half the distance through deep warm sand, with a burning sun beaming down upon your head, you wish to travel to see a column such as you see at Alexandria, Constantinople, Paris, or Rome, why, well and good, go! It may be said, "But the ancient city of Heliopolis stood here." We think it was Shelley who said there is not

a spot of land upon the habitable globe on which a city has not stood; and, with the exception of this single obelisk, there is not a stone a foot square indicating the ruin of any thing here. To be sure, you pass the sycamore-tree under which it is said Joseph and the Virgin and Child rested when they fled into Egypt, and where they turned the salt and muddy water of a fountain near by into a sweet and limpid source. It was here also that the French, under Kleber, defeated the Turks, March 19, 1800. The sycamore-tree is covered with names which nobody reads. The obelisk at Heliopolis is about 70 feet high above the pedestal, 6 feet 2 inches in diameter. Heliopolis, though very celebrated, was a town of small size, not covering over 16 acres, according to the circuit of its walls.

Since the erection of this obelisk by Osirtasen, 3600 years ago, the inundations of the Nile have raised the surface of the soil 25 feet above the obelisk's base, and, in addition, it is of course supposed it was erected on a mound of considerable eminence, as was and is still the custom in Egypt.

The excursion to the palace and gardens of *Shoubra* is very interesting. They are situated about four miles from the city. The road leading to them is about 120 feet wide, shaded all the way with beautiful acacia-trees, planted by Mehemet Ali about fifty years ago.

In the centre of a magnificent garden, redolent with the perfume of roses, geraniums, and orange-blossoms, stands a fountain inclosed by a covered corridor; the inclosure is about 300 feet square, filled with water. The balustrades surrounding the fountain are of beautiful Carrara marble, and the water issues out of the mouths of some forty alligators. The corridor, or piazza running round the water, is beautifully paved with marble. At each corner of the square is a room fitted up with divans; one is the billiard-room, where there is an excellent full-length portrait of Mehemet Ali; the next the reception-room; next, dining apartment: this latter is most magnificent; and in the last corner the offices of the guard. This is the playground of the members of the pacha's harem. In the corridor we found numerous ingenious wagons, worked by the feet and

guided by the hand, capable of being propelled around the piazza with great rapidity. In the water are small boats, where some of the members of the harem row races with the wagoners on the piazza, while the pacha reclines, surrounded by his favorite wives, in the centre of the fountain, separated from the others by a wall of rising and falling water leaped from the mouths of the marble alligators, while the black slaves hurry here and there attending to the orders of their mistresses.

Close to this building, in the same garden, is another splendid kiosk, which is now occupied by the pacha's brothers. It is built on an elevation, and commands a lovely view of the garden, Nile, and surrounding scenery. The principal apartment contains a lovely fountain in the centre; the walls, floor, and all the surroundings are of Oriental alabaster. In the only bedroom in the building, which is small, we found several musical instruments, guitar, flute, etc., with a small but well-selected library of our best authors, in English, French, and Italian. Flowers surrounded the library in every direction, making the balmy atmosphere fragrant with their perfume. The sparkling fountains, marble floors, arabesque ceilings, and fragrant gardens make this place indeed an earthly paradise, creating a longing desire in the beholder to revel forever amid its beauties. Contiguous to this garden an immense palace is in process of erection, it is intended for a harem. The oranges here are the most delicious of their species.

A very fine excursion may be made to the top of the mountains of Mokattam, to see the petrified forest or wood; the distance is about six miles.

One of the most interesting excursions in the vicinity of Cairo is that to old Cairo and the island of Rhoda—delightful not only from the many interesting places you see, but for the enchanting ride and the curious people you meet.

Old Cairo was founded A.D. 688 by the conqueror of the Romans, Amer eln el Aa, where he also built a mosque that still bears his name. The Roman fortress or station was close by, and was built on the site of the ancient Egyptian Babylon. This fortress was of great strength, and withstood the attacks of the Arabs for seven months. The mosque of Omar is

very large, and in a very dilapidated condition; near the door are two columns, about ten inches apart; these were formerly the test of a true believer in the Prophet. Any person not being able to pass between them was set down as an infidel; they now say it is a specific cure for the rheumatism to pass through. There is a Greek convent here, built over the house occupied by Joseph, the Virgin, and the infant Christ. The Virgin's chair, and numerous relics in the way of domestic utensils, are shown. In a side room they exhibit a font in which they say the Savior was baptized! Our donkey-boy, in describing it, said, "When Christ little boy he Masalman; fill him water, dip little boy in, he come out Christian: water no do little boy good." Old Cairo on the river is a place of great beauty and activity.

From Cairo you cross to the island of Rhoda or Rhoda; it is about two miles in length, contains some beautiful gardens, which are a favorite resort of the Cairenes. It also contains a powder magazine and the Nilometer, which latter adjoins the palace and harem of Hassan Pacha. The Nilometer is a graduated pillar, about 40 feet in height, placed in a wall 15 feet wide, the entrance to which is covered by an elegant wooden dome, which was erected some ten years since, the former stone one having been thrown down by accident. The lowest height the water ever rises here is 33 feet; 40 is perfect, but 42 would do immense injury to the country. The upper end of Rhoda is a lovely spot, and has always been occupied as one of the residences of the rulers of Egypt. On this spot, according to tradition, Thermasia, daughter of Pharaoh, found the infant Moses in the bulrushes.

A short distance down the river you come to the village of the Dervishes, whose most remarkable style of worship is well worth a visit to behold.

We reserve the most interesting excursion, that to the Pyramids, to the last, for this reason: after you have made the ascent to the top, rode there and back again, you will neither want to walk nor ride for several days to come!

We would recommend travelers to make an excursion from Cairo to the Pyramids, instead of from their boat in going up the Nile, for various reasons. The distances are

the crew flies from old Cairo is about six miles, but in the months of November and December, at the time visits are generally made, it is necessary to follow the detour of the dike, which makes the whole distance going and coming nearly 20 miles from Cairo; add to that the ascent and descent of Cheops, the visit to the interior, the walk from the boat up the hill, walking through the sand to the Sphinx, and you have a hard day's work before you, divided thus: 11 miles donkey riding—ladies had better take a carriage to old Cairo; that will give them but 8 miles donkey riding—3 miles boating, and 1 mile walking. After leaving Ghizeh you would imagine the Pyramids were not over a mile distant; such is the clearness of the noon-day air of Egypt, and so immensely do their figures stand out in the distant view.

Lady travelers of much bashfulness will find considerably to condemn in the boatmen and guides with whom they may this day be brought in contact. One garment alone has civilization devoted to their use, and that often the most ragged apology for one; in fact, during the author's visit, and that in the company of ladies, he noticed these full-grown men without the apology at all.

The Pyramids seem equally large at a distance of six miles as at one. Arrived at the base of the great Pyramid of Cheops, and seeing the enormous size of the masses of stone of which it is composed, the sense of awe produced by these edifices is still further increased.

In addition to the three great Pyramids here, there are three small ones standing beside Cheops, and three small ones beside the third. The second and third are surrounded by traces of square inclosures, and are approached through enormous masses of ruins, as if of some great temple, while the first is inclosed on three sides by long rows of massive tombs.

By an examination of the smooth casing of the top of the second Pyramid, and the magnificent granite blocks which form the lower stages of the third, we can imagine what they must all have been from top to bottom. The highly-polished granite blocks which we see in the interior of the great Pyramid, was no doubt the same material which composed its casing, and that the whole was covered with sculptures. In

the distance we see the groups of Abou-Sir, Sakkarah, and Dasher. In short, the whole country seems a vast cemetery, which extends all along the western ridge for 20 miles behind Memphis.

Cheops, or the *Great Pyramid*, stands farthest north, and is the one usually ascended and entered by travelers. It is 780 feet high, rising from a base which measures 764 feet each way, and which covers eleven acres of ground! It is estimated that Cheops had employed 100,000 men for ten years to make the causeway from the Nile to the Pyramid for the purpose of conveying the stone, and 800,000 men twenty years to build the monument! To have some conception of the immense size of this Pyramid, it is well to remember that the tower of Strasbourg, the highest in Europe, is but 463 feet in height, and the cupola of St. Peter's in Rome 429 feet.

Dr. Lepsius states, after his numerous researches in regard to the Pyramids, that their construction began in the centre and was developed externally, after the manner of sapwood in trees. Thus a pyramid of medium size was first constructed, and successive layers were then added to it, each layer measuring sixteen or eighteen feet in thickness, and increasing the pyramid in size and elevation. To understand this, it must be remembered that each prince of the ancient monarchy, immediately after his accession to the throne, began the construction of a pyramidal tomb, but always of moderate proportions, to insure its achievement in case of his death. So long as the reign continued, however, new layers were gradually added, so that the size of a pyramid depended on the length of the monarch's reign. Thus it may be understood why some are of such immense proportions, while others remain still in an embryo state. On the death of the king, the Pyramids were enveloped in hard-polished stones, which hid the gradations of the stones, and covered, at the same time, the entrance to the gallery leading to the sepulchral chamber. This explanation is justified by well-known facts posterior to the monarchy, as the tombs in Upper Egypt present the same peculiarity.

The sheik at the Pyramids furnishes two Arab guides to help to make the ascent; exercise yourself as little as possible; make them do all the work; each guide will take

you by a hand; when half way up, there is a hollow in the corner of the Pyramid where you may rest, and where your guides will indirectly indicate your life is in their hands, and directly demand *backsheesh*. You having to pay the sheik one dollar for their services, will you refuse as directed? No! nine chances out of ten, you give them something, as you know a *little* slip, and where would you be? Well, you give them some *backsheesh*; when you get to the top they will shout and jump, and clap you on the back, feel your legs, and "good massar," "strong massar," "gi mi backsheesh." Then you "take something," feel good, look down at the glorious landscape spread before you, and—gi mi *backsheesh*, and the chances are, while you are in the queen's or king's chamber, or down the well, they get something more from you. If you tell them, when you get through with them you will give them something, they will tell you "the sheik will take it away if he sees."

The summit is a platform about 22 feet square, but was formerly much smaller before the layer which hid the gradations was employed by the caliphs in the construction of Cairo. The view from the top is very fine. Before you may be seen the Nile winding its way through a carpet of verdure, on which are scattered the villages of Ghizeh, Fostât, and Boulak, and farther on since Cairo with its minarets.

The entrance to the Pyramids is invariably on the northern side. In the Great Pyramid we enter and descend through the gallery at an angle of twenty-five degrees until we arrive at a large block of granite which obstructs the passage. Up one side of this we are helped by the attending Arabs, and continue in another gallery, which rises at about the same angle that the other declined. The length of this rising corridor is about 118 feet, at the end of which it is much enlarged, and divides into two galleries. One of these is horizontal, and leads to the *Chamber of the Queen*. Returning to the point where the paths divide, a large opening may be seen on one side, called the *Well*; it was formerly a gallery of communication with a lower corridor, but is now partially closed. Of the two galleries which we have just mentioned, the second is called the *Grand Gallery*, and rises to the centre of the Pyramid,

until it reaches a vestibule leading to the *Chamber of the Sarcophagus*. Here the royal remains were deposited. The sarcophagus, of red granite, still remains, but relic-hunters have proved too much for it; it is fast disappearing under their Vandal touch. 'Tis said that Mahomet Ali remarked that, when Europeans were censuring the Turks for their ignorance in destroying so many relics of antiquity, they set a very bad example to those of whom they complain.

The second Pyramid was built by Sesosaphis, son of Cheops or Scephis, 2053 years B.C. Its base is 690 feet square and 447 high. It was first opened in the year 1300 by the Sultan El-Azis-Othman, son of Saladin. An inscription to that effect may be found in the sepulchral chamber; the entrance was closed, however, immediately afterward. Belzoni was the first who, in 1816, discovered the gallery leading to the central cave, but the sarcophagus then contained nothing but earth. On the upper portion of this pyramid, the outer covering of polished stones still remains, making it very difficult of ascent.

The third Pyramid, built by Mencherea, is 303 feet square at the base and 208 feet high. This Pyramid, like the second, was opened and shut in the time of the caliphs. Calouel Wyse was the first to re-explore the interior in 1837. There is but one chamber in this Pyramid, in which was found a stone sarcophagus: this was lost in a vessel going to England; but a wooden coffin and a mummy found in the passage leading to the chamber are now in the British Museum.

A short distance from the Pyramids is the *Sphinx*—as much greater than all other sphinxes as the Pyramids are greater than all other tombs. It is now so covered with sand that the only human part—the head and body—are visible. The whole figure is cut out of the solid rock with the exception of the fore paws, and worked smooth. The cap, or royal helmet of Egypt, has been removed, but the shape of the top of the head explains how it was arranged. The Sphinx was a local deity of the Egyptians, and was treated by all in former times with divine honors. Immediately under his breast an altar stood, and the amulet

of the sacrifice went up into the gigantic nostrils, now vanished from his face. The size of the Sphinx, as given by Pliney, is, height, 148 feet; circumference round the forehead, 102 feet. The paws of the lionine part extended 50 feet in front. An inscription cut on one of the paws has been translated by Dr. Young:

"Thy form stupendous here the gods have placed,
Sparing each spot of harvest-bearing land;
And with this wondrous work of art have graced
The rocky Isle unnumbered ones with sand;
And near thy Pyramids have bid thee stand:
Not that fierce Sphinx that Thetis ever while
laid waste,
But great Latona's servant, mild and bland;
Watching that prince beloved who fills the throne
Of Egypt's plains, and calls the Nile his own.
That heavenly monarch (who his foes defies),
Like Vulcan powerful, and like Pallas wise."

It is generally understood that sphinxes were the giant representatives and guards of royalty. How appropriate a guard this Sphinx of Sphinxes is to these tombs of tombs! Though mutilated and defaced, the lonely Sphinx still possesses a strange and weird beauty.

"Comely the creature is, but the comeliness is not of this world. The once worshipped beast is a deformity and a monster to this generation; and yet you can see that those lips, so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mode of beauty, some mode of beauty now forgotten—forgotten because that Greece drew forth Cytherea from the flashing foam of the Ægean, and in her image created new forms of beauty, and made it a law among men that the short and proudly-wreathed lip should stand for the sign and main condition of loveliness through all generations to come. Yet still there lives on the race of those who were beautiful in the fashion of the elder world, and Christian girls of Coptic blood will look on you with the sad, carious gaze, and kiss your charitable hand with the idly pouting lips of the very Sphinx.

"Laugh and mock if you will at the worship of stone idols, but mark ye this, ye breakers of images, that in one regard the stone idol bears awful semblance of Deity—unchangefulness in the midst of change—the same seeing, will, and intent, forever and ever inexorable! Upon ancient dynasties of Ethiopian and Egyptian kings;

upon Greek and Roman, upon Arab and Ottoman conquerors; upon Napoleon dreaming of an Eastern empire; upon battle and pestilence; upon the ceaseless misery of the Egyptian race; upon keen-eyed travelers, Herodotus yesterday and Warburton to-day; upon all and more, this unworldly Sphinx has watched and watched, like a Providence, with the same earnest eyes and the same sad, tranquil mien; and we shall die, and Islam shall wither away, and still that sleepless rock will be watching and watching the works of a new, busy race with those same sad, earnest eyes and the same tranquil mien everlasting. You dare not mock at the Sphinx."

To the eastward of the Sphinx, on the banks of the Nile, distinguishable only by a few mounds and shapeless heaps of ruins, stood the far-famed ancient city of Memphis, once the capital of Egypt. The village of Mitrahany now occupies a portion of its site. An excursion might be made to this village from the Pyramids to see the colossus of Memnon, the vaulted tomb, and the Pyramids of Sakkarah and Abou-Sir.

The Pyramids of Sakkarah are about eight or ten in number, and mostly of small or medium size. Guides may be found at Sakkarah for visiting the great Pyramid, the tombs of the Ibis, and the temple of Serapis. The great Pyramid measures on two of its sides 800 feet, and on the remaining two 366; contrary to the general rule of these monuments, it does not form a perfect square at the base. In the centre of this Pyramid is a large well, the top of which is on a line with the base of the Pyramid, and descending far into the earth. The sarcophagus is placed in a cave at the bottom. The age of this monument, and the name of the king whose remains were placed here, are unknown. In one of the galleries leading to a chamber now closed, a line of hieroglyphics was found, giving the name of an ancient king. It is the only inscription of the kind in any of the Pyramids, and it is not supposed to be the date of the monument.

On the left of the great Pyramid is another, called by the Arabs (Masabot el-Firoun) the throne of Pharaoh. It does not seem to have been finished, and presents to-day a mass of ruins hardly bearing the pyramidal form. Its date, also, is un-

known. In the surroundings of Sakkara may be found numerous wells, containing mummies of the sacred animals, of serpents, cows, the ibis, sheep, and also human mummies, all more or less injured by the dampness.

The mummies of the ibis are north of the Pyramid, and are inclosed in earthenware vases in the form of sugar-loaves. Some of them have the beak, the feet, and sometimes part of the feathers perfect, but most of them are carbonized or turned to dust.

The *Temple of Serapis* was discovered by M. Mariette in 1850, and, after much difficulty, was excavated under his direction. An avenue of more than 140 sphinxes was thus brought to light leading to the temple, but it has been again almost entirely refilled by the drifting sands.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR A VOYAGE TO UPPER EGYPT.

Steamers of all sizes are placed at the disposal of travelers for a trip up the Nile from Cairo to Assouan. These steamers are under the direction of the Viceroy, and managed by Thomas Cook & Son. A company of eight, ten, fifteen, or twenty persons may engage them for the trip, which, to make the ascent as far as Assouan, and return, generally takes about three weeks. With a select party of your own friends or acquaintances, this is the more desirable method: you can then stop at such places as you prefer as long as you please. The price for each passenger, with meals included, is \$210; that is, on the basis that the trip takes you twenty or twenty-one days. The railroad now extends along the Nile from Alexandria to Minieh, thus shortening, if desired, the trip by steamer.

During the voyage the steamers will stop at all stations where monuments of antiquity are to be seen, as follows: two hours at Beni-Souef; two hours at Minieh (horses or donkeys will be furnished here to visit the grottoes of Beni-Hassan); three hours at Beni-Hassan; five hours at Siout;

two hours at Quirguah; eight hours at Queneh and Denderah; three days at Thebes, to visit the temples of Karnak, Luxor, and the environs; three hours at Kameh; six hours at Edfoh; two hours at Kom-Ambou and Gebel-el-Silsila; two days at Assouan—in all, seven days and nine hours.

In returning from Assouan the steamers will stop only one hour at the following six places: Kom-Ambou, Edfoh, Kameh, Thebes, Queneh, and Siout.

Arrangements in regard to Meals.

At 8 o'clock A.M., coffee, tea, milk, and biscuit; at 11 o'clock A.M., five different dishes, six kinds of dessert, and coffee; at 5 o'clock P.M., six different dishes, six kinds of dessert, and coffee; in the evening, tea and biscuit.

If all the passengers, in accord, desire to leave any of the stations before the appointed time, and will give the captain a written request signed by the entire party, then he will be obliged to leave immediately: in this case the passengers will have no right to demand any compensation for the difference in time. But if, on the contrary, any of the passengers, however small may be their number, are opposed to this change, then the captain must leave at the appointed time.

The administration will not be responsible for money or valuables unless delivered to it.

Children under ten years of age will only pay half fare; under four years of age no passage-money will be demanded.

Passengers are not compelled to give fees to the servants or employes of the company, although it is done more or less.

If any passenger, after having received his ticket, should not come on board at the appointed time, he will be received on the next steamer by showing his ticket for the one before; but if he should happen to miss the next steamer, he will have to pay for another ticket, his former one being no longer of value.

If any one of the passengers, before arriving at the station to which he has paid his passage, should desire to disembark, he can do so by giving up his ticket and losing all right to any difference in price.

The administration keeps a good doctor on board each steamer.

The steamers usually start from Boulak, the port of Cairo, at 8 o'clock P.M., stopping the first night at Bedreshayn, or Memphis, on the west bank; the next night at Benicouff; third night at Minyah; fourth night, Tel-el-Amarna; fifth night, Assicot; sixth night, Sohag; seventh, Kameh; eighth, Thebes; three days at Thebes, one day to Kameh, one to Edfoh, and one to the Island of Philæ, which is at the first cataract. The steamers stop at Assouan, seven miles below, whence you can ride by dromedary, camel, or horse to the cataract.

Lady travelers should hire saddles for the trip at Cairo, in case they do not possess them, as none can be had at the towns above. It would be better, however, to buy saddles, especially if intending to make the Syrian trip; it is the cheapest investment one can make, and, should you want to dispose of them when through, you can do so at about one half the first cost. You can buy a very nice English or French gentleman's saddle for twenty dollars; a lady's should not cost over twenty-five or thirty.

If you have made your contract with your dragoman for your Syrian trip, it would be well to take him with you on the steamer, for the purpose of serving you in a thousand ways. The author here wishes to record the fine abilities and honesty of Achmet Salem, his dragoman during his trip up the Nile and a tour of forty days in the Holy Land. We have never seen his equal.

Boats, or Dahabieh.—If the traveler prefer making the ascent of the Nile in a dahabieh, and if going to the second cataract, which will occupy three months, he should start from the middle of November to the first of December; if to the first cataract, which will occupy two months, the time is generally from the 15th of December to the 15th of January. This will bring the time right for making the tour of Palestine and Syria, which should commence about the middle of March, devoting two weeks to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. The distance from Cairo to Assouan is 586 miles. From Assouan to Wadi Halfa, the second cataract, the distance is 219 miles. The magnificent cavern temple of Abou Simbel, second only to Thebes in grandeur, is forty miles below the second cataract. The expense of this excursion depends in a great measure on the taste and means of the trav-

eler: you can live on a Nile boat as you live in a hotel, first, second, or third class. Travelers who can afford it should try and get the best: you are entertained in proportion to what you pay; so it is in the Holy Land. Dragomans have \$5 per day, horses, saddles, cooks, etc.; they have a different class at \$10 per day. If with five or six persons, you can go for \$5 or \$6 per day, or for \$7 or \$8 per day; if with one or two others, every thing first class, it should cost \$10 per day. This includes boat, provisions of the best quality, all the boatmen, donkeys to visit the monuments, pay for taking the boat over the cataracts—in fact, *every thing*. Get a good dragoman, well recommended, and make a contract with him; draw up the documents in presence of the consul or vice-consul, and watch carefully that he fulfills all the conditions, and you will live better on the Nile than in the hotel. If you are alone, and of good disposition, you may fall in with a party at the hotel to join. As much of the pleasure of the Nile voyage depends on the dispositions of the parties, it would perhaps be better to select your companions before coming to Egypt; you would then be prepared to act at once. Going up alone would be stupid, and more expensive, but better than with a disagreeable person from whom you could not separate after having started. A party of two is also too small, unless two very dear friends. Four is the best number; five is one too many.

You must stipulate with your dragoman for the number of days' stoppage to visit the tombs, twenty will be sufficient if you go to the second cataract, and fifteen if only to the first. Also contract, in case you should wish to remain over that time, how much you must pay per day. Also see that the number of men mentioned in the contract is sufficient to man the boat properly; that the vessel is thoroughly painted and varnished; and that the sails, ropes, oars, and every thing are in proper condition; that the sailors will be obedient to the orders of the hirer; that they will be obliged to tow the dahabieh whenever necessity requires it. It is customary to pay one month in advance. Have it well understood that you will in no way be responsible for any accident that may happen to the boat at the cataracts or any

other place. If you wish to go above the first cataract your boat must not be of the largest kind. Supply yourself with every thing you want before you leave in the way of guide-books, maps, medicines, guns and pistols (with the different varieties of ammunition), and an American and private signal flag. The dragoman usually makes out a list of such things as he is in the habit of buying; any additional articles that you may suggest he will cheerfully furnish. He should also inform you that it is impossible to get small coin in Upper Egypt, and that, although your dragoman agrees to pay all fees, donkey hire, etc., still you will want money for relics or something else.

It is superfluous to tell intelligent travelers that they must take suitable clothing for both hot and cold weather—the same they would use at home for roughing it, perhaps. With the exception of some white sun-shades, and green veils to guard your eyes against a noon-day sun, you can dress precisely as you would at home during the summer.

Should the traveler prefer attending to the supplying or stocking of his own boat (which we do not recommend, thinking it better to let the whole matter rest with the dragoman, if you have a good one), we quote the list of supplies laid in for three persons for two months, calling attention to the fact that the supplies were for three *gentlemen*; should there be *ladies* in your party, the proportion of wine and cigars must be taken in consideration. We also give a copy of the contract made directly with the reis or captain of the boat, and not with the dragoman:

"In choosing a bark it is particularly necessary to ascertain that it has been recently sunk, and that it is also fresh painted inside, which is done to destroy the vermin, especially rats and bugs. It must then be seen that the bark is roomy, that all the windows are whole, that the sails, oars, and spars are in good condition, that the benches for sleeping on in the cabin are covered with cushions and furnished with mosquito-nets, that there is a proper washing apparatus, a fireplace and a baking-oven covered with a roof, that looking-glasses are in the cabins, and a large pitcher on deck, in which the water of the Nile is made drinkable. Finally inquiries ought to be made

respecting the reputation of the reis (captain), and whether the bark is one of the best kind of sailing vessels.

"When all this has been ascertained, the traveler ought to go with the reis to the consulate to draw up a written contract. This is written out in two copies, and signed and sealed by both parties. The traveler will do well to have his contract with him during the voyage."

Copy of Contract between a Tourist and Reis.

"1. Saturday, the —th of the month Rabi'acher, in the year 1278 (January, 1857), the Hais Ibrahim lets out a bark of 200 Ardeb tonnage to Mr. L., to go from Cairo to Assouan, at a cost of £40 for the whole voyage of sixty days, counting from Sunday, the 11th of January, 1857, £26 to be paid in advance, the remainder on a safe return.

"2. The crew must consist of eight sailors, a mate, and a reis. They must all be healthy, strong, and obedient to the commands of the hirer. No one must leave the ship without his permission. If one of the crew runs away or becomes incapable of working during the voyage, he must be replaced by another immediately.

"3. The departure of the boat depends upon the pleasure of the hirer. The reis is bound to lay to during the night near safe villages, and to station two men on the watch.

"4. The reis is bound to allow the hirer twelve days for visiting the places he wishes to see. If the latter desires to stay longer, he is bound to give a compensation for each following day agreeable to the contract.

"5. The gentlemen on their part allow the reis to lie by twenty-four hours at Assiout and Esneh, to buy provisions and to have bread baked.

"6. If the voyage lasts longer than sixty days, including the twelve days mentioned in § 4 and the two in § 5, it is not necessary for the hirer to pay extra.

"7. The bark must be kept clean. The reis is bound under all circumstances to go as far as Assouan, and to have the bark towed if the wind is contrary, and to have it rowed when returning.

"8. The owner has no right to claim any indemnification if the vessel is damaged during the voyage.

"Sealed and signed, etc.

"The expense of a bark depends upon its size and fitting up, and on the season: a very large and beautifully fitted up bark, £50 to £70. The wages of the ship's company is always included, but it is customary in Assiout and Esneh to give a sheep, and, if they have conducted themselves well, to send them a present of a few dollars when returned to Cairo. No attention is to be paid to any other claim they may make, though they beg bakahish at every town they pass.

"Provisions.—This depends upon the tourists themselves. For those accustomed to the luxuries of the Grand Seigneur we give no calculation, as expense will be a secondary consideration to them. To make the tour pleasant and convenient, according to the general acceptance of the terms, the following outfit and provisions—which were amply sufficient for three persons during a two months' tour to Assouan and back—is offered.

"In making purchases of provisions, etc., the tourist should be accompanied by a dragoman, or employ an agent, who may be found at any hotel, in order to see that the articles delivered correspond in quality, measure, and weight guaranteed by the seller or broker, and at the same time should have a bill. It is always better to purchase rather too much than too little, as sometimes the tour is protracted, and many things are not to be had, or at a very high price, in Upper Egypt, and those articles which have not been used at all may be sold again on the return to Cairo. Many dragomans undertake the office of cook; if not, however, a cook must be engaged at a salary of from £4 to £5 a month.

Provision and outfit of a Nile bark for three persons for two months.

- "20 oka rice.
- 15 " macaroni and vermicelli.
- 30 " flour for bread.
- 18 " potatoes (generally had in Egypt).
- 2 " white beans.
- 2 " Egyptian lentils.
- 6 " onions.
- 2 " greuts.
- 2 " ground grits, etc., for soup.
- for 100 piasters, fowls, eggs, butter, bread, mutton and beef, enough to last three days as far as Benisooef.

Provision and outfit—Continued.

- 2 oka dried apricots.
- 1 " raisins.
- 1 " almonds.
- 1 " dried plums.
- 500 oranges.
- 50 lemons.
- 2 lbs. chocolate.
- 4 oka loaf sugar.
- 1 bottle mixed pickles.
- 1 " fish sauce.
- 4 cases green vegetables.
- 1 dried codfish.
- 1 Cheshire cheese.
- 1 Dutch cheese.
- 4 oka biscuits.
- 4 " sugar.
- 8 " coffee.
- 1 " tea.
- 2 rotl salt in tin cases.
- 4 fruit sausages from the Sinai (containing dates and almonds).
- Spices for 10 piasters.
- 2 oka soap for washing linen.
- 1 bottle salad oil.
- 2 oka lamp oil.
- 2 bottles vinegar.
- 4 cases of anchovies.
- 2 " mustard.
- 60 bottles Hungarian red wine.
- 12 " Somlo wine.
- 20 " ale.
- 8 " aqua vite.
- 8 " brandy.
- 4 oka composition candles.
- 6 " Dahebelli tobacco.
- 1000 cigars.
- 8 doz. pipe bowls (which are very brittle).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. cut tumblers.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " small.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " tea-cups and saucers.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " small Turkish coffee-cups.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " plates.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " soup plates.
- 1 soup tureen.
- 2 Assiettes.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. table-spoons.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " tea-spoons.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " knives and forks.
- 1 salt-cellar.
- 1 tea-board.
- 2 candlesticks.
- 1 ship lantern.
- 1 cabin "

"And, farther, a tinned copper, 2 tubs with covers, 2 pans, 6 earthen-ware pots for boiling and baking, 6 gullibs (Egyptian earthen water-bottles), 1 pail for fetching water, 1 pail for washing up, 1 kitchen table, 1 tin coffee and tea pot, 1 ladle, 1 soup-ladle, 1 grater, 1 butcher's knife, 1 hack knife, 1 gridiron, 1 sieve, 1 pudding form, 1 tin pot for water, 1 hen-coop, 1 gauze cover for cold meat, etc., fire-wood, and charcoal for a week, table-cloths, towels, pillow-cases, sheets, and blankets, blacking and brushes, a broom, a few dusters, a large case for crockery and small kitchen utensils, and, lastly, powder (quassia) for destroying the troublesome flies on the Nile, arrow-root and gum arabic in case of an attack of diarrhoea, rose-water for inflamed eyes, Epsom salts or castor oil for dysentery, and a few ounces of alum for clarifying water.

"Apparatus for drawing, and stationery, must be brought from Europe or from Cairo. Matches, and paper for smoking cigars, may be had at every bazar. Fowls, eggs, sheep, milk, Arabian bread and tolerable butter, may be bought in the villages on either side of the Nile; for this purpose, the party must be provided with a bag of 500 piasters in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pieces, as the Fellahs do not like changing silver or gold coin.

"The tour to Thebes usually takes twenty days if no stoppages be made; if the wind be very favorable, in fifteen, but by adverse winds it can not be accomplished in less than thirty. From Thebes to Assouan, on an average, five days. The return tour from Assouan to Cairo requires about a fortnight, but before the end of December it sometimes happens that vessels are delayed a week, making three weeks. To view the principal objects in the order we are about to describe, twelve days will be necessary, so that the traveler who has been favored by the wind, and makes the best use of his time, may complete the tour in seven weeks.

"Up the stream, as a rule, the desire to see the monuments on the bank must be regulated by the wind, but rather leave them till arriving at Assouan, as leaving the bark sometimes prevents the sailors from availing themselves of the good humor of Boreas. If the god permit this, or if the tourist is not limited to time, he may

see the objects of minor importance, viz., the grottoes of Beni-Hassan, the temple of Denderah, and the ruins of Abydos rather than Thebes, as he who has been in Karnak and in the tombs of the kings will take little interest in the smaller and less noble.

"Further directions:

"1. Before the door, and over the roof of the cabin, an awning must be constructed to keep off the sun.

"2. Imperative orders must be given that the flooring and roof of the cabin be swept and washed every day. One of the sailors must be deputed to do this, for which he receives a few piasters a week.

"3. The sailors must be forbidden (through the reis) to keep the sail fast; they must always keep the rope (shuguf) in hand, in order that they may let it go immediately when the wind blows the bark too near the rocks; for instance, at Gebel Shech Umherak, Gebel el Dayr, Gebel Shech Timal, Gebel Abu Fedi, Gebel Shech Haridi, and at Gebel Toakh near Girgeh. Most of the accidents on the Nile are caused by the neglect of this rule.

"4. The behavior of the traveler toward the sailors must be such that they may see at once they are his servants. These must be given to understand, through the dragoman, before setting out, that nothing unreasonable will be expected from them, but that the orders of the traveler must under all circumstances be obeyed without opposition, least of all must they show open refractoriness, and that for every act of disobedience or deceit they will be punished by the authorities; but, if they conduct themselves properly, they will be rewarded at the end of the voyage. This threat may easily be put into practice by him who has a firman, or a letter of introduction to the consular agents. The traveler must act with firmness, particularly the first few days. By this means he will gain respect and obedience to his wishes. After a time he may show indulgence and kindness, which they will consider as a reward. If this rule be not acted upon at first, the Arabs will attribute his kindness to ignorance or fear, will cheat in every way, and even intimidate him, and will not submit to the strict treatment which then, too late, is resorted to. In a word, the Arab sailors, when well treated, are good-hearted and willing, more so than any others; but if not,

they are more insubordinate than most others, and the traveler may spoil the whole tour by not beginning properly. In other respects they are industrious, contented, always merry and good creatures. If they even try to cheat those whom they think unacquainted with the subject, a thief is seldom found among them. The tourist may leave his dahabieh a whole day, and they will scarcely steal even a handful of tobacco."

There is great diversity of opinion in regard to steamers and dahabiehs on the Nile. The author has made the ascent both ways, under the most favorable auspices, and must say it is hard to decide, and that it depends entirely on circumstances. Those who seek lovely views and varying scenery will be disappointed: the scenery is grand, but not beautiful. In the narrow valley of the Nile they will find the monotonous fields of corn, sugar-cane, and vegetables, bound on either side by barren chains of mountains, in which the monuments of antiquity are found. The sameness of the fields is occasionally broken by groves of sycamores, palms, and acacias, around which may be seen herds of buffaloes, camels, sheep, and goats. To persons of nervous temperament, not fond of books, and not invalids, who are engaged in business or professions, who come to see the monuments of Egypt, and not to pass their time, we say emphatically, take the steamer. Still, life on the Nile boat has a peculiar charm: the balmy air, the clearness and purity of the sky, the absence from all excitement, freedom from all restraint, and monarch of all you survey, and if you combine with these charming companions, enjoyable books, a fine cook, and a choice variety of wines, one must be without a soul who could not pass three happy months, even had Egypt no unequalled monuments of antiquity.

After passing the pyramids at Memphis, where we stop (if making the ascent by steamer) the first sight, there is nothing of importance to see until we arrive at Beni-Suef, if we except *Harim el Kebab*, or the "false pyramid," so called from the fact that the Arabs supposed erroneously that the base was a solid rock on which was erected the superstructure, instead of which the whole was a building.

Beni-Suef is the chief town of a beylik or

province, situated sixty-two miles above Cairo. It lies on the western bank of the Nile, and presents the usual picturesque grouping of mosques, domes, and minarets. It is the residence of the governor of the province, also of an American vice-consul (Narsala Loga), an Egyptian; travelers should call on him and taste his coffee. This province is one of the most productive in Egypt. About ten hours' distance, west from the Nile through the Faioum valley, formerly was situated the Moeris Lake, now dried up. Here stood the famous Labyrinth, King Amenemhe's palace, and an immense pyramid of unburnt brick. In the centre of the lake formerly stood two other pyramids, on the summit of which sat two gigantic statues of kings.

Eighty-two miles above Benisuef, where the steamer generally stops the third night, is the market town of *Mingah*, one of the prettiest towns on the Nile. It is the residence of a nassar, or under-governor, who is subject to the orders of the governor of Benisuef. The town contains many handsome buildings surrounded by date-groves, and numerous baths and mosques; one of the latter contains several columns of Roman origin. The viceroy has recently (1867) erected a very pretty palace, surrounded with grape-vines and ornamental trees. The site is very beautiful, and can be seen on a point of land many miles below the town; it has two façades. He has also erected five new sugar factories of mammoth extent. They were built by French engineers, in the most substantial manner, and are the most perfect in the world. They cover some six acres of ground, and give employment to 1500 men. Many of the chimneys are over two hundred feet in height. A large quantity of brown and refined sugar is kept constantly on hand, with some thirty-six casks containing 86,000 gallons of arrak, a rum made from the sugar-cane, slightly flavored with anisette. The distilling apparatus was erected by Paris workmen. The export of sugar from Egypt is immense: in 1864 the export of cotton was over seventy-four millions of dollars, but since the termination of our war sugar has entirely superseded it. Molasses is also very extensively imported; it is put up in jars holding ten gallons, which are manufactured in Kennah; the market is held on Sunday. A few miles

up the river, on the opposite side, is the cemetery of *Minieh*. It was a custom of the ancient Egyptians always to bury their dead on the opposite side of the river.

Fourteen miles above *Minieh* are the tombs of Beni-Hasan, the first specimen of old Egyptian art to be met with above *Minieh*. They are some half-hour's ride from the river, over a hot and sandy road, and a little tiresome. But you must measure the sights of Egypt by Beni-Hasan—they are the parent of them all.

The tombs of Beni-Hasan are seen from the distance, and appear as holes cut in a white wall of limestone rock; they are considered the oldest monuments of Egypt, before or during the time of Joseph, being of an earlier date than those of Thebes. They are all ornamented with colored figures representing the manners and customs of the old Egyptian race, and curious as showing how gay and agile these ancient people could be, who in their architecture and sculpture appear so solemn and immovable. The colors are preserved with wondrous freshness, and the drawing full of life and vigor.

On some of the walls are hunting scenes, women playing musical instruments; inflicting the bastinado on both sexes, manufacturing linen; nearly all trades are represented: brick-makers, glass-blowers, potters, goldsmiths, a barber shaving a customer, and another cutting toe-nails, women performing various feats of agility, throwing up three balls and catching them at once, etc. One tomb contains colored pictures of the different animals, fish, and birds; conspicuous among the latter is the white ibis, symbol of the god Osiris, vultures, cormorants, pelicans, and herons. One of these tombs has long been famous for containing the representation of the presentation of Joseph's brethren to Pharaoh, but the best authorities now ignore the whole thing, for several reasons: first, the number is not correct; second, the count of the persons present is neither Pharaoh nor Joseph; and, third, there is no presentation at all; in addition, the word "captives" is written over the strangers. Under the floor of these chambers are pits where the dead were buried.

The traveler will notice here that nearly every figure or picture painted, the artist has written over it what he intended to

represent; what a servile custom it would be for many of our portrait-painters to adopt!

From some of the columns of the north-west grottoes the Deric style of architecture originated; they are fifteen and a half feet high, by five feet in diameter. The *Spes Arimedes*, or Grotto of Diana, should also be visited. It is situated in a little valley opposite the town, about twenty minutes from the other grottoes. There are some remarkable specimens of sculpture on the inner wall of the portico; they represent *Phatma* sacrificing to the goddess *Pacht*, the goddess of night and destiny.

A short distance above Beni-Hassan we arrive at Rhoda, the seat of one of the vicar's palaces, and also one of his great sugar factories. The palace is very beautiful, and cost nearly half a million of dollars. The sugar factory employs 1400 men. Some eight million pounds of brown sugar are made here every season, in addition to a large quantity of rum and molasses. The vicar monopolizes the manufacture of sugar throughout his kingdom.

Opposite Rhoda, ten miles above Beni-Hassan, is the modern town of *Shikh Ahabda*, which occupies the site of the once famous city of Antinoë, built by Adrian in commemoration of his favorite, Antinous, who was here drowned in the Nile. There are some remains of a Roman theatre and hippodrome still visible, also the remains of some constructions which mark the direction of the principal street.

Behind the village of *K' Dayr*, a short distance from Antinoë, is a very remarkable painting in a grotto, representing a sphinx on a sledge—indicating clearly the method adopted by the Egyptians in moving heavy weights. There are nearly two hundred figures pulling a rope attached to a sledge, on which there is a colossal 24 feet high, and on the pedestal of the statue stands a figure pouring out oil to facilitate the movement; standing on the knees of the figure is a man keeping time to the song, that they may all pull together; and standing round are numerous other figures connected with the operation.

Along the eastern shore the hills for some distance are perforated with square holes, deserted dwellings of the dead. It is said that *Sheik Hassan* lived in one of these caves for twelve years with his wife, two

daughters, and little son. A small island was here in the river, on which he cultivated lentils. His daughters married in the village opposite. One day his child succeeded in getting on the island to play, when a crocodile carried him off. The sheik immediately disappeared, and with him the island! Nothing but the cave remains.

Fifteen miles farther up we arrive at *Tel el Amarna*, where there are a few grottoes hardly worthy of a visit. The doum-palm, a very beautiful but common tree in Upper Egypt, here makes its first appearance. This place marks the northern limit of the crocodile; they are hardly ever seen below. A short distance above, and we arrive at the village of *Moubdek*, behind which lie the celebrated crocodile-pits, rarely visited by travelers. Here thousands of crocodiles, finely preserved, are piled from floor to ceiling, with an occasional sprinkling of a "human," supposed to be the feeders of these ancient gods. Here, amid the sacred dust, the devout admirer of old Egyptian theology may, if he choose to explore them, obtain the experience of the pleasures of suffocation. In making this excursion the tourist should provide himself with a lantern. Some years ago a traveler and two Arabs lost their lives in the most shocking manner: the torch which they were carrying set fire to the linen which surrounded the mummies, and their retreat was cut off. *Thomas Leigh, Esq., M.P.*, an English traveler, in 1816 lost two of his guides dead and one dying, killed by the violence of the atmosphere, retracing his steps before he reached the chambers of the mummies. Our daring countryman, *W. C. Priane, Esq.*, succeeded in thoroughly exploring these pits and bringing a large number of mummies to the United States.

Twenty-nine miles above *Tel el Amarna* we come to the town of *Menfikut*, which contains some ten thousand inhabitants. Part of the town has been washed away by the encroachments of the Nile, but this season (1855) stones are being sunk along the shore which will protect it in future. It is the residence of a governor, capital of a province, contains numerous mosques, a bazar, and public bath. There is a weekly market held on Sundays.

Twenty-five miles farther, and we arrive at *Aminet*, by some called *Sicot*, the metrop-

ells of Upper Egypt, and the residence of a pacha. It stands on the site of the ancient Lycopolis, or "City of Wolves," nearly two miles from the banks of the river. The town is surrounded with beautiful acacias and palm-trees, and contains fifteen minarets and several mosques. This is the halting-place of the caravans from the long desert-journey from Darfur and the interior of Africa. The palace of the governor is quite an imposing building. The population is 25,000. In the gray mountains west of the town may be seen the primitive tombs of the Egyptians.

Twenty-six miles above Assiout is the large village of *Gaz el Keur*. This town, or one of the same name, formerly stood nearer the river, on the site of the ancient *Autopolis*. In 1823 the whole village was carried away by the waters of the Nile. Sixty-two miles higher we arrive at *Girgeh*, in former times the capital of Upper Egypt. It takes its name *Girgeh* (George) from a Latin convent dedicated to St. George, which is one of the four most ancient Roman Catholic establishments in the country.

From *Girgeh* the excursion to the ruins of *Abydos* is generally made: if ascending the river (passengers on board the steamers do not generally make this excursion), mules or donkeys may be hired at *Girgeh*, and your boat sent up the river to *Semata* or *Bellianah*, 3 hours farther up; or if coming down the river, take donkeys at *Bellianah*, and send your boat to *Girgeh*. The excursion will well repay you. The ruins are situated four hours south of *Girgeh*, at the base of the Libyan Mountains. On our way we pass the village of *Bardis*, made celebrated by a Mameluke chief who named himself after it.

Abydos, which at one time ranked next to *Thebes*, owed its importance to the fact that the god *Osiris* was buried here, and rich Egyptians from all parts wished to have their bodies lie in the sacred dust which their god had hallowed. The tombs are very old, and date back to the 18th and 17th dynasties.

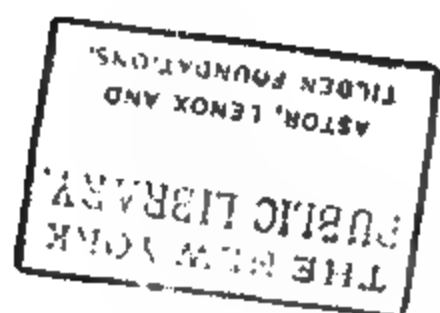
The principal ruins, which cover a great extent, are the *Mamnonium*, or palace of *Memnon*, the *Temple of Osiris*, and the *Necropolis*. The palace of *Memnon* is particularly interesting, on account of the peculiar construction of the roof, which is the

only one of its kind in Egypt. It is constructed of large stones, extending from one architrave to another—not laid on their faces, but on their sides, then cut out in the form of an arch, the whole ornamented with sculptures and hieroglyphics.

The *Temple of Osiris* lies north of the *Mamnonium*: this was one of the temples the most revered in Egypt. It was here that, in 1808, the famous inscription, now in the British Museum, known under the name of the *Table of Abydos*, was found. It contained originally the names of all the ancestors of *Rameses the Great*, which agrees with the names of the oldest of the *Pharaohs* which were found at the *Mamnonium* at *Thebes*. Part of the tablet was unfortunately destroyed, and some of the names lost.

North of the *Temple of Osiris* lies the *Necropolis*, or burial-ground, where may be seen numerous tomb-stones of the time of *Osirtasen*; also a colossal statue of that *Pharaoh*, now in the museum of *Cairo*. From *Girgeh* to *Kennah* the distance is sixty-four miles. The Nile for this distance takes an easterly direction, which it maintains to *Kennah*, where it resumes its southerly course.

Kennah is a place of considerable importance, noted for its manufacture of the porous jugs used so much in Egypt for clarifying the Nile water. They are made by hand, and with wonderful rapidity; the process may be seen. *Kennah* does quite a business in trading with *Paros* and *Arabia*. On the opposite side of the river (which you cross by a ferry if going up in a steamer, sending your donkeys also across the ferry; none can be had on the other side) stands the celebrated *Temple of Denderah*, one of the best preserved in Egypt. The portico was erected in the time of the Emperor *Tiberius*, and on it may be seen the name of that monarch, as well as those of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Caligula*, *Ptolemy*, and *Cæsar*, on the back wall. Descending some twenty steps, you enter a most beautiful hall, the roof of which is supported by twenty-four pillars, sixty feet high by eight in diameter, ornamented with beautifully-painted sculpture. After this succeeds a hall of six columns, with three rooms on either side, then a central chamber, behind which is the sanctuary. The whole length of this specimen of Egyptian



art is 260 feet, breadth 110. The temple was commenced under the last Ptolemies, and terminated under Nero; the Emperors Caligula and Claudius contributed much to its embellishment. On the hinder walls of the temple may be seen the names of Cleopatra and her son, the young Cæsar, which she gave to Cæsar, and on the outside wall, behind the temple, is the portrait of the famous Egyptian queen. It is very evident, from the manner in which the hieroglyphics and ornaments are executed, that the sculptural art was in the decline during the erection of this temple; but the architecture falls neither in grandeur, majesty, nor general effect, and conveys a strong impression on the traveler.

The temple is dedicated to the goddess Hathor, reigning deity of the lower regions, and is represented with cows' ears, in honor of the animal sacred to her. On her head she wears as an ornament the porch of the temple, the entrance to the lower world.

From Kennah to Thebes the distance is 46 miles. A short distance above Kennah is Esf, the representative of the ancient Coptos. The latter was formerly the starting-point for an extensive caravan traffic, which proceeded thence across the desert to the port of Berenice on the Red Sea; and from its name that of its modern descendants of the Egyptian race (the Copts) is derived: between Kennah and Thebes the scenery is exceedingly fine. The Theban palm here begins to mingle with that of the date. Vegetation is exceedingly rich; luxuriant crops of Indian corn and sugar-cane are seen in the fertile plain that stretches beside the river's bank.

Thebes.—The most celebrated and magnificent of the ancient capitals of Egypt; the capital of the kingdom of the Pharaohs when in the zenith of their power, and whose remains exceed in extent and grandeur all the most lively imagination can depict. No written account can ever give an adequate impression of the effect, past and present, of its temples, palaces, obelisks, colossal statues, sphinxes, and sculptures of various kinds. They continue from age to age to excite the awe and admiration of the spectator. To have seen the monuments of Thebes is to have seen the Egyptians as they lived and moved before the eyes of Moses. To have seen

the tombs of Thebes is to have seen the whole religion of the Egyptians at the most solemn moments of their lives. Nothing that can be said about them will prepare the traveler for their extraordinary grandeur.

"Not all proud Thebes' untrodden walls contain,
The world's great curiosities on the Egyptian plain,
That spreads her conquest o'er a thousand states,
And pours her heroes through a hundred gates,
Two hundred horsemen and two hundred men
From each wide portal issuing to the war."

It is possible to see the whole of these stupendous ruins in three days, but the traveler had better make it six. The first day had better be devoted to the west side of the river, say, first, the *Temple of Karnak*, the *Memonium*, the two *Colossi*, and the ruins of *Medinet Haboo*. The second day, the *Vaults of Assouf*, *Dayr*, *El Bahri*, and *Medinet*, then to the *Tombs of the Kings*, and the third day to *Luxor* and *Karnak*.

The most striking of the ruins are those of *Karnak* and *Luxor*, on the eastern bank of the river, with the *Memonium*, *Medinet Haboo*, *Koornak*, *Tombs of the Priests*, *Tombs of the Kings*, and the *Vocal Memon*, on the western side. The sanctuary of Ammon, a small granite edifice founded by Osirtasen, with the vestiges of the earliest temples around, is the centre of the vast collection of palaces and temples which is called *Karnak*. Beside these temples a few miserable Arabs dwell, whose chief subsistence is derived from the visits of travelers, to whom they sell scraps of papyrus, mummy cases, coins, and similar objects of antiquarian interest, many of them suspiciously modern in appearance.

The principal hall in the palace of *Karnak*, which there can be no doubt is the *Temple of Ammon*, the *Jupiter of the Egyptians*, is 315 feet long by 160 broad, and its roof is supported by 134 columns of 70 feet in height and 11 in diameter. The approach to this stupendous structure is through an avenue of colossal sphinxes which is upward of a mile in length, and connects the remains of *Karnak* with those of *Luxor*.

The palace of *Luxor*, though inferior to those of *Karnak*, is also of vast dimensions. Its principal entrance is most magnificent. On either side of the doorway stood two obelisks or monoliths, each formed out of

a single block of red granite 80 feet high and 8 feet square, and most beautifully sculptured; one of these was conveyed to Paris, and now stands in the Place de la Concorde. Between the obelisks and pylon are two colossal statues, each measuring about 44 feet from the ground. This palace is now in a most ruinous state, but many of the pillars are yet standing. Its whole length is 800 feet long by 200 broad.

The ruins on the western side of the Nile are not less interesting. Behind the ruins, at the end of a long ravine which winds into the heart of the Libyan Mountains, are the tombs of the kings, excavated out of the solid rock, and their walls covered with a profusion of paintings and sculptures, white stucco, brilliant with colors, fresh as they were thousands of years ago. No modern galleries or halls could be more completely ornamented; but, splendid as they would be even as palaces, their interest is enhanced by being what they are.

"Every Egyptian potentate, but especially every Egyptian king, seems to have begun his reign by preparing his sepulchre. It was so in the case of the Pyramids, where each successive layer marked the successive year of his reign. It was equally so in these Theban tombs, where the longer or shorter reign can be traced by the extent of the chambers or the completeness of their finish. In one or two instances, you pass at once from the most brilliant decorations to rough unhewn rock. At the entrance to each tomb he stands, making offerings to the sun, who, with his hawk's head, wishes him a long life to complete his labors."

Many of these tombs are 400 feet in depth. The principal ones are "Belzoni's Tomb," called after that enthusiastic antiquary. It was occupied by Osiris, father of Rameses II. It is marked No. 17; Bruce's or Harpers' tomb was occupied by Rameses III. Its depth is 405 feet. In the series of small chambers in the two first passages we have strong evidences of the style and elegance in which the ancient Egyptians lived. In the kitchen we see them killing oxen, roasting beef, making pastry, kneading dough, and drawing wine. In a room opposite them are representations of boating on the Nile, with views of the cabin, showing the richness

of the furniture of the same. Next, an armory, containing representations of all the implements of war, weapons of offense and defense. On one of the walls is a splendid representation of two harpers. There are twenty-one of these tombs now open to the scrutiny of the traveler.

On the east of this range of hills are the tombs of priests and private individuals. These are generally small; some of these, however, are much larger than any of the kings—that of the priest Annesset, who must have been of enormous wealth; it is the largest of all the sepulchres at Thebes. After going down stairs, making half a dozen turnings, then up stairs, then half a dozen more turns right and left, ascending and descending six times, you come to the sacred inclosure, traveling through various courts and halls to the distance of nearly 800 feet! The ground occupied by this sepulchre is nearly one and a quarter acres!

Between Medinet Haboo and Koorah lie the remains of the Memnonium. Its proportions are immense (640 feet long by 200), and its sculptures so beautiful that it is considered one of the most magnificent structures of Thebes.

Among the ruins of the Memnonium are the fragments of the stupendous colossal statue of *Rameses the Great*. It has been broken off at the waist, and the upper part now lies prostrate on the ground. This enormous statue measures 60 feet round the shoulders, and 18 feet from the crown of the head to the top of the shoulders. The Arabs have scooped millstones out of his face, but you can still see what he was—the largest statue in the world. Rameses rested here in awful majesty, after the conquest of the whole of the then known world. Next to the wonder excited by the boldness of this sculpture is the labor that must have been exerted to destroy it—to destroy these countless statues that strew the plains of Thebes. The conclusion that all come to, and which the Persian hatred of idols justify, is—Cassius.

The two immense colossi—one of them commonly known as the *Vocal Memnon* (the statue that, according to ancient tradition, uttered musical sounds when the rays of the morning sun first glowed above the eastern mountains)—stand, like lonely

landmarks, hoary, blackened, time-worn, and defaced, in the midst of the Theban plain, in front of the space between the Memnonium and the Mounds of Medinet Haboo.

A visit should be paid at once to our very worthy vice-consul, Mustapha Aga; he will be of service to you in various ways. The old man's heart is running over with the milk of human kindness, and it is a very great shame that he is allowed by our government to perform the services he does for American travelers without the slightest remuneration. After the return of the Prince of Wales from his tour up the Nile, fifty pounds sterling per annum was awarded to Mustapha for his services as British vice-consul. Our government certainly should do as much.

The steamer generally stops at Thebes three or three and a half days.

From Thebes to Assouan is 160 miles. About eight and a half miles above Thebes is the town of *Hermout*, situated on the western bank, a short distance from the river. It was a place of considerable importance under the Ptolemies and Romans. It is built on the site of the ancient *Hermopolis*. The principal object of antiquity now visible is a small temple, which appears from the sculpturing (seen only with a torch) to have been a lying-in house, where the god *Mendoo*, the goddess *Reto*, and their offspring *Harphe*, were worshipped. There is a bas-relief representing the goddess *Reto* giving birth to the god *Harphe*: *Reto* is surrounded by several goddesses; the midwife, who is a goddess, delivers the mother; the wet-nurse, a goddess, holds out her hands to receive the young god; *Amen*, the father of the gods, and *Soven*, also assist at the birth. The bas-relief is supposed to allude to the confinement of *Cleopatra* with the young *Cesar*. There are numerous other bas-reliefs connected with the young *Harphe*. The vicaroy has recently erected very extensive sugar-works here, which, next to *Rhoda*, are considered the finest in the world. The whole establishment is under the charge of French engineers. There are twenty revolving kettles, which make 1200 revolutions a minute, converting brown into white sugar in five minutes.

Forty miles higher we arrive at *Esd*. Just before arriving at this town

we pass the pretty palace built by *Mehemet Ali*; it is beautifully surrounded by gardens. In the midst of the town is the temple of *Kem*, commenced in the time of the Ptolemies, and finished under the first Roman emperors. The interior was cleared out by *Mehemet Ali* in 1842. It is entered by a flight of steps. The portico of the temple is the only part which is really visible: it has four rows of immense pillars, six in each row; they are nearly 19 feet in circumference, and 65 feet high; the capitals, no two of which are alike, are in imitation of the vine, decum-plant, date, and papyrus; the walls are ornamented with hieroglyphics representing princes offering sacrifices. This temple was consecrated to *Knoph*, one of the principal Egyptian deities.

A short distance farther up the stream, near the banks of the Nile, is the pyramid of *El Kook*, built of limestone. Its base is 60 feet square; former height, 50 feet; present height, about 36 feet.

Edfee is the next place of importance at which we arrive, thirty miles above *Kem*. This is without exception one of the grandest and best-preserved monuments of Egypt. It lies about one half-hour's ride from the shore. This magnificent temple was commenced by *Ptolemee Philometer* 180 years before the Christian era. Its entire length is about 440 feet; breadth of the first pylon, 200 feet. The two towers of the pylon have each 250 steps to the top. There are numerous spacious rooms on the different floors. A charming view of the Nile and valley may be had from the top of the towers; you will also from this point get a good idea of the arrangements of the temple before examining it in detail. We would advise making this ascent on entering, which is not generally done. You first enter the great court, 141 feet wide by 146 feet deep; it has thirty-two columns round its three sides, no two of which are alike. Next comes the *Promna*, 50 feet deep and the whole width of the building; this has eighteen immense pillars, 50 feet high and 27 in diameter, covered with hieroglyphics; it contains a singular sarcophagus. Next comes the *Adyton*, which is supported by twelve immense pillars of peculiar form, swelling out from the base until near half their length, when they gradually diminish; this portion is surrounded by four

rooms on each side, from one of which a flight of steps leads to the roof. The ceiling of the Adytum was composed of six immense slabs of stone, four of which remain; these are all split through in a direct line. The next court is only 21 feet deep, also covered with slabs of stone split through like the preceding: this court has no columns; there are two small rooms on either side, perfectly plain. Next court, 22 feet deep, without pillars, and open at the top; on one side is a small room, the walls of which are covered with hieroglyphics and figures, some of the latter reaping. On the opposite side another small court, through which you ascend six steps to an exquisite little temple or sanctuary. It is only 14 by 16 feet, but the bas-reliefs are most perfect; the ceiling and sides are perfectly covered with them; some are colored with imperishable blues. In a direct line with the pylon entrance, with the Pronaos and Adytum, comes the Naoe, or sanctuary, from which there is no outlet. There are no pillars, but in one corner stands an immense red granite sarcophagus, in the shape of a pyramid; it is 14 feet 3 inches high, 8 feet broad, and 6 deep. The Naoe is surrounded with nine small rooms. On the exterior wall, at the northeast angle, is an inscription, dated in the reign of Ptolemy Alexander I., which alludes to a donation of lands made to the temple. The Naoe and Pronaos are the most ancient parts of the temple; they were erected from 223-196 A.C. Under the ninth Ptolemy and Euergetes II. the portico was erected. The sculptures on the walls of the Naoe and Pronaos are of the same date, while the grand exterior walls, with their ornaments, are of the time of Philometor-Soter and Alexander I. The temple was dedicated to Harhat and his mother, Hathor, whom the Greeks identified with their Aphrodite (Venus). The inscriptions speak of the infant god as the "great god, lord of the heavens, son of Osiris, king of the kings of Lower and Upper Egypt, master of gods and goddesses." Most of the sculpture is of a religious character, but there are some which give representations of the military exploits of some of the Ptolemies.

A short distance farther up the stream we arrive at Gebel Silsilah, where the river is quite narrow. Here are the quarries from which the ancient kings of Egypt procured

the stones for erecting the mammoth colossus of Luxor, Karnak, Medinet Habou, etc. The name of this place, Silsilah, which in the Arabic means chain, has given rise to a legend, or the legend has given the name to the place, that in former times the navigation of the Nile was barred by a chain which was swung across the river. On the west bank there are several interesting grottoes containing tablets or hieroglyphics relating to the early days of the Theban empire.

Thirteen miles above Silsilah, finely situated on a hill on the east bank, is the temple of Kom-Ombo. It was commenced by Ptolemaeus Philometer, and finished by Nereus Dionysus. Most of the pylons have fallen into the river, and the portion of the temple which now remains is the sanctuary, most of which is buried in the sand. The peculiarity of these temples—because from their appearance there must have been two adjoining each other—are a double entrance and a double sanctuary, devoted to two deities, Savak and Arurris. The capitals of the columns are finely executed, as are also the sculptures of the pronaos and facade. Near this spot ends the limestone range of hills, and the sandstone continues to the first cataract, where it changes to the granite, from which the Nile issues from out the mountains of Nubia. The country now assumes a different aspect as we approach Assuan—the palm-groves are fewer, and the valley a mere strip of land.

Twenty-six miles above Kom-Ombo we arrive at Assuan, once the boundary of the Roman empire, it is now the border city between Upper Egypt and Nubia, but contains nothing of importance to the visitor. This is the stopping-place and terminus of the steamer's route. Opposite Assuan lies the island of Elephantine. It is about one mile in length, but contains nothing of much interest: a granite gateway; temple of Chnoub, god of inundations; a mutilated statue of granite, and an altar to Ammon; also, the ruins of the old Nilometer. A short distance south of the island of Elephantine is the small island of Sakhel: it contains numerous hieroglyphics.

If the traveler intend going to the second cataract, he should make an excursion to the granite quarries from Assuan, which are a short distance back from that town; if not, he should visit them while riding to

the island of Philæ. From here came the colossal statue of Memnon, the columns at Rome, at Constantinople, at Paris, and at Alexandria. At Heliopolis we see the first of its race, and here, immediately east of Amman, we see the last hewn out, but, like the mammoth stone at Baalbec, never removed from its birth-place. It is 100 feet long, and 12 feet square at the base. After it had been dressed a fissure was found at the top, for which reason, it is supposed, it never was removed. Notice the grooves made in it for the purpose of cutting it into single blocks. The color is light red, sprinkled with green. It is very hard, and susceptible of the highest polish.

Travelers must not expect to find a Niagara when they visit the cataract, but something more like the rapids of the St. Lawrence—a bounding, bubbling, foaming stream, some three or four feet in depth, comprising four distinct parts: the first has a fall of about six feet; the second, two feet; the third, eight feet; and the fourth, fifteen. The natives amuse visitors here by plunging into the river above the first fall and passing unscathed through them all. They are very importunate for back-splash, and swarm around you in all their naked majesty. If traveling by steamer, we would advise taking a boat to the cataract, which is a short distance above Assouan. Make a bargain before you go for your boat and crew.

Seven miles above Assouan is situated the small island of Philæ, only one quarter of a mile long, crowned with a long line of majestic temples and colonnades. Its principal ruin is that of the Temple of Isis, commenced by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and completed by succeeding monarchs. The whole is modern compared with the old Egyptian style of architecture. The temple is very irregular in its ground plan, following the shape of the island. There is a double corridor supported by thirty-six pillars; notice that many of these were never finished. The corridor is succeeded by two immense pyramidal towers, gateways, staircases, and chambers, in a fine state of preservation. The traveler should here ascend to the roof and take a bird's-eye view of the ruins and surroundings. In one of the rooms of the temple may be seen, on a small scale, a representation of the death of Osiris; also his embalmment,

burial, resurrection, and entombment as judge of the dead. To the east of the great temple is a square open building, the four sides of which are composed of pillars supporting an architrave. This is the most perfect building on the island. The edifice is evidently unfinished; much of the sculpturing had been just commenced. It was here that the Romans signed, in 461 A.D., the articles of peace with the Ethiopian Badama, who were the last worshippers of Isis on the island. Notice, under the principal entrance of the first pylon, the inscription commemorative of the advance of the French troops under Desaix: "*L'an VI. de la République, le 12 Messidor, une Armée française, commandée par Bonaparte, descendue à Alexandrie. L'armée ayant mis sept jour après les Mamelouks en fuite aux Pyramides. Desaix, commandant la 1re division les a poursuivis au delà des Cataracts, où il est arrivé le 12 Ventose de l'an VII.*"

From Assouan to the second cataract the distance is 220 miles. The Nile is not now the Nile of Egypt—the two ranges of hills inclose the river so closely that there is little or no cultivation. You now pass tombs continually, occupying the position of castles on the Rhine; they are nearly all on the west side of the river, if we except Derr, the capital of Nubia, Ibbrahim, and Farayg. Throughout the Nile valley now, the banks being so high, the water is raised by means of a *sakia* or *shadoof*. The *sakia* is a large wheel worked by a buffalo, around which a number of jars are attached; the revolutions of the wheel dip the jars into the river and empty them into the canal, whence the water becomes distributed over the surrounding fields; and as the natives use all the grease in the country to grease their long black hair, you have day and night the sound of the hum of a swarm of bees as busily you float along beneath the rays of a tropical sun. The *shadoof* consists of a pole and bucket worked across a horizontal bar supported upon two pillars of wood: it is worked by the hand. The government levies a tax of 200 piastres on every *sakia* in operation.

The natives of Nubia are more ignorant and more honest than the Fellahs of Egypt, and possess a more brave and warlike spirit; they are also more intemperate than their more simple neighbors, and not so

strict in regard to the injunctions of the Prophet.

The first ruins of any importance after passing Philæ are those of *Dabed*, on the right hand or west side of the river as you ascend. These consist of a well-preserved temple commenced by the Ethiopian King *Ashat-Amun*, and dedicated to the same gods as the temple of Philæ, and the picturesque ruin of the temple of *Gortæus*. We then pass the temples of *Tafah*, also on the right.

We next arrive at *Kalabak*, where are the ruins of the largest temple in Nubia, with the single exception of *Abou-Simbel*. It was erected during the reign of *Augustus*; *Caligula*, *Trajan*, and *Severus* also added to it, but it was never completed. Seen from the outside, it has a grand and imposing appearance, the interior, however, is badly mutilated.

A quarter of an hour's distance from the village is the cavern-temple of *Het-el-Wady* (the house of the saints), excavated during the reign of *Rameses the Great*, and dedicated to *Knoeph*, *Amunra*, and *Ananka*. The sculptures of the interior, which are very fine, record the battles of *Rameses* against the Ethiopians. Next come the cavern-temples of *Dondou* and *Gorf*, which are hardly worth a visit, and *Wad Sobua*, formerly a temple of considerable importance, but nearly all now buried in the sand. The temple, which is entirely of granite, with the exception of the sanctuary, which is cut out of the solid rock, was constructed by *Rameses II.* There was formerly an avenue of sphinxes which led to it, hence its name. This is the last village where the Arabic language is spoken; the Nubian now commences.

Twelve miles higher we arrive at *Korod*, situated on the eastern bank of the Nile. This is the first station of the great Nubian desert, 300 miles to *Kartum*, and, although well traveled, is one of the worst roads across the desert, water being found at one station only during the entire distance, and much frequented by a wild tribe of Bedouins which have never yet been quite subdued.

Having passed the temples of *Asoda*, *Derr*, and *Shroon*, we arrive at the magnificent temples of *Abou-Simbel*, the greatest work of the great *Rameses*, and by far the most interesting of all the ruins of Nubia, and, indeed, with the exception of Thebes, of all those throughout the Nile valley—for this reason, that almost every other Egyptian temple is more or less in ruins; those, from being hewn out of the rock, are in all their arrangements as perfect now as when they were left unfinished by *Rameses* himself. There are two temples: the smallest is dedicated to *Hathor*, who is represented under the form of a sacred cow; the façade is ornamented with six colossal statues of *Rameses* and his wife, with their children at their feet, the interior is divided into three principal divisions; the walls are decorated with sculpture, but much defaced; the entire depth is 84 feet. The second and larger temple is a short distance south of the smaller; the façade is 120 feet wide by 90 high; it is decorated with four colossal statues of *Rameses*, which, although seated, are about 60 feet high; the interior is divided into four compartments, with a depth of 186 feet; the entrance is nearly choked up with sand. Nearly opposite *Abou-Simbel*, at *Farag*, there is a small temple excavated during the reign of *Amenophis III.*, and higher up the castle of *Addah*, in a fine state of preservation. Nine miles farther there are also some ruins, at the village of *Farrus*. Forty miles above *Abou-Simbel* is *Wad Halfa*, opposite which are some ruins, but little of sufficient importance to bring travelers above *Abou-Simbel*. The second cataract is still some seven or eight miles higher up; they are nearly five miles long, and, if wishing to see them and the surrounding country to the best advantage, we would advise the climbing of the cliff *Abou-Sir*, 200 feet high, where a most singular panorama can be obtained. The railroad along the banks of the Nile (in progress to Thebes) is now (1871) finished to *Minish*, a distance of 151 miles.

THE DESERT.

SUEZ.

[THE DESERT.]

SUEZ.

WHETHER the traveler intends visiting Mount Sinai, where Moses delivered the Law to the assembled tribes of Israel, or not, we would strongly recommend his spending a day or two at Suez, and then passing through the new Suez Canal to *Port Said* (where the steamers to the Holy Land touch). The time from Cairo to Suez by camel was formerly 30 hours; then a direct railroad was constructed, making the time 4 hours; that road was abandoned in 1870, making a detour, but passing through numerous populous villages. From Cairo to Suez via Benha, 9 hours 30 minutes; 116 piastres — \$5 80. From Cairo to Suez via Zazazig, 10 hours; 116 piastres. From Cairo to Ismailia, 7 hours; 79 piastres = \$2 75.

Suez is situated at the head of the gulf of the same name; the Red Sea dividing at its northern extremity into the Gulf of Akaba and Suez. The peninsular region inclosed between these two gulfs is a rugged mountainous wilderness, and the scene of the journey of the hosts of Israel; and Suez, from the nature of the mountains on the Egyptian side, must have been the spot where they crossed.

The town of Suez now contains about 6000 inhabitants; it has been brought into prominent notice of late years by the extensive travel on the *overland* route. The *overland* route is now all sea; the Suez Canal has also made it famous. It is likewise the place of embarkation for the Mohammedan pilgrims from Egypt and the countries of Northern Africa on their way to the holy cities. The sailing is excellent here, as you can always have a

good breeze blowing; it commences usually from the land in the morning, and dies away about four or five o'clock in the afternoon.

There are nearly always four or five large first-class English steamers lying here, but they can not come within five miles of the city, there being no channel, and the rise and fall of the tide so much that any traveler can do as the Israelites did at certain hours of the day without the water coming much over his boots. We asked our boatman if he knew any thing about the host of Pharaoh and the Israelites: "Yes, he knew all about it; it was all a mistake." It was not the Egyptians who followed the Israelites, but a "lot of rascally Bedouin Arabs;" that Moses knew all about the tide, and he arrived when it was low water; and when the Bedouins were in the gulf, the tide came up and drowned them; and to put the question beyond dispute and clinch his argument, "Wouldn't the boatmen have found the chariots when the tide went out?"

To visit the "Fountain of Moses (*Ain Moussa*), hire a boat instead of passing round the head of the gulf. You can run down with a fair wind, and land within two miles of the spot; walk up, and if you want a camel-ride, for twenty-five cents one of the fellahs who reside here on a small piece of land irrigated by the brackish water will supply you with the luxury. The sensation of a first camel-ride is very queer. The animal kneels down to enable you to mount, and when he commences to rise, it is with the greatest difficulty you retain your seat. The shore about here abounds with numerous handsome shells.

Near Suez, a little to the north, were the remains of the sluices of the ancient *Canal of Arimo*, which connected the Nile with the Red Sea. It was commenced by Sesostris and finished by Ptolemy Philadelphus. Subsequent to the time of the Romans it was neglected, and allowed to fill up with sand. It was reopened by the Caliph Omar for the purpose of sending corn to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Its course is directly north as far as the Bitter Lakes, or Shakh Hanaydik,

thence directly west to the Nile. One half its distance is the site of the new French canal, through which you proceed if going to the Holy Land. If returning to Europe direct, it will be better to retrace your steps to Alexandria via Benha, as you might have to wait some time at Port Said, a miserable place. Lately American travelers have commenced to make the tour to the Holy Land via Mount Sinai and Petra, a long and tedious trip, occupying 210 hours, or about 30 days of actual travel—viz., from Suez to Sinai, 67 hours; from Sinai to Petra, via Akabah, 76 hours; from Petra to Hebron, 60 hours; and from Hebron to Jerusalem, 7 hours.

"As guides, take a few *Tor-Arabs*, who will provide the camels; a contract must be made with them in Cairo. On no account be persuaded to go first to Suez and thence by water to *Tor*, otherwise you will be obliged to submit to extortionate demands or—to turn back. The hire of a camel to Akaba averages 250 piasters. The Arabs have to find their own provisions and food for the camel. Never pay beforehand. Apply to a sheik, or leader, of good reputation, who can exercise authority over his race, for it sometimes happens that members of the same race are envious of him who has let his camel, begin quarrelling on the road, and, under all kinds of pretences, place the traveler's luggage on their own camels. Do not suffer yourself to be imposed upon if (it seldom occurs now) suddenly attacked by a troop of hostile Arabs and tribute is demanded from you, and the Arabs who escort you do not fight, for the attacking party are in league with your own, and will afterward divide the booty with them. Therefore, have no recourse to arms, pay the sum demanded, and, on your return to Suez or Cairo, deduct it from the wages of these unfaithful people.

"For the distance between Sinai and El Akaba an arrangement must be made with a sheik of the *Mesejeh* Arabs, and for that between El Akaba and Hebron with one of the *Ilawat* chiefs, for safety's sake. On the 4th of January, 1857, some Americans who refused the £6, for six persons, demanded by the last mentioned, were fallen upon by them, and escaped with their lives by at length sacrificing £100.

"Never travel with one race through a

tract of desert which is looked upon as the property of another, unless there be a mutual understanding between them. Waterskins should be procured at Cairo; old ones are preferable, as the new impart an unpleasant taste to the water. The best tents are those with a single pole, likewise to be had there. A double number of pigs, warm coverings, and a water-proof under-cover, to resist the damp rising from the earth, is indispensable; wax candles, lamps, dried apricots, macaroni, and rice. Charcoal is only wanted during the first half of the journey, afterward abundance of material for burning is found in the valleys. It is advisable to take more coffee and tobacco than is sufficient for one's own personal use, in order occasionally to fill the cups and the pipes of the escort; the waterskins must never lie on the earth, which often contains salt, but must always be put in the *shelbekah*—nets in which the camels carry their burden.

"The tour from Cairo to the monastery of *Sinai* is through Suez, Ain Moosa, Wadi Sadr, Ain Howarah, Wadi Gurundel, Wadi Shabekah, Sarabut el Kadem, Wadi el Bark, Wadi e'Shech, and Wadi Solaf, and is 95 camel miles long.

"The tour beyond the monastery to El Akaba is over Wadi el Orfan, Wadi Musnah, Ain el Hadara, Wadi el Samghi, Ain Suweibia, Ain el Wasit, Abou Suwejah, Wadi el Mekabbeh, Wadi Merak and the N.W. corner of the gulf, and is 51 camel miles in length. From El Akabah to Petra, now Wadi Moosa, an armed escort is absolutely necessary. From El Akabah to Hebron it is 72 camel miles; to Jerusalem, 80. There is less expense incurred, if not less danger to be apprehended, if, in visiting the ruins of Petra, the tourist set out from Syria, and, indeed, from Hebron.

"The quail, which supplied the Israelites with food during their progress through the deserts, is still found, but never in flocks. *Manna* is also rare; it is seen in sparkling drops on the branches and twigs (not on the leaves) of the *turfa*, a kind of tamarisk-tree, from which it comes out as a consequence of the sting of an insect of the *coccus* species. It is white, sweet, about the size of a small pea, and melts in the sun. It is to be had of all druggists in Cairo. Ain Howarah is the *Marah* of the Bible: it has springs of brackish water. From here

the road runs at a short distance from, and almost parallel with, the sea, to the 'baths of Pharaoh' (Hammam Faraoon)—a mountain with hot springs, 157° Fahrenheit, strongly impregnated with salt and sulphur. Not far from here the road takes a turn more inward, dividing into two, the one of which leads to the left over Sarabut el Kadem, the other to the right over Wadi Faran, but both to Sinai.

"The road to the left passes, near Sarabut el Kadem, an old copper foundry, where are various Sinaitic inscriptions. Sarabut el Kadem is a sandstone rock with a level summit, on which are discovered numerous ruins and many hieroglyphic tablets, with the names of Osirtasen I., Rameses the Great, Thotmes III., and others of the Pharaohs.

"These Sinaitic inscriptions are still more frequently found on the other road, to the right. The rocks on the S. side of Gabel el Mokattab are more especially covered with them. They are also on other parts of the peninsula, and not only on the old pilgrim roads, but may be followed into the most desolate ravines. Rude signs, a foot high, with rough drawings of camels and goats between them, appear slightly cut in, and only to be recognised by their light color on the dark stone; they are not explained, but probably refer to the Amalekite pilgrims, who came to the beautiful vale of Faran and the holy mountain of Sertal. The first is the largest cultivated vale of the peninsula, is watered by a brook, which soon sinks into the sand, and contains many gardens with palms and other trees. On Sertal, a majestic giant mountain with five peaks, are likewise many of these inscriptions.

"After passing through long ravines we reach the plains of Er Rahh, surrounded by rugged walls; thence, to the south, run two narrow, deep valleys, which, after a time, unite and form a large plain called Sebaich. The mountains they surround and separate from the higher neighboring summit is Horeb; its S. higher summit, beyond the larger plain, is Sinai. The Arabs call the two Gabel Moosa—the mount of Moses. Beneath, in the valley on the E. side, is the monastery, a fortress-looking building, with high walls, which from the inside are only overtopped by a few cypresses. It has no door, so that he who wishes to go in must

be wound up the open hatchway by a rope until he reaches a height of 30 feet. Inside are covered courts of different sizes, partly covered by vines; the very old church, in which is a chapel said to be the place where God spoke to Moses from the burning bush. The church is a basilica, has a double row of Corinthian pillars, a splendid altar balustrade, a mosaic-work picture of the crucifixion, a portrait of its founder, the Emperor Justinian, many silver lamps and candlesticks, a coffin with the remains of St. Catharine (found, as tradition says, in the neighborhood), the silver lid of a sarcophagus with the likeness of the Empress Anne of Russia, who desired to be buried here, etc. This monastery is inclosed by gardens, with high walls, in which are pear, apple, apricot, and pomegranate trees, and in the adjacent valleys the monks still have olive groves.

"The monastery is ruled by a superior, has generally twenty monks, and belongs to the Greek Church. Mohammed, it is said in a record now at Constantinople, on condition that these monks feed the passing pilgrims, recommended them to the good-will of his followers.

"A short distance from here is the stone out of which Moses caused water to flow, and on the summit of Sinai the cleft of the rock is shown in which he concealed himself when the glory of the Lord passed over him. The view from the mount is of more importance to us than these doubtful relics.

"A steep path, with occasional steps, and entering two arches of a door-way, leads from the monastery to a high plain behind the mountain, where are a well, a chapel consecrated to Elias, and a single cypress. From this plateau, which, toward the N., is overtopped by rugged cliffs, and falls nearly perpendicularly into the plain of Er Rahab, is a roundish rock, still over 100 feet in height. It is an enormous granite block, with the vestiges of a Christian church and a mosque. From this height, nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea, we view the fearful, wild, brown and black mountains, and the yellow sandy plains of the desert in the north, the surface of the sea toward Akaba and Suez, and the Egyptian chain of mountains emerging from behind it, and, next, the gloomy, jagged Catharine Mountain to the S.W. Toward the S. termination of the peninsula

the blue sea appears again. Beneath us, near the foot of the mountain, is the plain of Sebakh, somewhat in the form of a theatre, where once the law was given to the Israelites.

"The whole tract from Sinai to Petra has nothing of interest but Akaba, a fortress with an Egyptian garrison, serving as a magazine for the caravans from Mecca, which stands on the swamps near the Elanite Gulf, which is so dangerous that no ships enter it. Here—it is supposed, near the so-called Pharaoh's island on the W. coast, near the N. end of the gulf—was the harbor of Eziabab, whence Solomon sent ships to Ophir.

"Petra, one of the most splendid ruins of any city in the Levant, lies in a hollow below the mountain of Hor, a brook running down to it. Guided by 'Braun's History of Art,' we follow this way through high oleander hedges, and decay, firstly, on the right, monuments in the shape of masses of stone separated from the rock; then, on the left, a plain façade, crowned by a row of four pyramids of an obelisk character. We proceed farther into the cleft, which becomes more and more narrow, and at length see an arch of a great gate, of the Roman style, which spans it. This is succeeded by niches, tablets with inscriptions, which have suffered from the atmosphere, and tombs on each side. The walls of the glen reach to such a height that the sun can scarcely penetrate. Ivy hangs down from the ridges, and fig-trees spread their branches over it. At length it is light, the glen expands, and the rocky façade of a high, magnific building hewn in the opposite rock appears, called by the people El Kaseh Faraoon, i. e., the treasury of Pharaoh. This is evidently a monument in the Roman style. We discover a two-storied temple façade, standing in a niche above 100 feet high. The rock wall is gray, the sculpture in the niche pink. In the lower part are six Corinthian columns; the four middle ones support a rich frontal, from beneath which the fore-hall opens, occupying the same breadth, only that the two centre ones are free where there is a space behind them; one of them is broken. Over the frontal of this lower story is another, likewise overspanned by a frontal, but in its whole breadth; this, however, is not complete, being cut out in the centre,

so that on either side a corner of the frontal rests on two pillars. In the centre is an open space, the walls of which are also graced with columns. In this open niche, above the frontal of the lower story, is a dome with pillars, on which is an urn, believed by the people to contain great treasures. The whole is a sepulchre. Passing through a fine vestibule we enter the interior, which behind and at each side contains three smaller rock chambers, plain and insignificant, and much lower than the great hall, an arrangement calling to mind the tombs of the Persian kings.

"The cavern, now broader, extends to the right, between numerous rock chambers and façades, as far as the theatre, likewise hewn out of the rock, from the uppermost steps of which we look down into another deep vale. Here stood the old town. We find here immense heaps of fragments and ruins, standing remains of temples, ruins of triumphal arches, and palaces, all after the Roman style. Around are jagged mountain heights, and in the E. and W. rock-walls several hundred feet high, and from the tops to the bases broken entrances to tombs are discerned.

"The grandest monument of the old city stands at a short distance N. of Petra, and is called El Dair. Like that of El Kaseh Faraoon, it contains two stories faced with pillars, but is much higher and broader; in the lower part there is neither an open fore-hall nor frontal, but only a frame-work between and over the pillars, which seems alternately to recede and protrude, and curves toward the centre. Above this again is the dome with pillars, over which is the urn, which has broken through the frontal of the upper story, leaving the corners only supported by pillars. On all three compartments are Doric triglyphic cornices—perpendicular articulation alternating with round shields—a very old Asiatic form. It is altogether unfinished; the capitals of both stories are but rude blocks. Inside is an altar niche, with a cross on the hinder wall; it is therefore presumed at a later period to have been a church. On a rock opposite traces are perceptible of a very large temple, which stood about 1000 feet above the lower level of the valley.

"The people that inhabited this city were probably Nabatians who had emigrated from S. Babylon, a peaceful trading people,

commanding the traffic on the Red Sea, and in whose city the caravans from Syria and Palmyra met those of Gaza from Egypt. Owing to other routes having been taken, the trade of Petra seems to have gradually declined. The Romans had entered into direct communication from Suas with India, and the E. gulf of the Red Sea, leading to Petra, with the caravan way, was no longer frequented.

"The journey over the W. or Libyan desert, where the so called *Great, Small, and the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon* lie, is as difficult as that of the E. desert. The two first mentioned are seldom frequented by Europeans; it will suffice, therefore, to observe that the Great Oasis (Wah el Kargah) is most conveniently reached by way of Assiout; the small one, on the contrary, from Baharié; and to make either excursion, including two days sojourn, about three weeks will be necessary.

"From Cairo as far as Ternah the tour may be made by water; the other part of the distance to the Oasis on camels. The stations are:

"The Natron Valley (with tolerably good water).....	1 day.
El Magrah, or Wadi el Samar (brackish water).....	2½ days.
El Abbah, or Libah (salt water)	1 day.
El Garab (good water).....	8 days.
The city of Siwah (good water)..	2 "
	9½ days.

"Another road through the desert leads from Alexandria on the sea-coast, firstly to Baraton, thence S. to Siwah. It was the way taken by Alexander the Great, and, taking this route, the journey may be made in fifteen days.

"The Oasis consists of two parts, the E., fertile, and produces quantities of dates: it forms a valley of about 1½ mile in length and 1 mile in breadth, in the E. part of which is the before-mentioned city of Siwah. About an hour's walk E. from here, on a hill in a boggy neighborhood, is the temple of the god Amun, called by the Arabs Om Bejdah (white mother), and near it the source of the sun, a small pond 80 feet long and 55 broad, the water of which by night is warmer than by day, and has 12 degrees more specific gravity than that of the Nile.

"The ruins of Om Bejdah are not very

extensive, but enough remain to denote the style of building, and many of the sculptures are entire. Among them is the figure of Amun with the ram's head, many other gods easily recognized, and the walls are covered with hieroglyphics. Farther particulars have been given by Minutoli and Caillaud. The temple was at one time visited by strangers from such a distance that a pillar therein erected was engraven with a hymn of Pindar's.

"About half an hour's walk from Om Bejdah, and half a mile from Siwah, is a hill, called Dar Abou Berik, in which are several grottoes, to all appearance ancient tombs, and higher up are many Greek inscriptions.

"Ksar Gashast, E. of Siwah, on the road to Zeitun, is a ruined temple of the Roman style, and in Zeitun itself are the remains of two other temples of a similar build. Between Zeitun and Garab, at Maun, in a low morass, is a fourth Roman temple, and at Garab are many ancient tombs.

"Other antiquities, varying in interest, are found at Ksar Room, a mile W. from Siwah, and at Garb Amun, W. of the desert on the way to the Lake Birket Arashieh, which last, although having no ruins on its banks, is religiously regarded by the inhabitants of the Oasis, as tradition says that on the island in its centre are concealed the crown, sword, and the seal of Solomon, for which reason strangers are not permitted to tread it. The chief production of the desert are dates, which are highly prized. The inhabitants are hospitable, but suspicious and bigoted Mohammedans; they speak Arabic, but at the same time have a peculiar language. They have their elders, a general treasury, supplied by fines and by the property of those who die without heirs, which is applied to charitable purposes, repairing of the mosques, hospitality to strangers, etc., and live in constant feuds.

"Siwah is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. In the former married persons only reside, no bachelor being suffered; if, however, he resolves to take a wife, he returns with her to his father's house, and builds a second story to it; again, when the second marries he builds another story, so that the house is in proportion to the number of sons in a family. Some of these houses have a very odd ap-

passage. The streets are irregular, narrow, and uncommonly dark; some of them are arched over with brick-work, above which are rooms.

"Till the year 1810 the Oasis was independent, when it was taken by Mohamed Ali and united to Egypt. The people, dissatisfied at being deprived of their independence, have repeatedly risen against their Turkish ruler, the attempts, however, in 1819 and 1836, to regain their freedom were easily subdued, as was likewise the insurrection commenced in 1845.

"Excepting dates, the land produces nothing for export; there are no manufactures, unless we admit those of bast baskets, in the making of which the inhabitants distinguish themselves. Travelers to these parts must not omit to provide themselves with a firman, good letters of introduction, and safe guides. It is also highly necessary to speak Arabic.

"Respecting the tour over *El Arish* to *Jerusalem* and *Syria*, the shortest from Cairo by land, the following observations are to be attended to: If the tourist does not prefer procuring camels and articles for the journey himself, he must make a contract with the dragoman of a consulate, in which the dragoman must be bound to provide the traveler or travelers with good camels, true bedsteads, water-proof double tents, and so many meals a day, with or without wine, beer, &c., including all expenses and fees, and to conduct the travelers within a certain time to a given place—*Jerusalem*, *Damascus*, or *Beirut*. Days must be specified for visiting the intermediate places. Farther, it is better to contract at first only for the journey to *Jerusalem*, where, if there be no reason for dissatisfaction, the agreement may be continued. Finally, all sums must be paid in *piastres*. The general daily expense, avoiding extravagance, was, in 1857, 18s. to 20s., and the above-named tour takes, reckoning occasional halts, and when no infectious fever is raging in Egypt (often requiring three days' quarantine), eighteen days, nine of which are passed in the desert.

"During the tour between *El Arish* and *Gaza*, every European and Copt, according to an old custom, must pay tribute three times to the resident Arabs. It is only a trifle—three *piastres* for each person; for this, however, the recruits are answerable

for any robbery that may be committed within their district.

"The first part of the way leads through gardens and palm-groves to the little city of *El Chenko*, distant about three German miles, which once possessed fine buildings, mosques, and colleges; it is now sadly fallen, and offers nothing worth notice. We generally halt here for the first night in our tent. We soon afterward reach a tract of country in which antiquarians suppose to have found the land of *Goshen* mentioned in the Bible. This was once the dwelling-place of the children of Israel, who are said to have taken up their chief quarters below *Heliopolis*, near *Butastis*, and the present *Bahis*; it is now called *Sharkfeh*, and is one of the most fertile spots in Egypt. The fields are carefully cultivated, and the water for this purpose is conducted as far as the border of the desert. The second encampment for the night is usually at *Tol Basta*, the *Bubastis* of the Greeks, the *Pithoseth* of the Bible. This, too, was formerly of some importance, but is now a miserable little place with a few narrow, dirty streets. Near it are a few ruins, and fragments of sculpture, perhaps remains of the temple of *Pachti*, who was worshiped here. Here we provide provisions for the desert journey, which commences the next morning, and leads over three different formations of wastes: the first is a compact, hard soil, mixed with small stones, and void of vegetation; the second is hilly, with scanty plants; and the third a deep sandy surface, with hills of sand blown by the sea winds. The illusion of the *Fata Morgana* is often seen, but nowhere is a spring to be found. On the third day we arrive at a small oasis, in the middle of which, enlivened by numerous flights of ducks and storks, lies the little *Lake Yassak*. Farther on the landscape assumes a hilly appearance, and the soil yields a few shrubs and plants. Again we pursue our course through deep sand, blown about in dense clouds by every wind, and where throughout the desert, in March even, very cool mornings are succeeded by burning hot days. A regular road through the desert is quite out of the question. The only marks showing the route are the skeletons of camels, which also serve to frame the single springs and to protect them from the sand. Where such

are not met with, the Arab who conducts the caravan takes the sun for his compass.

"The seventh day's journey brings us to a district where a little grass and even a few flowers are described. Here is a walled well near the tombs of two Moslemite saints, and the road leading to Salahieh. The next day we pass over wide natron plains; soon afterward the sea appears in the horizon. We are now in the land (once) of the Amalekites.

"On the following evening we view the village of *El Arish*, near which the monotonous character of the landscape changes, and presents immense mounds of drifted sand. Near the village is a stone frontier fort, under the walls of which we generally pitch our tent and have our passport vis'd. At a short distance flows the Brook of Egypt, synonymal to *Siber*, designated in *Genesis* as the boundary of the land promised to the generation of Abraham.

"The next day produces another change of scene—wide extent of meadow-land, on which herds of camels and flocks of brown sheep are grazing. We also discover signs of cultivation in the plowed fields. At length, about a mile from *El Arish*, we arrive at the frontiers of Syria, which are formed by a chain of small hills. At the guard-house we give up our passport, and ride into the land of the Philistines. A few hours later we pass the tomb of *Shekh Abou Zaid*, near which are two pillars erected by *Mohamed Ali*, representing the boundary mark between *Africa* and *Asia*.

"Thence to *Gaza* is a hard journey of two days, the road leading along the coast, the sea not being visible, owing to the intervening chain of hills. The first Syrian village is *Khan Yunus*. In 1846 travelers were here received by Turkish soldiers, and escorted a four hours' walk to the quarantine. This is a stone building surrounded by a high wall—outside is a morass; inside is very dirty, and infested with vermin of every description—in which travelers are obliged to pass, according to the law, five days, but, as those of arrival and departure are reckoned, in reality but three days, before they can proceed on their journey.

"From *Gaza*, which is agreeably situated among palm groves, olive-gardens, and cactus shrubs, and which contains a good bazaar and about 15,000 inhabitants, we proceed—as far as the road is safe—to

Hebron. At first the landscape is pleasing, then monotonous meadow land, and, lastly, here and there very rugged hills.

"During this journey we pass the little towns of *Burejr*, *Um Lachia*, *Ajlan*, *Es Sukarijah*, and *Bejt Ibrin*, in which are mounds of ruins, considered by *Robinson* to be the remains of the city of *Eleutheropolls*. We ride in two hours to *Idhna*, whence in ten hours we arrive at *Hebron*, situated in a deep valley, surrounded by picturesque mountain walls.

"At a distance the city, although the walls no longer stand, resembles a fortress of the Middle Ages, the houses being built on terraces one over the other, and mostly in a turret form, with large arched gateways and massive walls. The interior is dirty and dark, and its commerce insignificant. It contains 10,000 inhabitants; their principal employment is in the cultivation of fruit and the vine; there are also manufactories of water-skins, glass, etc. These people are thought to be fanatic enemies to Europeans, a supposition not confirmed by later travelers, & c., *A. Ziegler*.

"*Hebron* embraces many recollections connected with holy writ.

"The mosque *El Haram*, still standing on the precipice of a mountain, which no Christian is allowed to ascend, is said to be the tomb of the three patriarchs of the Jews, and also that of *Joseph*. On one of the two reservoirs built of hewn stone it is also asserted that *David* hung up the feet and hands of the murderers of *Ishbosheth*. It is not our province to dispute the truth of these assertions. About an hour's walk from *Hebron*, on the way to *Jerusalem*, is the 'house of Abraham.' With as little certainty can we pronounce this ruin to occupy the site where the patriarch pitched his tent and served the angel with roast veal, and that the splendid *Sindian* oak, whose trunk is split into three and stands N.W., is the same under which the 'friend of God,' *El Khulin*, reposed. The *Rabbinic* fable, according to which *Adam* was created here from a lump of earth, *Abel* was slain by *Cain*, etc., need merely be mentioned.

"From *Hebron* to *Jerusalem* is eight camel miles, and *Bethlehem* is touched at on the way. Of this and other places of Palestine we shall give information. In conclusion, the way here mentioned from

Egypt is hardly ever taken or rarely chosen by Europeans, being neither the shortest nor the cheapest. The tour may be made by the steamers of the Austrian Lloyds or the Messageries Maritimes, running from *Alexandria* to *Jaffa* in 36 or 40 hours, or *Port Said* to *Jaffa* in half that time. There is also a Russian line, which sails weekly from *Port Said*, and from *Alexandria* to *Jaffa*, thence to *Jerusalem* in a day and a half by horse and diligence. The railroad from *Suez* to *Port Said*, along the banks of the canal, is finished as far as *Ismailia*, a distance of 56 miles.

Although in our "Syria and Palestine" we advise travelers not to engage a drago-

man until they arrive at *Jerusalem*, still there may be some exceptions; for instance, they may be late in the season, or they may find an exceptional good man who will not commence his charge until their arrival at *Jaffa*, and who will make some deduction if they remain an unusual long time in *Jerusalem*. In case they are not able to land at *Jaffa* on account of boisterous weather, and are obliged to proceed to *Beirut*, then he should not commence his charge until they are ready to leave *Beirut*, as the hotel would only be \$3 per day, and the dragoman from \$5 to \$10 per day.

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SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

HISTORY.

[SYRIA AND PALESTINE.]

HISTORY.

FROM the earliest ages of authentic history, Palestine (with whose ancient and sacred history every reader is familiar) has been the object of curiosity at once ardent and enlightened. Since the time that Abraham crossed the Euphrates (3700 years ago) a solitary traveler, down to the recent massacres in that unhappy country, Syria has been looked upon with greater attention, and described with greater accuracy and minuteness, than any other portions of the ancient world. There are authors of reputation who state that they have read over two hundred different works, and still knew nothing about it until they had seen it. It would be at variance with the original design of this work to give a description of the natural feelings of the traveler, as experienced by the author in seeing the land of the Patriarchs for the first time, when there are so many descriptions to which he can refer; he will only say here that for many years it had been his great desire to see the land where lived Abraham, Isaac, and Joseph; to see the city conquered by David and enriched by Solomon; to see the spot on which our Savior gave up the ghost to redeem mankind, and where, on the same spot, the godlike Godfrey de Bouillon, 1000 years later, planted the standard of the Cross, and rescued the Holy City from Mohammedan rule after a possession of 400 years.

Although his first feelings were those of unbounded joy, they soon were changed to holy sorrow, as on every side the evidence was conclusive that He indeed "had risen," when throughout the whole country there is hardly a single symptom of either commerce, comfort, or happiness.

On the eastern shore of the Mediterranean there is a long strip of country, bounded on the west by the River Jordan, and nowhere exceeding fifty miles in its extreme breadth. This is the ancient Canaan, or Palestine, properly so called, from the name of the Philistines, who were expelled thence by the tribes of Israel. Three of these tribes, however—those of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh—had territory assigned to them east of the Jordan. That

of Reuben immediately east of the Dead Sea, Gad north of that, Manasseh north of that, immediately east of the Sea of Galilee, and from these three tribes are sprung the present wild and wandering tribes of *Bedouins*.

The length of Palestine from Dan to Beersheba is about 180 miles. In Palestine, as in Greece, every traveler is struck with the smallness of the territory; but, like that once powerful country, events have made it large; and limited as was its territory, it is quite certain that its fertility was very great—so actually marvelous that it supported not merely in comfort, but in good opulence, a population infinitely more numerous than any other territory of like extent ever supported either in ancient or in modern times. Even in the times of Moses the fighting men numbered above half a million, which, according to the usual manner of estimating the whole population by the number of its fighting men, would give over 2,500,000 souls. We have also the authority of Josephus, who states that in the time of Titus the little province of Galilee alone furnished 100,000 fighting men. Of the present population there is great diversity of opinion. M'Culloch, quoting from Bowring's Report of Syria, says it contains 175,000 Jews, and Mr. Porter, a resident of Damascus for five years, gives the number of native Jews of Syria at 15,000; and those who have come from every country on the globe to visit the graves of their fathers and lay their dust by their side, and who are residents of the four holy cities of Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias, and Safet, amount in all to 9000, making a total of 24,000 instead of 175,000! It is very hard to get at the exact population, and writers sometimes make very random guesses. The present population, as nearly as it is possible to obtain information, is about 615,000, divided into 400,000 Mohammedans (Arabs), 50,000 Maronites (or Latins), 20,000 Druses, 20,000 Greek Christians, 20,000 Syrians, 10,000 Jews, and 10,000 Turks. The last

* According to the *Almanac de Göttinge*, published for 1851, the whole Jewish population of Turkey in Asia is only 50,000.

are the rulers of the country, every person occupying any government position in Syria being a Turk.

The following works may be read with great interest on Syria and Palestine: Prime's "Tenet-life in the Holy Land;" Thompson's "The Land and the Book;" Robinson's "Researches;" Burckhardt's "Travels in Syria;" and Murray's "Handbook of Syria and Palestine." We have made copious extracts of descriptions from Prof. Hughs' "Treasury of Geography," a work of unusual accuracy, which our own vision has confirmed.

Although anciently the possessions of the Israelites were confined within comparatively narrow limits, it must be borne in mind that those limits were frequently and greatly extended by war and conquest. In the time of Solomon, for instance, the extent of his kingdom was very great, including a great portion of Syria—it must be remembered Palestine, or the Holy Land, is only a portion of the territory of Syria—and stretched in the northeasterly direction as far as the River Euphrates.

Of the vastness of the wealth of the Jews in the time of Solomon no more striking evidence can be required than is afforded by the details which are given in the First Book of Kings of the enormous outlay bestowed by him upon the Temple and other buildings.

In the year 781 the kingdom of Israel was overrun by the Assyrians, and Judah in its turn was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. The Chaldeans, the Medes, and Persians ruled over this once fertile and populous expanse of country until they were in turn invaded and conquered by Alexander the Great. In the division of the vast territories which that brilliant conqueror brought under his single rule, Judah fell under the dominion of the kings of Syria, and remained subject to the Syrians or Egyptians until 130 B.C., when John Hyrcanus successfully revolted against the Syrians, and assumed the crown of king and pontiff alike. This double power, royal and ecclesiastical, remained in the Asmonean dynasty until Antony gave the kingdom to Herod the Great, a prince of an Idumean family.

To a people so intensely national as the Jews, this subjection to a foreign ruler who differed so widely from them in relig-

ion, and who despised them, and was detested by them in return, could not but be irksome to them. The consequence was, they were continually revolting.

But the Roman power was too vast, and its policy too inflexible to be successfully resisted by a people so depressed as the Jewish people even then were.

Irritated by frequent revolts of subjects whom they so much despised, the Romans at length, under Vespasian, determined to inflict upon the Jews a chastisement so severe as finally to crush them; and after a long and terrible siege, in which it is said by Josephus no fewer than 1,100,000 were killed, and 100,000 taken prisoners, it was taken by Vespasian's son Titus in the year 71 A.D. The Temple and all the principal edifices were destroyed, and the whole city so completely desolated, that from that period until the time of the Emperor Hadrian it was inhabited only by a mere handful of the poorest Jews. Hadrian restored many of its buildings, planted a colony there, and erected temples to Venus and Jupiter.

The country was next overrun by the Saracens under Omar in the year 636, and remained subject to them for 400 years. It then fell into the hands of the Turks, who proved still more oppressive masters than any of their predecessors.

The description of the wrongs inflicted on both Jew and Christian given by pilgrims on their return aroused a feeling of indignation alike in the priesthood and in the chivalry of Europe, and led to the well-known Crusades, or Holy Wars, the result of which, at the close of the 11th century, was the taking of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, and the forming of the Latin kingdom under Godfrey de Bouillon and his successors. Circumscribed in extent, the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem was never for an instant safe from the attacks of the Saracen warriors of the Crescent; and the whole term of its existence (from 1099 to 1187) may be said to be one long alternation of hollow and brief truce, and of sanguinary and obstinate battle between the Christian and the Saracen.

The accomplished, and, in many particulars, chivalric and admirable Saladin, at length conquered Judah in 1187; and the various disturbances and changes of which it was the scene after the breaking up of

his kingdom, rendered it the easy and inevitable prey of the Turkish empire, by which it was absorbed soon after the commencement of the fourteenth century.

An empire so large and so little compacted as that of Turkey must of necessity have many actual sovereigns, even though they all be nominally subject to one. Accordingly, though the whole Turkish empire is nominally and formally subject to the sultan, the pachalics into which it is divided are in reality, to a very considerable extent, independent. The late Mehemet Ali, the energetic ruler of Egypt during a long term of years, was virtually independent of Turkish power, and had extended his sway over the whole of Syria, until the intervention of the governments of western Europe compelled its restoration to the authority of the sultan in 1840.

Syria is divided into four pachalics, the rulers of whom are viceroys; they are called Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, and Acre. Jerusalem is under the pachalla of Damascus, the pacha residing in the latter city (Mosmor Pacha).

Money.—Accounts are kept in Syria in piastres and paras. 40 paras = 1 piastre = 5 cents U. S. currency. Its particular in carrying plenty of the smallest coin of the country, paras, which are about the size of a large fish-scale. There is a coin called here the *kimdy*, about the size of the old smooth 12½ cent piece, and worth about two cents, one piece of which tells immensely in the way of bookkeeping. The gold coins of the country are *lira* = 100 piastres and 50 paras, halves of the same; *ghash* = 64 piastres and 10 paras, halves of the same. *Silver* coins are *mesidch* = 22 piastres, halves and quarters of the same. *Copper or mixed metal* are *bashik* = 5 piastres, halves of the same, *kimdy* and paras.

We should advise not taking a dragoman from Egypt nor from Jaffa only as far as Jerusalem, where you will have time to select a good one. The customary prices for the trip are from \$6 to \$10 per day for each traveler; this includes gaidos, muleteers, horses, staves, camp fixtures, provisions, bookkeeping, and every thing requisite. Many persons travel without a tent, the dragoman always being able in each village to find a very fair place to cook and sleep, the *Mill of Mellahh* alone excepted. Some prefer it, especially in

the "rainy season," because the seas can be shaken off, but the fever not often. The author slept in the *Mill of Mellahh* one night in company with half a dozen horses, ditto mules, ditto muleteers, two muleteers turning with a frightful racket within two inches of his feet, a lot of Bedouin Arabs waiting for their grist, whose sinister faces told you that any one of them would not hesitate to cut your throat for a dollar; all this with the water plunging and foaming underneath the floor, and visible through interstices in the logs with which it was composed. On the same night his poor ill-fated friend Osbourne, of Philadelphia, encamped at the same place and caught the Syrian fever, which terminated in his death four weeks later at Cairo.

Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, contains a population of 8000, of which 1000 are Christians. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and is surmounted on the top by a round castle. The port, which is defended by two batteries, is so choked up with sand that none but small vessels can approach the shore; in boisterous weather the steamers can not land the passengers. The houses are principally built of stone; the streets are narrow, dirty, and badly paved. The town, however, looks well at a distance, surrounded as it is by beautiful orchards of oranges and lemons, trees, and tall waving cypresses. There are no "sights" to be seen in Jaffa, although of great historical interest. Its port is considered the oldest in the world. The tradition here is, that it was in this port where Noah built his ark; and Pliny mentions that in his time the marks of the chain were visible that bound Andromeda to the rock, and the actual skeleton of the sea-monster to which she was exposed was for a long time exhibited at Rome! It was a port of importance in the time of Solomon; and here Hiram, king of Tyre, brought the cedars of Lebanon for the building of the Temple.

The house of "Simon the Tanner" is shown where Peter, while praying on the house-top, had the vision, and heard the voice commanding him "to rise, kill, and eat." It was from Jaffa Jonah embarked; and here, according to the N. Testament, Peter recalled Tabitha to life. It was fortified by Louis IX. of France in the 13th century.

In 1799 Jaffa was taken by Napoleon after an obstinate and murderous siege.

Porter, in his "Hand-book of Syria and Palestine," says that 4000 Turkish soldiers were inhumanly butchered by the order of Napoleon after they had capitulated with the express understanding that their lives should be spared; while McCulloch, although condemning the act, says it was justifiable according to the laws of war, and that the number was but 1900. Porter seems particularly savage at the Emperor. Hear what he says: "In one of the convents, used as a military hospital for the French troops, Napoleon committed an act which is not only a lasting disgrace to the man, but a dark stain on the history of a civilized nation, that had stains enough without. Just before his retreat across the Desert to Egypt, Napoleon visited the plague hospital in this house, and invited such of the suffering soldiers as had sufficient strength to get into the litters prepared for their use. He walked through the rooms, affecting a careless air, striking his boot with his riding-whip, in order to remove the apprehensions in regard to the contagious nature of the malady. After all capable of removal had been placed on their litters, there was still a large number—from four to five hundred—left behind. What was to be done with them? A humane man would have made some provision for their safety at all hazards; a reckless man would have left them to their fate; but Napoleon ordered them to be poisoned! It must be recorded to the honor of the chief of his medical staff that, when the proposal was made to him, he proudly replied, 'My vocation is to prolong life, not to extinguish it.' Others were found, however, ready even to murder at a tyrant's command. Great allowance must be made for the bitter feeling entertained by all English writers against the first Emperor.

The time from Jaffa to Jerusalem is twelve hours, or thirty-six miles, if by horseback. There is a diligence now running. The ordinary plan is to start from Jaffa in the afternoon, and rest for the night at Ramleh, in the Latin convent founded by William the Good, of Burgundy. This occupies three hours, and, by starting early the following morning, you arrive at Jerusalem in the evening.

On the way to Ramleh you pass *Lagid* or *Lad*, where may be seen the ruins of

the Church of St. George, so often alluded to in the writings of the Crusaders. This building was erected in the 12th century, and afterward overthrown by Saladin. A part of the walls and arches remain, overgrown with creepers, and present a very picturesque appearance, hardly in keeping with the squalid Arab village in which they stand.

Ramleh, the next place of interest, was conquered by the Crusaders in 1099, but the Saracens regained possession under Saladin in 1187. Shortly afterward it fell into the hands of Richard Cœur de Lion, and remained in the possession of the Christians until 1205. Modern Ramleh contains about 3000 inhabitants. It has, in addition to the Convent of the Latins, one belonging to the Greeks, and one to the Armenians. There are also two handsome Turkish mosques, one of which contains a fine white marble tomb, with gilt inscriptions, which encloses the remains of Ayoub Bey, a Mameluke who fled from Egypt when the French took possession of that country.

Between Ramleh and Jerusalem you pass through the village of *Abu Gann*, renowned as the residence of a bandit of that name, who twenty years ago spread terror through the surrounding country. The ancient name of the village is *Kirgat-Jerim*, where the ark of God remained until taken by David to Jerusalem.

Four or five miles farther on certain writers place the village of *Emmaus*, toward which the two disciples were walking when they met the Lord. For a lengthy description of the country through which you pass from Jaffa to Jerusalem, see Dr. Richardson's works.

The expense from Jaffa to Jerusalem, including the fee for the convent (\$1), should not be over \$4.

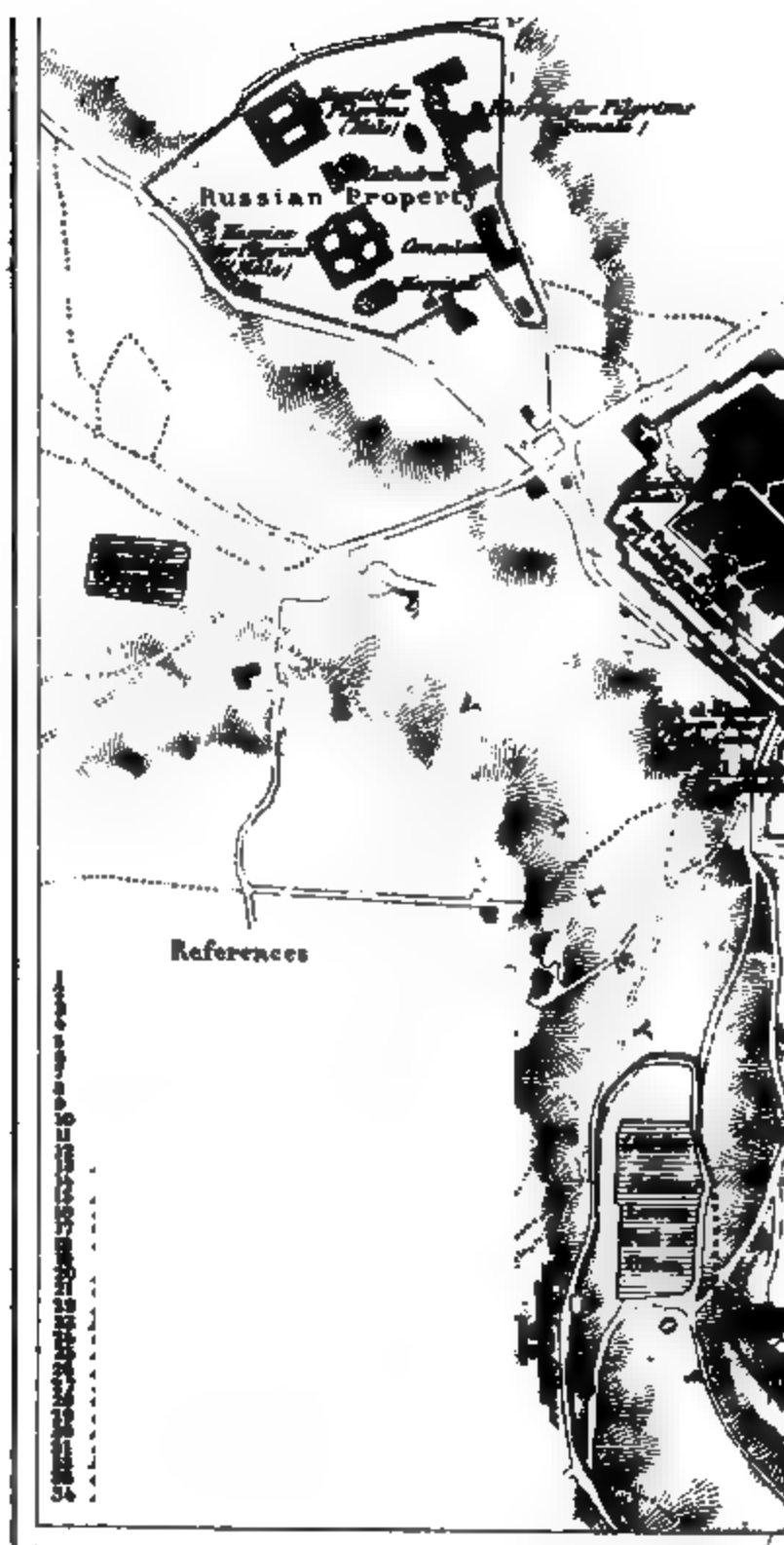
JERUSALEM.

We now come in sight of the Holy City. An Italian poet describes the effect produced upon the Christian army in the following beautiful lines:

"Now from the golden east the æthere burn,
Franchised with halmy gales the approach of morn;
And fair Aurora decked her radiant head
With rays cropped from Eden's flowery bed;
When from the sounding camp was heard afar
The notes of troops preparing for the war;

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ALEM

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To this succeed the trumpet's loud alarms,
And rouse, with shriller notes, the host to arms.

* With holy zeal their swelling hearts abound,
And their winged footsteps eagerly touch the ground.

When now the sun ascends the ethereal way,
And strikes the dusty field with warmer ray,
Behold, Jerusalem in prospect lies!
Behold, Jerusalem salutes their eyes!
At once a thousand tongues repeat the name,
And hail Jerusalem with loud acclaim.

** At first, transported with the pleasing sight,
Each Christian bosom glowed with full delight;
But deep contrition soon their joy suppressed,
And holy sorrow saddened every breast;
Scarcely dare their eyes the city walls survey,
Where, clothed in flesh, their dear Redeemer lay.

Whose sacred earth did once their Lord in-
close,
And where triumphant from the grave he rose!

* Each flattering tongue imperfect speech supplies,
Each laboring bosom heaves with frequent sighs,
Each took the example as their chieftains led,
With naked feet the hallowed soil they tread;

Each throws his martial ornaments aside,
The crested helmets with their plumed pride;
To humble thoughts their lofty hearts they bend,
And down their cheeks the pious tears descend."

Much depends on which side the city is approached for the effect it may have on the beholder for the first time. If coming from Damascus, the sight in the distance is very grand. such, however, is the case with nearly all Turkish towns, but the interior soon dispels the romance. If entered from the Jaffa Road, the view is far inferior; if from the Bethlehem side, the effect is still different; this accounts for the opposing descriptions given of it by different authors. Then the influence of the weather, the season of the year, and even the time of the day, will give different impressions to different travelers.

The author, as before stated, was obliged to go to Beyrout, being unable to land at Jaffa, owing to the boisterous weather, consequently visited Baalbec and Damascus first, and entered from that side; his impression, while about three miles distant, agrees with Dr. Clark, who says: "We had not been prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle which the city alone presented. Instead of a wretched and ruined town, by some described as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we behold, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis, presenting a magnificent assemblage of

domes, towers and palaces, churches and monasteries, all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor. As we drew nearer, our whole attention was engrossed by its noble and interesting appearance. The lofty hills surrounding it gave the city an appearance of grandeur less than it really has.

On the other hand, he (the author) agrees with the celebrated writer, Sir Frederick Henniker, after he entered the city, who says, "Jerusalem is called, even by the Mohammedans, 'the Blessed City.' The streets of it are narrow and deserted; the houses dirty and ragged; the shops few and forsaken; and throughout the whole there is not one symptom of either commerce, comfort, or happiness. Is this the city that men call the Perfection of Beauty, the Joy of the whole earth? The town, which appears to me not worth possession, even without the trouble of conquest, is walled entirely round, is about a mile in length and half a mile in width, so that its circumference may be estimated at three miles. In three quarters of an hour I performed the circuit. It would be difficult to conceive how it ever could have been larger than it now is; for, independent of the four ravines, the four outside of the city are marked by the brook of Siloam, by a burial-place at either end, and by the hill of Calvary, and the hill of Calvary is now within the town, so that it was formerly smaller than it is at present. The best view of it is from the Mount of Olives. It commands the best shape, and nearly every particular portion, namely, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Armenian convent, the Mosque of Omar, St. Stephen's Gate, the round-topped houses, and the barren vacancies of the city. The Mosque of Omar is the St. Peter's of Turkey. The building itself has a light, pagoda appearance; the garden in which it stands occupies a considerable part of the city, and, contrasted with the surrounding desert, is beautiful, but it is forbidden ground; and Jew or Christian entering within its precincts must, if discovered, forfeit either his religion or his life."

Here are the two extremes. We will now quote from Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine," which, according to the author's idea, comes nearer the truth than any other work he has read on the subject.

"Jerusalem is one of the few places of which the first impression is not the best. No doubt the first sight the first moment when, from the ridge of the hills which divide the Valley of Rephaim from the Valley of Bethlehem, one sees the white line crowning the horizon, and knows that it is Jerusalem, is a moment never to be forgotten. But there is nothing in the view itself to excite your feelings, nor is there even when the Mount of Olives heaves in sight, nor when 'the horse's hoofs ring on the stones of the streets of Jerusalem,' nor is there in the surrounding outline of hills on the distant horizon.

"Nebi-Samuel is indeed a high and distinguished point, and Ramah and Gibeah both stand out; but they and all of the rest, in some degree, partake of that featureless character which belongs to all the hills of Judea.

"In one respect, no one need quarrel with his first aspect of Jerusalem. So far as localities have any concern with religion, it is well to feel that Christianity, even in its first origin, was nurtured in no romantic scenery; that the discourses in the walks to and from Bethany, and, in earlier times, the prophecies of David and Isaiah, were not, as in Greece, the offsprings of oracular cliffs and grottoes, but the simple outpourings of souls which thought of nothing but God and man. It is not, however, inconsistent to add that, though not romantic—though, at first sight, bare and prosaic in the extreme—there does at last grow up about Jerusalem a beauty as poetical as that which hangs over Athens and Rome. First, it is in the highest degree venerable. Modern houses, it is true, there are; the interior of the streets are modern. The old city itself (and I felt a constant satisfaction in the thought) lies buried twenty, thirty, forty feet below those wretched shops and receptacles for Anglo-Oriental conveniences. But still, as you look at it from any commanding point within or without the walls, you are struck by the gray ruinous masses of which it is made up. It is the ruin, in fact, of the old Jerusalem on which you look; the stones, the columns, the very soil on which you tread is the accumulation of nearly 3000 years; and as it is with the city, so it is with the country round it. There is, as I

have said, no beauty of form or outline, but there is nothing to disturb the thought of the hoary age of those ancient hills; and the interest of the past, even to the hardest mind, will, in spite of themselves, invest them with a glory of their own. . . .

"There is one approach to Jerusalem which is really grand, namely, from Jericho and Bethany. It is the approach by which the army of Pompey advanced—the first European army that ever confronted it—and it is the approach of the triumphal entry of the Gospels. Probably the first impression of every one coming from the north, west, and the south may be summed up in the expression used by one of the modern travelers, 'I am strangely affected, but greatly disappointed.' But no human being could be disappointed who first saw Jerusalem from the east. The beauty consists in this, that you then burst at once on the two great ravines which cut the city off from the surrounding table-land, and that then, and then only, you have a complete view of the Mosque of Omar. The other buildings of Jerusalem which emerge from the mass of gray ruin and white stones are few, and for the most part unattractive. The white mass of the Armenian Convent on the south, and the dome of the Mosque of David—the Castle and Herod's tower on the southwest corner—the two domes, black and white, which surmount the Holy Sepulchre and the Basilica of Constantine—the green corn-field which covers the ruins of the Knights of St. John—the long yellow mass of the Latin Convent at the northwest corner, and the gray tower of the Mosque of the Dervishes on the traditional site of the palace of Herod Antipas in the northeast corner—these are the only objects which break from various points the sloping or level lines of the city of the Crusaders and Saracens. But none of these is enough to elevate its character. What, however, these fail to effect is in one instance effected by the Mosque of Omar. From whatever point that graceful dome, with its beautiful precinct, emerges to view, it at once dignifies the whole city. And when from Olivet, or from the governor's house, or from the northeast wall, you see the platform on which it stands, it is a scene hardly to be surpassed—a dome graceful as that of St. Peter's, though of course on a far small-

or scale, rising from an elaborately-finished circular edifice.

"This edifice, raised on a square marble platform, rising on the highest side of a green slope, which descends from it north, south, and east, to the walls surrounding the whole inclosure—platform and inclosure diversified by lesser domes and fountains, by cypresses and olives, and pines, and palms—the whole as secluded and quiet as the interior of some college or cathedral garden, only enlivened by the white figures of veiled women stealing like ghosts up and down the green slope, or by the turbaned heads bowed low in the various niches for prayer—this is the Mosque of Omar: Haram es-Sherif, 'the noble sanctuary,' the second most sacred spot in the Mohammedan world—that is, next after Mecca; the second most beautiful mosque—that is, next after Cordova. . . . I, for one, felt almost disposed to console myself for the exclusion by the additional interest which the sight derives from the knowledge that no European foot, except by stealth or favor, had ever trodden within these precincts since the Crusaders were driven out, and that their deep seclusion was as real as it appeared. It needed no sight of the daggers of the black Dervishes who stand at the gates to tell you that the mosque was undisturbed and inviolably sacred.

"The Mussulman religion acknowledges but two temples—those, namely, of Mecca and Jerusalem; both called El Haram; both formerly prohibited to Christians, Jews, and every other person who is not a believer in the Prophet. The mosque, on the other hand, are considered merely as places of meeting for certain acts of worship, and are not held so especially consecrated as to demand the total exclusion of all who do not profess the true faith. Entrance into them is not denied to the unbeliever by any statute of the Mohammedan law, and ~~hence~~ it is not uncommon for Christians at Constantinople to receive from the government a written order to visit even the Mosque of St. Sophia. Formerly the sultan himself could not grant permission to an infidel either to pass into the territory of Mecca, or to enter the sacred edifice of Jerusalem. A sultan granting such a privilege would be regarded as a most horrid sacrilege; it would not be

respected by the people; and the favored object would inevitably become the victim of his own imprudent boldness."

Some years before universal permission was granted, the author had the good fortune to obtain admittance, and examine the interior of all the different buildings in detail. The circumstances were these: Our minister at the Sublime Porte, Colonel James Williams, of Tennessee, was making a tour through Syria for the purpose of stirring up the authorities to a more energetic action in the matter of apprehending the Jaffa murderers. Previous to leaving Constantinople, he had received a firman from the sultan to visit the Mosque of Omar, with a suite of three or four persons only. He and his suite, with the rest of our party, had just returned from Bethlehem, which place we had visited to witness the solemnities of the Latin Church on Christmas Eve. There were some six or seven Americans, only half of whom could accompany the ambassador. Lots were cast, and the author was unlucky; he would readily have given \$100 to obtain permission, as would any of the other unfortunates. Mr. Williams realized our disappointment, and determined to move heaven and earth to obtain admittance for the whole party. He was seconded in his endeavors by our worthy consul general, J. A. Johnson, of Beyrout, who was one of his suite. Both these gentlemen have acquired great reputation in the East for the energetic manner in which they have demanded and obtained protection to Americans and their interests.

Mr. Williams was successful with the Pacha of Jerusalem, who, in consideration of Mr. Williams's position and the purposes for which he came, in addition to a very large sum of gold which we saw Mr. W. pay, consented to admit us.

The Haram es-Sherif, or Mosque of Omar, which we entered December 28,
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1850, is situated on the foundation-walls of Solomon's Temple. It has been, since the time of David, considered the most sacred ground in Jerusalem. Here the foundation-walls of Solomon's Temple were laid over 1000 years before Christ; here we stand on the threshing-floor for which David gave the fifty shekels of silver; here is the Holy of Holies, Mount Moriah! The whole inclosure is 1500 feet long by 1000 broad, in the centre of which is the rock *Es-Sakrah*. On first entering we found ourselves on a vast platform, planted with cypresses and palm-trees, and surrounded by a high wall. In the centre is the mosque, or *Koubet es-Sakrah*, the cupola of the rock, elevated on another rectangular platform, with steps on all sides to enter. Around this second platform are several little chapels or oratories surmounted by cupolas. Before entering the mosque shoes must be replaced by slippers, or the feet in some way covered, so as not to profane the holy ground. The Moslems generally enter in stocking-feet. The building is a regular octagon, about 60 feet each side, supporting a beautiful dome. It is entered by four spacious doors, which project from the building, and rise considerably on the wall. The sides are all beautifully paneled, square and octagonal alternating; the materials marble, white and blue. Around the first story there are seven elegant windows on each side of the octagon, except where the entrances interfere; on that side there are only six.

The interior is most magnificent. In the centre lies a large irregular stone nearly 50 feet in diameter, surrounded by a beautiful iron railing. Over the whole is suspended a canopy of various-colored silks, but so covered with dust it was impossible to define the color. To this stone this gorgeous temple owes its existence. It rises about five feet above the marble floor, and the floor is about twelve feet above the level of the inclosure. It is in itself the highest top of Mount Moriah. Before the rule of the Mohammedan the Christian regarded it as the Holy of Holies. By the Mussulman it is believed to be a stone of prophecy, and to have fallen from heaven. When the prophets were compelled to flee away for safety to other lands, the stone expressed a desire to accompany them but the angel Gabriel seized it with

his mighty hand and intercepted its flight until Mohammed arrived, who fixed it eternally on its present site. The proof is here indelibly fixed in the rock, namely, the print of the Prophet's foot as he mounted for heaven, and the print of the archangel's hand when he prevented the flight of the stone! Around the stone are 24 pillars, three opposite each side, thereby still preserving the octagonal shape; eight are plain and sixteen Corinthian. The windows above are beautifully stained. Underneath the rock is the cave where Mohammed rested after his flight from Mecca to Jerusalem, which journey he accomplished in a single night. It is believed by the Mussulman that the walls under the rock do not sustain it; that, as it was flying after Mohammed, he commanded it to stop, which it did, in the air. The walls are only in case of accident! The cave is about 18 feet square. It contains on one side the place of David, on another the place of Solomon; place of Gabriel and place of Elias on the other two sides.

In this cave every prayer is supposed to be granted. Underneath the cave is an immense well, which the Mohammedan believes contains all the souls of the departed, where they are supposed to wait until the resurrection. Mr Staley says: "The belief was that the living could hold converse with these souls at the mouth of the well about any disputed matter which lay in the power of the dead to solve. It was closed because a mother, going to speak to her dead son, was so much agitated at the sound of his voice from below that she threw herself into the well to join him, and disappeared." It is believed that this well is the spring from which not only the numerous fountains of the mosque receive their supply of water, but also the two pools of Siloam.

One of the most beautiful of the cupolas in the Haram is *Kubet es-Sibiriah*, or the "Dome of the Chain," sometimes called the Dome of Judgment, where, according to Moslem tradition, King David held his tribunal, or where, according to others, the balance of justice will be suspended on the Judgment Day.

Within the same inclosure is the Mosque of *El-Aksa*. It is of a square shape, and has a spherical cupola. It was a church

In the Christian days of the Holy City, and was called the Church of the Purification, meaning the Church of the Virgin Mary. It is ornamented with marble floors, arabesque paintings, and gildings of great beauty. The principal objects of reverence pointed out to the traveler are the "Tombs of the Sons of Aaron," and the "Footprints of Christ;" also the "Pillars of Proof," two columns standing side by side, with but a narrow space separating them, through which a virtuous man may pass with ease, but for a liar or a wicked man it becomes an impossibility, no matter how slight he may be. The same thing may be seen at the Mosque of Amrou, in Cairo. Between the Mosque of El-Sakhara and El-Aksa there is a beautiful fountain, called the Orange Fountain, from a grove of orange-trees that grow near; it is used for ablutions by the true believer. On the eastern wall of the Haram is the Golden Gate, where Christ is said to have made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Our limits preventing a more lengthy description, we refer our readers, for minute descriptions of these mosques and other objects of interest, to Dr. Robinson's "Biblical Researches," who, in return for the successful exercise of his professional skill, was rewarded by a clandestine visit to the shrine of the Mussulman saint.

Jerusalem at the present time contains about 14,000 inhabitants, 6000 of whom are Jews, 5000 Mohammedans, the balance Christians of various denominations, the Greeks predominating.

There is but one hotel in Jerusalem worthy of the name, viz., the *Mediterranean*, within a few doors of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, although there are one or two other places where they pretend to "keep" you. Price about \$2 50 per day.

The *Holy places* of Palestine are eleven in number, the possession of which by the different sects of Christians and Mussulmans has been the cause of many deplorable catastrophes, and will be of many more. It overthrew the Byzantine empire, rent Christendom asunder, and was the origin of the Crimean War. This jealousy is carried to such an extent in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to-day that they bribe the Turks to oppress each other; and were it not that a Turkish guard is always present in the church, which is common to all

Christians, they would tear one another to pieces!

The holy places are, 1. The Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, which covers some twelve or thirteen places consecrated to more than ordinary veneration by being in some way connected with the death and resurrection of the Savior: this is common to all Christians. 2. The Church of the *Nativity* at Bethlehem, which is likewise common. 3. The Church of the *Presentation* at Jerusalem—Mohammedan. 4. The Church of the *Assumption* at Nazareth—Latin Christians. 5. The Church of *St. Peter* at Tiberias—Latin. 6. Church at Csesa in Galilee—Greek Christians. 7. Church of the *Flagellation* at Jerusalem—Latin. 8. Church of the *Ascension*, Mt. Olivet—Mohammedan. 9. *Tomb of the Virgin*, valley of Jehoshaphat—common. 10. *Grotto of Gethsemane*—Latin. 11. Church of the *Apostles*—Mohammedan.

Among these the most remarkable is the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, situated in the southwest corner of the city, on a sloping hill known as *Acra*.

This church, it is pretended, not only covers the site of Calvary, and the tombs of Joseph and Nicodemus, but also the place where the Savior appeared to Mary his mother after the resurrection; where Constantine's mother found the true cross; where the angel appeared, where the Savior appeared to Mary Magdalen; and numerous other important places. Some writers deny the correctness of the localities; among others, Dr. Robinson—see "Biblical Researches;" see also "Tent Life in the Holy Land," where Mr. Prima, in a most able manner, endeavors to prove the correctness of the locality.

The accompanying "Ground-plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre" gives the position of the different "sacred places."

REFERENCES.

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| 1. Principal door. | 11. Place where the Virgin Mary's body was anointed. |
| 2. Place for Turkish guards. | 12. Stairway to Armenian chapel and lodgings. |
| 3. Place of unction. | 13. Chapel of the Angel. |
| 4. Tomb of Godfrey. | 14. The Holy Sepulchre. |
| 5. Tomb of Baldwin. | 15. Altar of the Captives. |
| 6. Tomb of Melchisedek. | 16. Altar of the Syrians. |
| 7. Chapel of Adam and John Baptist. | 17. Tombs of Joseph and Nicodemus. |
| 8. Tomb of Adam. | |
| 9. Dining-rooms. | |
| 10. Armenian altar. | |

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| 18. The arch entrance to central Greek chapel. | 29. Place of recognition of the Cross. |
| 19. Greek "centre of the world." | 30. Latin robing room. |
| 20. Monk's stalls. | 31. Place of Christ's bonds. |
| 21, 22. Greek Patriarch's seat. | 32. Chapel of the Virgin. |
| 23. Place of the paintings. | 33. Chapel of Longinus the Centurion. |
| 24. Table of Prothema. | 34. Chapel of parting the garments. |
| 25. Holy Table. | 35. Chapel of the mocking. |
| 26. Great throne of Greek Patriarch. | 36. Stairs in solid rock going down 40 steps. |
| 27. Where Christ appeared to Mary Magdalene as a gardener. | 37. Chapel of St. Helen. |
| 28. Where M. M. stood. | 38. Chapel of Penitent Thief. |
| 29. Altar of Frank. | 39. 15 steps down in the rock. |
| 30. Part of the pillar of Segregation. | 40. Chapel of the finding of the Cross. |
| 31. Church of the Latins. | 41. Altar of Frank. |
| 32. Where Christ appeared to his mother after resurrection. | 42. Latin and Greek stairs to Calvary, which is over the figures 1, 2. |

We first enter into a long passage through a low doorway, built in such a manner that the Turks can not profane the place by riding in on horseback. In this passage, and in the square court into which it leads, we find a throng of buyers and sellers of relics, to be carried by pilgrims to all parts of the world—beads of all descriptions, olive-wood paper-cutters, mother-of-pearl crucifixes, and images of every degree of workmanship.

The church is surmounted by two domes of different dimensions, the larger surmounting the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, the smaller the Greek church on the site of the Basilica erected by Constantine in the fourth century.

Close beside the dome stands the Minaret of Omar, which that magnanimous caliph erected that he might have the privilege of praying as nearly as possible to the Church without interfering with the rights of the Christians. As you enter the door of these sacred walls, the first object that strikes your attention is a large flat stone, over which several lamps are suspended, and numerous pilgrims approaching on their knees to kiss it. This is called the Stone of Unction, where the Lord's body was anointed before burial by the holy women. A few yards off is a circular stone, marking the spot where the Virgin Mary stood during the anointment.

Immediately under the dome stands the

Holy Sepulchre, surrounded by 16 large columns, which support the gallery above. The Sepulchre is a small building containing two chambers, built or incased with fine marble; you are expected to remove your shoes previous to entering: the outer chamber is about 8 feet by 10, in the middle of which stands a block of polished stone, about a foot and a half square, where the angel sat who announced the glad tidings of the Resurrection. Through another passage you enter the tomb itself: whether this be or be not the genuine tomb—and we see no reason to doubt it, answering as it does in every particular the description given it in Holy Writ—it is impossible to enter it without a feeling of holy awe and reverence, remembering that for 1800 years kings and queens, knights and holy pilgrims, here have knelt and prayed, believing it to be the identical spot "where Christ triumphed over the grave, and disarmed death of his terrors." This is the spot pointed out to the mother of Constantine by the persecuted Christians, and here she erected a church; here the Latin kings, Godfrey and Baldwin, with countless numbers of knights who have died for the Holy Cross, have knelt and prayed. Who would not reverence the spot! The tomb is about six feet square: one half of it is occupied by the sarcophagus, which rises about two feet from the floor: this is of white marble, slightly tinged with blue; that is, this slab covers the elevation left in the hewing of the rock, which was the custom in those days. The marble is now cracked through about the centre: on this stone the body of Christ was laid; on this stone the young man was found sitting; and here Mary saw the two angels. There are 42 lamps, gold and silver, presented by sovereigns of Europe, suspended above it, and continually burning. A space about three feet wide in front is all that remains for visitors, and not more than three or four persons can enter at a time. At the head of the tomb stands a Greek monk reading prayers; if presented with a fee, he lights candles in proportion to the size of the fee. Here continually may be seen poor pilgrims crawling in upon their bended knees, bathing the cold marble with their tears, and sobbing as if their hearts would break.

The church is occupied by different sects of Christians—Latins, Greeks, Armenians,

Copts, and Syrians—all of whom have their respective chapels and altars; the Greeks the richest, the Syrians the poorest of the whole.

On the western side of the Rotunda, or Holy Sepulchre, are shown the tombs of Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. The antiquity of these tombs is evident, but there is no historical proof of their being the tombs of these disciples.

On the left of the Rotunda, the place where Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene is marked by a circular marble stone, and a star a few yards off shows the spot where Mary stood. Mounting, we enter the Latin Chapel of the Apparition, where Christ appeared to his mother after his resurrection. In this chapel is kept a portion of the column of Flagellation, to which Christ was bound when scourged by order of Pilate. It is covered over, with the exception of a small hole through which a stick is thrust and then kissed by pilgrims. In this chapel the ceremony of investing with the order of St. John of Jerusalem is performed by girding the candidate with the sword and spurs of Godfrey de Bouillon. We next enter the Greek Chapel of the Prison, where Christ was confined before his crucifixion. Behind the Greek church is the Chapel of Longinus, the soldier who pierced the Saviour's side, and next to this the Chapel of the Instruments, built over the spot where the soldiers divided the garments of Christ.

Descending a flight of 20 steps, we enter the Chapel of St. Helena, belonging to the Armenians. It is partly hewn in the rock, and is surmounted by a cupola pierced with four windows. This cupola is supported by four massive columns with Corinthian capitals. There is here an altar dedicated to St. Helena, and one to the penitent thief. In the southeast angle is shown the chair where St. Helena sat watching from a small window the search for the true cross. Descending another flight of steps, we enter the Chapel of the Invention of the Cross, belonging to the Latins, where the three crosses were discovered. Remounting the staircase, and passing the Greek Chapel of the Mocking, where Christ was crowned with thorns, we enter the south transept, and, mounting a flight of 18 steps, reach

CALVARY, a square platform, divided

into two chapels of the Crucifixion and of the Elevation of the Cross. The former, belonging to the Latins, is supposed to be the spot where Christ was nailed to the cross; and the latter, belonging to the Greeks, is the place where the cross stood. In the eastern end of this chapel stands the altar, underneath which is a hole in the marble corresponding to one in the rock below where the cross stood; and on the right is another hole, through which the hand may be passed, and the fissure felt in the rock, which was caused by the earthquake during the Crucifixion.

Descending from Calvary by the Latin staircase, we find near the door of the church the Chapel of Adam, which contained the tombs of Godfrey de Bouillon and his brother Baldwin, said to have been destroyed by the Greeks because they commemorated the prior rights of their rivals. Re-entering the church, opposite the Holy Sepulchre stands the Greek Chapel, the richest which the church contains. In the centre is a globe which indicates to the faithful the centre of the earth.

It would require a volume to give a detailed description of the different altars and chapels; the ceremonies of the different sects, often worshipping at the same time, and creating a frightful hubbub—the priests, pilgrims, and beggars jostling each other on every side, also the infamous imposture of the descent of the holy fire from heaven. Are not all these fully described by Porter, Robinson, Hardy, and Primo?

The author of "Notices of the Holy Land," speaking of the ceremony of the Holy Fire at Easter, says, "I have seen the devil-dancers, apparently under Satanic influence, and the Mussulman devotees about round their fires at the feast of Hussein Hassan, but I never witnessed any exhibition that excited in my mind feelings of deeper disgust, and this, too, in the name of Christ, and in a place probably not far distant from the sacred spot where he bowed his head and died."

The other most noted objects of interest in Jerusalem are, first, the *Concubina*. It is situated on the Hill of Zion, and its minaret is one of the first objects that strikes the traveler's eye on his approach to the city from the south. It rises over what purports to be the tomb of David. In the building is a large room in which it is said

not only the *Last Supper* was eaten, but where Christ appeared to the apostles after the Resurrection, and where the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles on the Day of Pentecost. The marble upon which Christ supped is still preserved. The place is now in possession of the Turks, who consider David one of their prophets. The Latin Christians are allowed to worship there occasionally, and celebrate the washing of pilgrims' feet. The site of the Virgin's residence, and where she died, lies a little north of this.

The *Armenian Convent* close by is said to be the town-house of the High-priest Caiaphas; two relics are shown here, viz., the stone which closed the door of the Holy Sepulchre, and which the Latins accuse the Armenians of stealing, and the stone on which the cock crew when Peter denied his master! The convent is the largest and finest in the city, and with its church and gardens occupy a very large space. They often accommodate over three thousand pilgrims. There is a college for the education of the clergy connected with it. In their church there is a chair which they claim to be that of St. James. There is also a Greek, Latin, and Syrian convent, which are the principal ones in and around Jerusalem.

The *Convent of the Cross* is a fine building, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the city. The tree from which the cross was cut is said to have grown here, and has given its name to the convent. It now belongs to the Russians, who have greatly enlarged and beautified it during the past few years. Besides the old church, there is a fine new chapel. Forty young men are educated in this convent for a term of seven years, and the class-rooms, refectory, and dormitories equal any establishment of the kind in Europe.

The *Jews' Weeping-place* is a small area on the west of the wall, which forms the foundation of the Mosque of Omar inclosure, and the only portion visible from the outside of the foundation walls of Solomon's Temple. Here the Jews of all ages, male and female, congregate every Friday to cry and lament over the destruction of the Temple. The stones are worn smooth with their kisses: it is a most affecting scene. A little south of this, Dr. Barclay, of Philadelphia, pointed out to us a por-

tion of one of the arches which formed the bridge that connected Solomon's palace on Mount Zion with the Temple on Mount Moriah.

East of the city lies the *Valley of Jehoshaphat*, the burial-place of the Jews, who come from all parts of the world to die in Jerusalem. The brook Kedron runs through the valley, that is, when it runs, which is but a short season every year; its bed is dry a large portion of the year.

The *Fountain of the Virgin* is situated on the side of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, a short distance below the southeast corner of the city walls. The fountain is situated at the bottom of an excavation in the rock, and is entered by descending a flight of thirty steps. The quantity of water increases and decreases most rapidly at certain hours of the day; but this supposed phenomenon has been latterly explained by the discovery of a subterranean passage by Dr. Robinson, connecting it with the *Pool of Siloam*. In this fountain the Virgin is said to have washed the Saviour's linen as a child. According to tradition, the drinking of the water of this fountain was a test whether a woman was innocent or guilty of adultery; if guilty, after drinking she immediately died. When the Virgin Mary was accused, she established her innocence in this manner. The celebrated *Pool of Siloam* is situated about one thousand feet farther down the Kedron, beside the King's Garden, but the passage connecting it with the Fountain of the Virgin is so winding and intricate that it measures 1750 feet in length. This pool is considered by many to be the Bethesda, where the impotent man was cured by our Lord.

Immediately opposite the St. Stephen's Gate, on the east of the city, in the bottom of the valley, lies the *Tomb and Chapel of the Virgin*. On the right, going down to it, is the spot where it is supposed St. Stephen suffered martyrdom: a red vein that runs through the white limestone at this point is believed to be his blood. The Tomb and Chapel of the Virgin is one of the most ancient-looking buildings in the vicinity of Jerusalem. This is the spot where the Virgin lay after her death, and where, according to the Church of Rome, the event of the Assumption took place. The tomb appears to be hewn out of the solid rock. You descend to the chapel by a great num-

ber of steps. The burial-places of the father, mother, and husband of the Virgin are also shown here. This chapel is used in common by Greeks, Latins, and Armenians. Should the door be locked, the Latin monk who keeps the Garden of Gethsemane close by will give you access.

Quite close to the Tomb of the Virgin is the Garden of Gethsemane, or a portion of the same, inclosed by a high wall. Here is supposed to be the spot where our Savior suffered the "agony and bloody sweat," and where Judas betrayed him with a kiss. The wall incloses eight venerable olive-trees, the largest and oldest-looking on the brow of the hill. The garden is in possession of the Latin Christians; but the Greeks are inclosing an opposition garden on the other side of the road. The monk in attendance, after pointing out the impressions of the apostles' bodies on the rock, the grotto of the Agony, and the spot where Judas kissed his Master, will expect about two francs backshesh from the party. Proceeding up the hill, we arrive at a small village of *Thir*, situated on the top of the Mount of Olives. This village occupies the site of the church erected by Helena, mother of Constantine, to mark the spot of the Ascension, although the Ascension could not take place here, as St. Luke says, "He led them out as far as Bethany," which is two miles farther east. In the centre of the small village is a domed sepulchre, surrounded by numerous smaller Moslem tombs. This is under the guardianship of a *Darwish*. Backshesh, of course, is expected after he has shown you the print of the Savior's feet in the rock from whence he made the Ascension. There were originally two prints, but the Moslems stole one of them! That's as bad as crawling into a hole and taking it in after you. All writers on the subject universally agree that from this spot the best view of the Holy City can be obtained. Try and view the city from here at sunrise.

It is but a short walk from here to Bethany, which you may either visit now, or wait until your return from the Jordan, as you pass it coming back from that excursion. It is a miserable dirty Arab village, but situated in the midst of a delightful neighborhood, abounding in olive, pomegranate, fig, and almond trees, and associated with much that is interesting in the

life of our Lord. Here dwelt Mary, Martha, and Lazarus; here Mary Magdalene washed the Savior's feet and anointed them with the precious ointment; and from here he started on Palm Sunday to make his triumphal entrance into Jerusalem. The tomb of Lazarus stands in the middle of the village, and is entered by a dark and narrow staircase. It was trans-vaisted; and by no means forget to examine formed into a chapel during the time of the Crusades. The houses of Mary, and Martha, and Simon the Leper should also be the situation of fig-tree which Jesus cursed when pointed out by the guide.

The tombs and sepulchres situated in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and in the valley to the southwest and west of Mount Zion, are very numerous. They are all excavated in the solid rock, each of them containing one or more repositories for the dead, carved in the side of the tomb. The principal of these are the Tombs of the Kings (these are quite extensive), Tombs of the Prophets, Tombs of the Judges, Tomb of Zacharias, Tomb of Absalom. This last is ornamented with 24 semi-columns of the Doric order, six of which are on each front of a prodigious monument of a single stone. It is completely surrounded by small stones to a considerable depth, thrown by the Jews from time immemorial, to show their contempt for his conduct. There are also in the vicinity of the last the Tombs of Jehoshaphat and St. James.

Returning to the city through St. Stephen's Gate, on the left hand are the remains of the Pool of Bethesda, 800 feet long, 180 wide, and 75 deep. The street that leads up to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is called the *Via Dolorosa*, and is represented by your guide as marking the road along which Christ was led to crucifixion. This street is filled with traditional stations, which are pointed out, although the ground the Savior trod lies forty feet below the present surface; among others, I may mention an indentation made in the stone wall by the shoulder of the Savior when falling, and this spot is alternately kissed by the pilgrims and spit upon by the Jews whenever they pass that way. This street is divided into fourteen stations, commemorating the different acts of the Savior. The Latin Convent of the Flagella-

also stands here, containing the Church of the Flagellation, where Jesus is supposed to have been scourged. Opposite the convent is a Turkish barrack, in the interior of which is the Chapel of the Crowning with Thorns. Farther on is the Arch of the Ecce Homo, where Pilate, bringing the Savior out before the populace, cried out, "Behold the man!" Part of this arch is now inclosed in a church attached to a convent of French Sisters of Charity. A beautiful statue of the Savior, crowned with thorns, stands under a half dome immediately over the arch. The house of St. Veronica, who presented her handkerchief to the Savior to wipe his brow, may be seen. This handkerchief is now one of the principal relics of St. Peter's at Rome. It is said to be impressed with a picture of the Lord's face in blood. The place is also pointed out where Simon was compelled to carry the cross.

The Citadel or Tower of David is situated near the Jaffa Gate, and consists of an assemblage of square towers, protected on one side by a wall, and on the other by a deep ditch. The Tower of David, which gives its name to the whole, stands to the northeast, and is supposed by many to be the Tower of Hippicus, of which Josephus so often speaks. This, however, is a subject of great controversy. This tower was probably the residence of the Latin kings of Jerusalem, and is stamped upon many of their coins.

We advise travelers by all means to call on our very worthy countryman, Dr. Barclay, who will be delighted to see them, as well as to show them the immense quarries under the city discovered by himself through the medium of his dog. Be particular to get a Jewish guide; they are much more intelligent than others.

There are two excursions from Jerusalem which every traveler is obliged to make: one to Hebron, the other to the Dead Sea and the Jordan.

From Jerusalem to Hebron, old Bethlehem, Rachel's tomb, and the Pool of Solomon. The excursion will take two days; time each way, seven hours.

Issuing from the Jaffa gate, we cross the hill of "Evil Counsel" on its summit. To our left are some ruins, said to be those of the country-house of Caiaphas the high-priest. In three quarters of an hour we

pass the convent of Mar Elias. Here a depression is shown in the rock, said to be the form of Elias, who here lay, weary and hungry, when he was fed by the angels.

In one hour and three quarters we arrive at Bethlehem, which in rank stands first among the holiest places on earth, and, next to Jerusalem, contains more attraction to the Christian traveler than any other spot on the globe. The town, which at a distance presents a very fine and imposing appearance, contains about 2500 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are Christians. In the most prominent portion of the town, and rising conspicuously above all other buildings, is the embattled monastery, an enormous pile of buildings, consisting of the Latin, Greek, and Armenian convents, which surround the church, used in common, which stands over the Cave of the Nativity. This church, which was erected in the early portion of the fourth century by Helena, the mother of Constantine, is the oldest Christian church in the world. The ceiling is composed of beams of cedar from the forest of Lebanon. Its gold and mosaics are entirely gone; but when Baldwin was crowned here King of Jerusalem, it was in all its glory.

Descending 14 or 15 steps, and traversing a long passage, we enter the Crypt or Chapel of the Nativity. The floor and walls are marble. It is about 88 feet long and 12 wide. At the eastern end is a silver star, around which are the words "*Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est*"—"Here Christ was born of the Virgin Mary." In the floor of the church, immediately above this star, is another of marble, said to be under that point of the heavens in which the star of Bethlehem stood stationary to mark out the birthplace of our Savior. About 30 feet from the silver star there is a small recess in the rock, in which is a block of marble hollowed out to represent a manger: the original wooden one is now deposited in the Church of S. Maria Maggiore at Rome, and there paraded by the Pope in the Christmas-day ceremonies. In front of the manger is the altar of the Magi. If the Savior was in the manger in a cave, we can not understand St. Matthew, who says, "They came into the house where the young child was." We have also here the chapels or altars

of the Innocents—30,000 of whom were thrown here after the massacre by Herod—the altar of the Shepherds, and the altar of Joseph, where he retired at the moment of the nativity. The whole chapel is lighted by over 80 gold and silver lamps, presented by different sovereigns of Europe. The silver star, which every pilgrim devoutly kisses on his banded knees, was sent from Vienna, in 1852, to take the place of the one which the Latins accuse the Greeks of having stolen.

There are several other crypts and grottoes, the most interesting of which is that of St. Jerome. Here this father of the Church died, and here he spent the greater portion of his life. His tomb is here shown, but his remains were carried to Rome. One of the finest pictures in Rome, by Domenichino, is that of St. Jerome taking the sacrament on his death-bed, in this chapel.

Below the convent, on the outside, is the celebrated *Milk Grotto*. Tradition says that here the Mother and Child hid from Herod for some time previous to their departure for Egypt. The grotto is hewn out of the white limestone rock, and it is said that its whiteness was caused by a few drops of the Virgin Mary's milk, and that a visit to the cave, or the possession of a small piece of the stone, has the power of supernaturally increasing a woman's milk. Small pieces are consequently in great demand, and are conveyed to all parts of the world.

About half an hour distant to the east is the *Grotto of the Shepherds*. This is a small subterranean chapel, said to be built over the spot where the angels appeared to the shepherds announcing the birth of our Savior.

About three miles southwest of Bethlehem lie the *Pools of Solomon*. They are three in number. They average about 300 feet square, and 40 deep. The upper one is 26 feet deep, next 40 feet, and next 50. They are fed from fountains in the vicinity. The water was conveyed from here to Mount Moriah by means of an aqueduct, which still exists. Macdrell says, tradition relates that King Solomon shut up these springs, and kept the door of them sealed with his own signet, to the end that he might preserve the waters for his own drinking in their natural freshness and purity.

In the environs of Bethlehem Josephus mentions the town of Ekham, where the summer palace of Solomon stood, and which is supposed to be described in Ecclesiastes ii, 4, 6. It is situated about one and a quarter miles east of the Pools of Solomon, and is represented now by the little village of Orta, whose habitations are of the meanest description. This is supposed to be the Ekam where Samson was seized and delivered to the Philistines.

Returning to the Pools, after passing Abraham's Oak, under which it is said he pitched his tent and received the visits of the angels, we arrive at Hebron, which is, next to Damascus, the oldest city in the world. It contains at present about 9000 inhabitants, one fourth of whom are Jews. There are no Christians. The town is very prettily situated in the "Valley of Hebron," as noted now for its splendid grapes as in days of yore. Hebron was formerly one of the most distinguished cities of the Holy Land. Here King David for a long time kept his court, and here was the birthplace of John the Baptist. Here Abraham bought from Ephron the Hittite the cave and the field of Machpelah, and here lie buried Abraham and Sarah his wife, Isaac, Rebecca, and Leah, and Joseph, who was brought up out of Egypt. Over these tombs the pious Helena erected a church, which is now turned into a mosque; and, as it is considered one of the holiest places of the Mohammedans, Christians are never allowed to visit it. Ali Bey, who, though a Spaniard, passed himself off successfully as a Mussulman, and succeeded in gaining admission, says: "All the sepulchres of the Patriarchs are covered with rich carpets of green silk, magnificently embroidered with gold; those of their wives are red, similarly embroidered. The Sultan of Constantinople furnishes the carpets, which are renewed from time to time. I counted nine, one over the other, upon the sepulchre of Abraham. The rooms, also, which contain the tombs, are covered with rich carpets. The entrance to them is guarded with iron gates and wooden doors, plated with silver, with bolts and padlocks of the same metal. There are computed to be upward of 100 persons employed in the service of the temple. It consequently is easy to imagine how many slaves must be paid." There are also mosques in the

town. The one over these tombs is the largest.

On your return to Jerusalem you might leave the direct road by which you came, and visit the Convent of St. John in the Desert.

Travelers not wishing to visit Hebron can take Bethlehem on the way to the Dead Sea, although it is two hours out of the way.

The excursion from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea, the Jordan, and Jericho, occupies about three days—that is, you have to pay for three days. The usual fare paid to the dragoman is \$8 25 per day, he furnishing every thing, horses, tents, and provisions, to which add \$2 50 paid to the sheik of the territory lying between Jerusalem and the Jordan, on consideration of which he insures your person from robbery, and sends a sheik to accompany the party.

Starting from Jerusalem at noon, in about four hours we arrive at the Convent of *Mar Saba*, one of the most singular and picturesque buildings in Syria. It is built in the side of the rocks which overhang an immense precipice. On projecting cliffs are towers, chapels, and terraces. Some of the caves in the rocks are artificial and some natural; indeed, it is very difficult to tell which is masonry and which nature. It is strongly fortified by a massive wall, pierced with portals, to protect it from the raids of the Bedouin Arabs; and having the reputation of being the richest, as it is the oldest convent in Syria, makes every precaution necessary. On your arrival, after traversing a first court, where are the stables for your horses, you ascend an abrupt staircase to a platform, in the centre of which stands a circular chapel containing the tomb of St. Saba. On the other side is the church. This building is constructed in the form of a Greek cross. It is surmounted by a dome, which is sustained by arches resembling somewhat in disposition the Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople. Numerous staircases lead from the church to the cells of the monks, which are cut in the rock. Those of St. John of Damascus and St. Cyril are shown. Descending a flight of steps, you enter a fine apartment, surrounded by a wide divan, on which you sleep at night. A monk enters, carrying on a small silver a glass

of raki, a teaspoonful of jelly, and a glass of water. The raki is as strong as raw brandy; you drink that, eat the jelly, and drink the water. This is all the convent supplies, supper and breakfast being prepared by your own servants in the courtyard, or in your tents, if you do not lodge at the convent for the night. St. Saba was born in 400, and founded this convent in 483. The cave he first inhabited is shown. It is said that on his first visit it was occupied by a lion. St. Saba intimated to the monarch of the woods that he intended to make it his future residence, whereupon the lion quietly withdrew! He lived here until his death in 532, and distinguished himself by his zeal in exterminating the heresy of the Monophysites. The Persians plundered the convent in the 7th century, and forty-four of the monks were murdered; their skulls are shown in a small chapel. Females are not allowed to cross the threshold. The convent is occupied by Greek monks, and, if visitors can have a choice of rooms, we would strongly recommend their getting as far away from the church as possible. The author's apartment was connected with the chapel by an opening in the top of the wall, and from the hours of 3 A.M. to 6 A.M. (daybreak) he found it impossible to sleep, owing to the noise made by two monks praying in the most boisterous manner the whole of the time: it sounded like two rival auctioneers knocking down goods at the top of their voices. The fee to the convent is included in the charge of the dragoman.

From Mar Saba to the Dead Sea the time is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The country, as you advance, seems destitute of every thing but worn-out barren rocks. Soon you come in sight of a grand but desolate scene: between two walls of mountains running north and south, without the slightest break or undulation, lies the Dead Sea; away north of which you see the valley of the Jordan, and can track the course of the river by the willows and reeds that border it. The traveler will readily understand how much "going down" there is from the fact that the Dead Sea lies nearly 4000 feet below Jerusalem, or 1800 feet below the Mediterranean. According to the survey made by Lieutenant Lynch in 1848, the entire length of the Dead Sea is 46 miles, and its greatest breadth 11 miles; its mo-

dim depth is 1000 feet, its greatest depth 1200. The mountains which inclose it on every side are not less than 2000 feet high. The story that birds could not fly across this sea, owing to its pestiferous influence, is entirely incorrect. The author has seen both geese and pigeons flying on its surface. The specific gravity of its waters is very great, consequent on the large amount of briny matter which they hold in solution. The waves, instead of splashing, roll like a sea of oil; it is almost impossible to sink in it, and the appearance of a horse, who, in trying to swim, rolls over on his side, is very amusing. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were supposed to have been situated at the southern end of the sea.

The time from the Dead Sea to the Jordan is only one hour, riding over a perfectly level plain, which is covered with a thin, smooth dust.

The Jordan is about 200 miles in length, running through the Lake of El-Huléh and the Sea of Tiberias. Between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias the distance is 70 miles, and between El-Huléh and the latter the distance is only 8. It varies in breadth from 50 to 150 feet; and, according as the Lake of El-Huléh is 50 feet above the level of the sea, and the Dead Sea 1812 feet below, the fall is great, and consequently the current very rapid, as the author knows to his cost, having been carried below the landing in swimming across, and getting his feet cut in the most frightful manner in trying to stem the current while crawling over the stones at the ford below. This is supposed to be the place where John baptized the Savior; where the Israelites crossed; where Elijah divided the waters and passed over with Elisha, ascending into heaven from the opposite bank; where Elisha, on whom the mantle of Elijah had fallen, smote the waters and again divided them.

During Easter, the Monday of the Passion Week, the Christian pilgrims from all parts of the world come to bathe in the Jordan at this spot. This singular custom is described by Lieutenant Lynch, who happened to reach the Pilgrims' Ford just as the cavalcade approached: "At 8 A.M. we were aroused by the intelligence that the pilgrims were coming. Rising in haste, we beheld thousands of torch-lights, with

a dark mass beneath, moving rapidly over the hills. Striking our tents with precipitation, we hurriedly removed them and all our effects a short distance to the left. We had scarce finished when they were upon us—men, women, and children, mounted upon camels, horses, mules, and donkeys, rushed impetuously by toward the bank. They presented the appearance of fugitives from a routed army. Our Bedouin friends here stood us in good stead: sticking their tufted spears before our tent, they formed a cordon around us. But for them we should have been run down, and most of our effects trampled upon, scattered, and lost. Strange that we should have been shielded from a Christian throng by wild children of the desert—Moslems in name, but pagans in reality. Nothing but the spears and swarthy faces of the Arabs protected us. I had in the mean time sent the boats to the opposite shore, a little below the bathing-place, as well to be out of the way as to be in readiness to render assistance should any of the crowd be swept down by the current and in danger of drowning. While the boats were taking their position, one of the earlier bathers cried out that it was a sacred place; but when the purpose was explained to him he warmly thanked us. Moved to the opposite shore, with their crews in them, they presented an unusual spectacle. The party which had disturbed us was the advanced guard of the great body of the pilgrims.

"At five, just at the dawn of day, the last wave of its appearance, coming over the crest of a high ridge in one tumultuous and eager throng. In all the wild haste of a disorderly rout—Copts, Russians, Poles, Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians, from all parts of Asia, from Europe, and from Africa, and from far distant America—on they came, men, women, and children, of every age and hue, and in every variety of costume, talking, screaming, and shouting in every known language under the sun. Mounted as variously as those who had preceded them—many of the women and children were suspended in baskets or confined in cages—and with eyes strained toward the river, heedless of all intervening obstacles, they hurried eagerly forward, and, dismounting in haste, and dashing with precipitation, rushed down and threw themselves into the stream.

"They seemed to be absorbed by one impulsive feeling, and perfectly regardless of the observation of others. Each plunged himself, or was dipped by another, three times below the surface in honor of the Trinity, and then filled a bottle or some other utensil from the river. The bathing-dress of many of the pilgrims was a white gown with a black cross on it. Most of them, as soon as they were dressed, cut branches of the agnus castus, or willow, and, dipping them in the consecrated stream, bore them away as memorials of their visit. In an hour they began to disappear, and in less than two hours the trodden surface of the lately-crowded bank reflected no human shadow. The paganus disappeared as rapidly as it had approached, and left to us once more the silence and the solitude of the wilderness. It was like a dream. An immense crowd of human beings, said to be 8000, but I thought not so many, had passed and repassed before our tents, and left not a vestige behind them."

From the Jordan to the site of ancient Jericho the time is about two hours, traveling over an uncultivated and perfectly level plain, which in Josephus's time was considered the most fruitful land of Judea. Near the site of ancient Jericho we pass the filthy village of Kiba, inclosed by a thick hedge of "mubb" to protect it from the raids of the Bedouin Arabs.

A little farther on we arrive at the "Fountain of Elisha," now known as Ain es-Salm, where we encamp for the night. This plain is capable of the highest state of cultivation, as it was in ancient times, when watered by the brook issuing from the Fountain of Elisha. It was then covered with luxuriant gardens of palm-trees, which grew to an unusual size. Here also grew the famous Myrobalanum, or balsam-tree, the fruit of which had the virtue of almost instantaneously curing all wounds. The whole of the groves were given by Mark Antony to Cleopatra, from whom Herod the Great purchased them, with the exception of the balsam-trees, which she transplanted to the city of Heliopolis in Egypt. Here Herod the Great built the new city of Jericho, and adorned it in the most magnificent manner. Here, also, he died. Your dragoman does not point out the tree which Zacchæus climbed to see the Savior, but he does his house. It is now

occupied by half a dozen Turkish soldiers. A fine view may be had from the top. The fountain of Elisha, the waters of which Elisha healed, being the second miracle he performed, was formerly, in the time of the Romans, conveyed in aqueducts over a vast extent of ground for the purpose of irrigation. The water at its source is very sweet, but quite warm.

Leaving Jericho in the morning, in about six hours we arrive at Jerusalem, passing over the most dangerous and dreary road in Syria. On this road Sir Frederick Henniker, the author, "fell among thieves," was robbed, and nearly murdered. We saw from here no vestige remaining of the forest where the she-bears lurked that "lure the forty-and-two wicked children." Although not on the direct road to Bethel, it would be visible from any of the numerous heights. You pass through Bethany on your way to Jerusalem.

Previous to leaving Jerusalem, by making application to the grand patriarch, you can obtain the following document certifying that you have visited the holy places of Palestine.

"IN DEI NOMINE. AMEN.

"Quoniam, et dignis precibus litteras in-
spiciatis, testatur, vel legi auditis fidem, no-
tantes scilicet nos Terce Sanctis Cantos.

"Ipsam Ipsam Perbreve Petridge Amari-
um—Jerusalem feliciter pervenimus die 22 men-
sis Decembris, anni 1880, inde subsecutis
diebus precipue sanctuaris, in quibus Mandi
Salvator directum populum eorum, imo et totius
humani generis preditam angustiam ab infeli-
citate misericorditer liberavit, utpote Cal-
variam, ubi Crucis affixus, devota morte, Christi
Iesus nobis aperuit, ubi sepulchrum, ubi Resur-
rectionem ejus corpus circumdant, tribus ante
nostram gloriosissimam Resurrectionem quirit; et
tandem ex civitate Sancta Palestina Locus gran-
dibus Jernis, ac Passionibus ejus Mariæ Mariæ
consecrata, a Religiosis nostris et peregrinis vi-
sitari solita, visitasse et magnam cum devotione in
eis hinc audire.

"In quorum fidem hoc scriptum officii nostri
sigillo munimus, per Secretarium apostolici San-
davimus.

"Datis apud S. Civitatem Jerusalem ex Vene-
rabilis nostro Cantoris P. Salvatoris die 22
mensis Decembris, anni 1880.

(DE HANC AMEN, Prie Cantorij.)
(SEAL.) "P. CLEMENTE A. CALLEIN, Tertio
Sancto Secretarius."

From Jerusalem to Beyrut, via Nablous
(Shechem), Samaria, Jenin, Namarth, Mt.
Tiberias, Capernaum, Safed, Baniâs (Ca-
sarea of Philip), Damascus, and Baalbec,
will occupy in actual travel thirteen days.

and Damascus is the only place on the route at which the generality of travelers care about making any lengthened stay.

From Jerusalem to Nablous or Nabulus, Nampolis or "New City," the ancient Shechem, Murray makes the time 12 hours; the author rode it in 7.30! Dragoons generally make two days of the distance, if good riders, one is sufficient. On our way we pass the site of Gibeah-Ramah, the home of Saul, and for some time the seat of his government. Some distance on our right are the ruins of ancient Bethel, but Bethel has "come to naught," and there is nothing there to see. Here Jacob, lying on the ground with a stone for his pillow, dreamed of a ladder that reached from heaven to earth, with the angels of God ascending and descending, and, waking, named the place Beth-el, the house of God.

To visit Shiloh or Seilun, a half-hour's extra ride must be taken from the main road. The tabernacle of the Lord was placed here after the conquest of Canaan, and remained until the end of the government of the judges. The site of ancient Shiloh is unmistakable, being described with unusual precision in the Bible (Jer. vii, 12). Proceeding on our route, about half an hour before we reach Nablous we come to Jacob's Well, now in a ruinous state, and choked up with stones. Christian, Jew, and Mohammedan all agree as to its identity. These are the same fields that Jacob bought of the sons of Hamor, and this well did Jacob dig. Here Christ sat and talked with the woman of Samaria. A short distance east of the well is the supposed tomb of Joseph, kept in good repair and surrounded by a wall. According to Joshua, it is more likely he was buried here than at Hebron. "And the bones of Joseph, which the children of Israel brought up out of Egypt, buried they in Shechem."

You now pass between the two mounts Gerizim and Ebal, where Moses commanded Joshua to read the Law before the congregation of Israel. According to Mr. Stanley, Mount Gerizim is noted for two memorable events, namely, Abraham's meeting with Melchisedek, and where he offered up Isaac for a burnt-offering. An excursion to the shrine of the Samaritans at the top should be made by all means.

Nablous contains about 8000 inhabitants, most of whom are Mohammedans, 500 Greeks, 150 Samaritans, and 100 Jews. It is situated in a fertile valley of great beauty, stretching along the eastern base of Mount Gerizim, or "Mount of Blessing." The houses are well built, but the streets are filthy and very narrow; nearly all the houses meet across the street at the top, and form arches, shutting out the light of the sun. The inhabitants of Nablous have a very bad character; they hate the Christians and Jews, and are always in a state of insurrection against the authorities. It is noted for its olive-oil and soap factories. There are few cities in the world dating back as far as this, having, as we do, its history for over 4000 years. Here Abraham first pitched his tent in Canaan; Simeon and Levi here slaughtered the entire male population to avenge the dishonor of their sister Dinah; and here Habsheem was proclaimed king over all Israel.

In the interior of the village, the ruins of the Church of the Passion, or Resurrection, built in 1167, may be visited; also that of the Knights of St. John. The Samaritan synagogue is a simple building with whitewashed walls and matted floor, capable of containing 40 or 50 persons. Opposite the door is a recess concealed by a curtain, and here is kept the celebrated Samaritan Codex. The Samaritans believe only in the Pentateuch, or first five books of Moses. They erected formerly a temple on Mount Gerizim, but it was destroyed by the Jews, to whom the word Samaritan was a name of reproach, under John Hyrcanus.

The excursion to Mount Gerizim takes about two hours to go and return, and had better be done on horseback. The ruins are not in any way remarkable, but the views from the mountain are superb, the scenery being as fine here as in any part of Palestine.

From Nablous to Jené (the direct route), old Samaria, is about eight hours.

In two hours we arrive at the *Sebaste* of Herod, and *Samaria*, the capital of the kings of Israel. It is situated at the top of a hill which rises some three hundred feet above the level of the plain. The only objects of interest in this miserable village, which contains about 500 inhabitants, are the remains of Herod's noble

colonnade and the Church of St. John. The latter was erected by the Knights of St. John over the reputed sepulchre of their patron saint, John the Baptist. The tomb is excavated out of a solid rock, some fifteen feet below the floor of the church. The building is now roofless, and the walls fast crumbling away. The inhabitants are most insouciant and clamorous for *bach-shouk*. Be particular the fee is given to the proper keeper (about 25 cents), or you may get into trouble; considerable show of weapons and a very small sprinkling of piastres, however, and you will get along very well. The columns of the colonnade that now remain are sixty or seventy in number; their capitals are gone, and they are deeply imbedded in the soil. Samaria was founded by Omri, king of Israel, and besieged under his successor Ahab—who married the notorious Jezebel—by the King of Damascus. The suffering of the inhabitants for three years, during which time the siege lasted, was horrible—mothers boiling and eating their infant children for food. It was relieved as predicted by Elisha the prophet. It was again besieged by the Assyrians in 726 B.C. and taken. It was presented by the Emperor Augustus to his favorite, Herod the Great, who rebuilt it with great magnificence, naming it Sebaste, in honor of the donor.

Travelers preferring to visit Caesarea and Mount Carmel on the coast to going more direct to Nazareth by Jenin, Nain, and Endor, strike off to the left at Samaria; the former route will take four days, the latter two. From Samaria to Jenin the time is five hours. After passing the village of Gaba we see on our left the ruins of the fortress of Samar, belonging to an independent family of sheiks. It has withstood a great many sieges. It was stormed and carried by Abdallah Pasha in 1880. The sheik's family, armed to the teeth, were rebuilding it when the author passed through the country in 1880.

Jenin is most beautifully situated, lying, as it does, at the entrance of the great Valley of Esdras, the battle-field of Palestine. It contains 2000 inhabitants. On the hill behind the town there is a fountain, from which the place derives its name, a modern aqueduct leading from which conveys the water to the centre of the town.

The beautiful plain of Esdras, on which we now enter, is about twenty miles from east to west, and thirteen miles from north to south. It is known to the Arabs in the present day as *Mary Ibn Amir*, "the Plain of the Sons of Amir." Right before us stands Mount Tabor, rising like a cone from the dead level plain.

The time from Jenin to Nazareth, on a direct line, passing only the remains of the ancient castle *El-Fidk*, where the brave General Kleber, with 8000 Frenchmen, kept 20,000 Turks at bay for six hours, until relieved by Napoleon, is only five hours. The more interesting route will be to make a detour to the right, passing Mount Gilboa, once crowned with a fortress, but now by the village of Wazar. On a projecting spur of Mount Gilboa stood ancient *Jordan*, the capital of Ahab and the wicked Jezebel, and the scene, first, of their cruelty, and then of their retribution. A few miles farther we come to Sölem, or ancient *Shimon*, passing *Little Hermon*, or the "*Hill of Moriah*," near which Gideon attacked the Midianites. Travelers should, by all means, ascend the mountain, for the view obtained of the localities associated with our Bible history amply repays the difficulties of the ascent. It was in Shimon that Elijah restored the Shunamite's child to life, as related in 2 Kings iv., 8-17. Riding round the base of Little Hermon, in 40 minutes we reach Nana, where Jesus restored to life the widow's son; and in another half hour we reach Endor, where, in one of the numerous caverns hewn in the cliffs above the houses, King Saul's interview with the witch took place. This route will occupy four hours longer than the other; this is about nine hours to Nazareth.

Nazareth, the scene of the Annunciation, and the home of the Savior during his boyhood years, contains a population of 2000 inhabitants, 2500 of whom are Christians. The village is beautifully situated on an elevation on the western side of one of the levellest valleys in Syria, surrounded by beautiful fields, gardens, and orchards. The Latin convent, a large square building inclosed by a wall, contains the Church of the Annunciation, and the house of Joseph and Mary. The interior of the church is hung with rich damask silk, and adorned with tasteless scenery. Underneath the

church are shown the kitchen, parlor, and bedroom of the Virgin. In front of the altar are two granite pillars, standing about three feet apart; they are pointed out as occupying the precise spots on which the angel and Mary stood at the moment of the Annunciation. One of the columns seems to have been broken about a foot and a half above the floor; the upper part remains suspended from the roof; a fragment of another column is placed immediately below it, resembling it in appearance; but the upper portion is granite, and the lower marble! The monks say they were once the same pillar, but the Mohammedans heaved it through with their swords in the vain attempt to pull down the roof, and that the upper part is miraculously suspended without support. You are now led to the workshop of Joseph, a small whitewashed chapel; over the altar is a representation of Joseph and Jesus at work. A little west of this is a small chapel, which the monks represent as the synagogue in which Christ provoked the Jews; close by is another, purporting to contain the "table" of Christ, on which he commonly ate both before and after the Resurrection. On the walls of this chapel are copies of a certificate from the pope attesting its authenticity, and granting seven years and forty weeks' indulgence to Christians who have made a pilgrimage to Nazareth, and said a *pater* and *ave*, they being in a state of grace. On the eastern side of the village the Greeks have their Church of the Annunciation, built over the Fountain of the Virgin. They say the event of the Annunciation took place while Mary was drawing water from this fountain.

The inhabitants are mostly employed in rural pursuits. Travelers preferring to visit Tyre and Sidon, and proceeding along the coast, turn to the left here. The time to Beyrout by this route is about four days.

The direct road from Nazareth to Tiberias occupies about five hours. By this route you pass over the battle-field of Hattin, where the Sultan Saladin gave the final blow to the Crusaders in the Holy Land, completely exterminating their army, and taking the King of Jerusalem and the Grand Master of the Templars prisoners, slaying with his own hand, as he had sworn to do, Raynald of Chatillon, who

treacherously broke the truce between the Arabs and Christians by plundering a caravan from Damascus, and refusing to give up the merchants at the request of the sultan. By this route you pass also through Cana of Galilee, where Christ performed the miracle of turning the water into wine. In a small church the urns are still shown by the Greek monks which contained the water. Our route to Tiberias is old Mount Tabor. This occupies two hours' longer time, including the time to make the ascent of the mountain (nearly an hour). You should by no means fail to make the ascent.

Mount Tabor lies about seven miles east of Nazareth. It was for a long time considered the scene of the Transfiguration; but recent travelers have shorn it of that crowning glory. The proof is this, at that time its summit was covered with houses, and we still see the ruins of the towers and fortresses defended and repaired by Josephus. The view from the top is most magnificent. Looking toward the south, you have in full view the high mountains of Gilboa, fatal to Saul and his sons. On the east you perceive Lake Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, distant about four hours. On the north you discover the Mount of the Beatitudes and the city of Saphet standing on a very eminent and conspicuous mountain; and to the southwest you discern at a distance the Mediterranean, and all around you have the spacious and beautiful plain of Esdraelon and Galilee. There is a convent now in course of erection on top of the mount.

Entering the town of Tiberias, we pass the warm baths of Ibrahim Pacha, he having erected a building over them. They are considered very efficacious in all rheumatic complaints. The present town contains 2000 inhabitants, many of whom are Jews, who expect their Messiah to arrive here and establish his throne at Safed. It was built by Herod Antipas, and named after his patron, the Emperor Tiberias. It is at present a miserable and filthy town. There is a small convent built on the site of Peter's house, and where it is supposed the miraculous draught of fishes was made; it is occupied by a single monk. If you do not camp out, you will, of course, stop there; the view of the lake and the surrounding country from the top of the house is very fine. Pay the monk a visit, by all

means; he is rather intelligent, and a "jolly good fellow."

The *Lake of Tiberias*, or *Sea of Galilee*, is 14 miles in length and 7 in breadth at the widest part. Of the numerous villages that formerly clustered around its shores, few now remain, if we except the ruins of ancient Tiberias, which extend along the shore as far as the warm baths. "Shipless and boatless as this lake now is, we learn from Josephus that during the obstinate and sanguinary wars between the Romans and the Jews, considerable fleets of war-ships floated upon its waters, and very sanguinary battles took place there. One engagement especially, mentioned by Josephus, when the Jews had revolted under Agrippa, was most sanguinary, Titus and Trajan being present, as well as Vespasian, who commanded the Roman forces. The terrible defeat by the Romans under Titus of the revolted Jews of Tarichæa had caused vast multitudes of the fugitives to seek safety in the shipping on Lake Tiberias; but the indefatigable Romans speedily built and equipped numerous vessels still larger than those of the Jews, and the latter were totally defeated; and, according to Josephus, both the lake and the shores were covered with blood and mangled bodies to such an extent that the very air was infected. It is added that in this battle on Lake Tiberias, and the previous engagement of Tarichæa, upward of 8000 perished; and, as if this horrible amount of carnage was insufficient, 1200 were subsequently massacred in cold blood in the amphitheatre of Tiberias, and a considerable number were presented to Agrippa as slaves."

After Jesus was expelled from Nazareth he dwelt upon the shores of the Sea of Galilee, consequently every spot upon which you tread is holy ground. Here three of the most eventful years of his existence were passed. In no other place did he perform so many miracles. Along these shores vast multitudes followed him; here his disciples first heard his words, and gazed with wonder at his miracles; now every thing is bleak, barren, and deserted.

A short distance along the shore, in a northerly direction, we arrive at the site of Capernaum, hardly a trace of which remains. The few that are visible are near Ain el-Tin, "The Fountain of the Fig."

A little farther we arrive at Majdal, the ancient Magdala—but what wretchedness! Notwithstanding the great fertility of the soil, what a change! In the time of our Savior this shore was the most densely populated portion of Palestine. Tiberias, Capernaum, Bethsaida, Chorazin, Gamala, Hippos, Tarichæa, Scythopolis, and other cities, were all densely inhabited.

From Tiberias to Baniâs there are two routes: one by Safed and Kadesch-Naphtali, occupying three days; the other direct, occupying two days, by the Mill of Mel-lâhâh and Dan of the Scriptures. The "Mill" is noticed in our description of Syria.

The time from Ain el-Tin to Safed is about three hours. Safed is situated on the summit of a high mountain. It is identified with the "city set upon a hill which can not be hid" of St. Matthew, and the mountain is one of those on which the Transfiguration is said to have taken place. The number of inhabitants is about 4000, one third of whom are Jews. The castle which stands on the northern crest of the mountain was built by the Crusaders, and garrisoned by the Knight Templars. In the sixteenth century Safed was celebrated for its schools of Hebrew literature.

From Safed to Kades, or Kadesch-Naphtali, the time is from four to five hours. Kades, formerly one of the "cities of refuge" of the Israelites, is now rendered interesting by its ruins. These principally consist of two buildings, both appearing to be of Roman architecture. The first is about 26 feet square, and consists of two chambers, which cross each other at right angles. The second, which stands about 100 yards distant, is much larger, and is also square. The central doorway still remains perfect, and is richly ornamented with sculpture. There are no columns standing, but several capitals may be seen of Corinthian order. Near by is a fountain surrounded by sarcophagi, several of which are double, and very curious. The ornaments are almost entirely defaced, and they are now used as water-troughs. The remainder of the way to Baniâs, which occupies about six hours, has little of interest until we reach Tell el-Kady, the Dan of the Scriptures. Here is the *Fountain of the Jordan*, whose waters burst forth with great force, forming a small lake, and then flowing with a rapid

current to the south. This is the largest fountain in Syria, and the surroundings are both picturesque and lovely.

Bānīda, or *Caesarea Philippi*, is a miserable village of about fifty houses, rendered interesting by its castle, one of the finest ruins in Syria. It stands about 1000 feet above the town, and is accessible only from the eastern side by a narrow zigzag path. The time from Bānīda is about one hour. The antiquity of this castle mounts to the time of the Herods, judging from its masonry and beveled stones. It was first taken by the Crusaders in 1180, but finally returned to the hands of the Saracens, in whose power it remained until abandoned in the 17th century. At Bānīda is also the upper source of the Jordan. The waters rise in a cavern formerly dedicated to Pan, and called *Panāra*, where Herod built a beautiful temple in honor of Caesar Augustus. This spring does not compare in beauty with the one at Tell al-Kādy.

From Bānīda to Damascus, 12 hours, or two days, resting at *Kafr Hawwar*, which is about midway. Neither this village nor the route contain any thing of interest to the traveler.

Damascus, the oldest city in the world, was founded by Uz, grandson of Noah. It contains 160,000 inhabitants, five sixths of whom are Mohammedans; the balance Christians and Jews. It contains but one hotel—*Locanda Malik*; fare \$2 50 per day; service extra, and poor enough. All the necessaries of life are as dear as in London or Paris. The bazars of Damascus, with the exception of the amber and shoe bazar of Constantinople, are far ahead of those in that city or Cairo.

The city of Damascus dates back over 4000 years: 1400 years it was independent. The Babylonian and Persian sovereigns governed it for over four centuries. It was then conquered by the Greeks, who governed it for two and a half centuries. The Romans occupied it for seven centuries, the Saracens for four and a half, and now under the Turks. The great boast of its inhabitants is that the standard of the Cross never yet has floated over its battlements. Colonel Chesney, a graphic English writer, says, "It is celebrated for its numerous coffee-houses, and shops of confectioners and bakers, besides its abundant supplies of meat, rice, vegetables, and

fruits for the ordinary wants of the inhabitants."

There are about 400 public cook-shops, in which ready-made dishes are prepared for sale. The city is still remarkable for its silk manufactories, and for its jewelers, silver-smiths, white and copper smiths; also for its carpenters, trunk and tent makers; but perhaps the various articles of leather are the most prominent manufactures. These are boots, shoes, slippers, saddles covered with velvet, and bridles highly ornamented with cowrie-shells, besides the trappings of camels, and common equipments of a caravan, such as tents, strong wet-bags, water-skins, etc. Indeed, nowhere else in the East can caravan preparations be made with the same advantage and speed.

There are in the city eight synagogues, one Latin and three Franciscan convents, in addition to four churches, and some others now converted into mosques. Of the latter there are about 200, the finest of which was once a cathedral dedicated to St. John of Damascus. It occupies the site of a Corinthian temple, some of whose columns still remain. With the exception of this, and a mosque at the northeastern end of the city, which contains some remains of a temple to Serapis, all the structures are modern or Turkish. The city, like Cairo, is divided into quarters for Christian, Jew, and Turk. The gates connecting them are closed at sunset, and it is difficult to obtain admission after that time, and then only when provided with a lantern.

The exterior of the houses of Damascus has a mean appearance, but the interior is generally very handsome. Nearly every house has a beautiful garden, fragrant with orange-flowers and rose-buds, a sparkling fountain fed by the waters of *Abana* or *Pharpar*. The ceilings are arabesque, walls mosaic, and floors marble. The roofs are terraced, but those in the suburbs are generally covered with small cupolas. Altogether, it is considered the most Oriental city of the world. "The spirit of the Arabian Nights is prevalent in all its streets; their fantastic tales are repeated to rapt audiences in the coffee-houses, and hourly exemplified in the streets." "Though old as history itself, thou art fresh as the breath of spring,

blowing as thine own rose-bud, and fragrant as thine own orange-flower, O Damascus, pearl of the East!" The "sights" of Damascus are few. The principal are the great mosque, with its three minarets, to which scenes may be obtained by applying to the American consul. This building occupies the site of an ancient temple, which was surrounded by beautiful colonnades, some of which may be seen in the court of the mosque, while others are surrounded by modern buildings, and may be seen from the shoemakers' and jewelers' houses. The time when this temple was transformed into a Christian church is not known. When taken by the Saracens, the edifice was equally divided between Moslems and Christians; but in 705, under Khalif Walid, the former took complete possession. The present mosque consists of a large rectangular court, on the southern side of which is the mosque itself. This is divided into three naves, supported by Corinthian columns. The pavement is of marble, covered with mats and carpets; the walls are also of marble, but in some places the ancient mosaic still remains, representing palm-trees and palaces. Near the transept rises a pretty cupola, in curved wood, built over a cave which is said to contain the head of John the Baptist in a gold casket. Bathed as iron grating in the wall the ankles of Mohammed are also pointed out. The three minarets of the mosque are called the *Madinat el-Arba*, "the Minaret of the Bride;" the *Madinat Jesu*, "the Minaret of Jesus;" and the *Madinat el-Gharbiyah*, "the Western Minaret." The view to be obtained from them is most beautiful. The length of the entire building is 500 feet, and the width 200. The Quila, which is 500 feet long by 400 wide, is surrounded by a moat, and looks very formidable from the outside, but within is a complete wreck. There, in the "street called Strait," we have the house of Ananias, where Paul lodged; also the room where Paul was let down from the wall in a basket. This last is near the Christian cemetery. On the opposite side of the town is the traditional scene of Paul's conversion. One of the most sublime views is Damascus from the heights of Salihneh. Here, it is said, Mohammed, when a camel-driver, first came in sight of Damascus, and refused to enter, saying, "Man can

have but one paradise, and my paradise is fixed above." The famous Abd el Kader resides in Damascus, so well known from his wars in Algeria, and also from his kind rescue of so many Christians during the massacre of 1860.

From Damascus to Haalbec, distance 15 hours, or two days, resting the first night at Zebdany, which is a little over half way.

Four hours after leaving Damascus we pass the Fountain of Fijah, which is one of the fountains in Syria, and the principal source of the River Barada. In about five hours we pass the village of Sak Wady Barada, the ancient Abila, where Lycaon was murdered through the instrumentality of Cleopatra.

The village of Zebdany contains 3600 inhabitants, and is beautifully situated in the Vale of Barada, surrounded by groves of olive, almond, and walnut trees, with the mountains of anti-Lebanon rising in its rear to the height of 7000 feet. Situated 1000 feet above Zebdany is the picturesque village of Bludan, the summer residence of the aristocracy of this section of the country.

Haalbec.—Owing to the discovery of Jewish architecture amid the Doric, Tuscan, and Corinthian ruins of Haalbec, it is by many considered the house of the forest of Lebanon which Solomon built for his Egyptian wife; and as his successors were altogether idolatrous, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this favorite dwelling was consecrated to the worship of Baal, or the Sun; Haalbec of the Syrians meaning the same as Heliopolis of the Greeks, viz., City of the Sun. Although we do not know the origin of these mighty ruins, we do know the city passed successively beneath the rule of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, and was plundered by the Arabs in A.D. 638; suffered under various assaults during the Crusades, and was sacked and dismantled by the Tartars under Tamerlane.

"Where Lebanon in glory rears
Her cedars to the sky,
Haalbec, amid the sand, appears
To catch the curious eye.
And 'mid her giant walls of old
The wild gnat seeks a quiet fold.

"No pen has traced thy ancient state,
No poet sung thy prime,
But yet we know that thou wert great
(For all the world beside,
Thy lofty columns proudly stand,
Lone relics of a giant's hand.

- "But say, who built thee up, thou queen?
Did Solomon the Great?
Did Sheba's lovely mistress lean
On yonder parapet,
And listen to the tinkling sound
Of Judah's daughters dancing round?"
- "The Saracenic prophets taught,
Amid their caverned halls,
That devils and the genii wrought
Thy everlasting walls;
That Solomon designed the plan,
And they built up what he began."
- "Bethoron and the clifs vast,
That towered in Palestine,
Have crumbled into dust at last,
But still thy glories shine.
Six pillars rear their capitals
As hundred feet above thy walls,
And fresh as from the sculptor's hand,
The carving now appears;
The leaves of the acanthus stand
The test of countless years;
In grand Corinthian order they
First catch the morning's purple ray."
- "Three urns speak thy ruined piles,
The first in doubt concealed;
The second, when, amid thy files,
The Roman clarion pealed;
The third, when Saracenic powers
Raised high the caliph's masonry towers."
- "But, ah! thy walls, thy giant walls,
Who laid them in the sand?
Fetters turn pale, and fancy falls
Before a work so grand;
And well might heathen seers declare
That fallen angels labored there."
- "No, not in Egypt's ruined land,
Nor 'mid the Grecian isle,
Tower monuments so vast, so grand,
As Baalbec's early pile;
Baalbec, thou city of the Sun,
Why art thou silent, mighty one?"
- "The traveler roams amid thy rocks,
And searches after light;
So searched the Romans and the Turks,
But all was hid in night;
Phoenicians reared thy pillars tall,
But did the genii build thy wall?"

Mr. Prime says, "If all the ruins of ancient Rome that are in and around the modern city were gathered together in one group, they would not equal in extent the ruins of Baalbec;" and notwithstanding the space covered with these ruins is only 900 feet long by 500 feet wide, Mr. Prime is not far astray. The magnificence and magnitude of the columns, and the Cyclopean masonry, has for centuries been the wonder of the world, and no description that we can possibly give will approach the reality. The temples of Baalbec stood upon an artificial platform, raised above the plain 80 feet, having immense vaults underneath. The style of this foundation is very similar to that of the foundation of

Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, the stones being beveled, but of a much larger size. Three of the stones in this foundation wall are each 68 feet long, by 16 wide and 18 deep, raised to a height of 20 feet. Outside of this platform, on the southwest corner, there is a wall where many of the stones measure 80 feet long, by 15 wide and 18 deep. On the platform stood three temples, the Temple of the Sun, the Temple of Jupiter, and the Circular Temple. The Temple of the Sun, or Great Temple, was 290 feet long by 180 broad, surrounded by Corinthian columns 75 feet high, and 7 feet 3 inches in diameter at the base. The stones of the entablature, which reached from column to column, were 15 feet high by 15 long, making the total height at the top of the entablature 90 feet. The stones forming the entablature were fastened together by wrought-iron clamps inserted in the ends, one foot thick. Six only of these immense columns now remain standing.

The Temple of Jupiter stands on a platform of its own, some 10 feet lower than that of the Great Temple, and is the most perfect ruin in Syria. Its dimensions on the outside are 290 feet by 120 feet. Our space will not permit us to give a detailed description of this most magnificent of temples; you must visit, explore, and study for yourself. "Even with arch destroyed, column overthrown, pilaster broken, and capital defaced, so vast at once and so exquisitely beautiful in design and sculpture are the ruins which here surround the traveler, that we scarcely wonder at the fond superstition which leads the natives to aver, and stoutly to maintain, that masses so mighty were never transported and upreared by human hands, but that the once magnificent but now ruined Baalbec was built by the Genii, reluctantly, yet irresistibly coerced to their Titanic labors by the mighty power of the seal of the wise son of David." About three fourths of a mile west of the ruins is the quarry whence the larger stones in the wall were taken. One still remains here, hewn all round and underneath, with the exception of about one foot, which still retains it in its native bed. Its dimensions are 69 feet long, by 17 wide and 14 deep. The present village of Baalbec is a miserable place, containing about 500 inhabitants.

From Baalbec to Beyrut, time 16 hours,

or two days, stopping at the village of Zahleh; eight hours from the ruins, riding the whole time over a beautiful and fertile plain admirably adapted to the growth of cotton.

Zahleh contains a population of 10,000 souls, mostly Christian. It is beautifully situated in a deep glen, surrounded by tall poplars. The hills on either side are covered with vineyards. After making the ascent of Lebanon, the scene is the finest in Syria.

From Zahleh to the Cedars requires about two days longer.

Beirut contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is finely situated on a projecting headland of the Mediterranean. The houses are crowded together, and the streets are very narrow; it is, however, considered one of the healthiest towns in Syria. In the suburbs are many commodious houses, surrounded by groves of prickly-pear, mulberry, flower, and fruit-trees. To the west and southwest of the city are red sand-hills, rising over 300 feet in height. The hotels are *Belle Vue* in the town, and *Belle Vue* outside the town. The latter is preferable, if you intend making any stay. The landlord is an honest and obliging man.

Although the *Berytus* of the Greeks and Romans was much celebrated for its learning, its modern importance is of recent growth. The remains of antiquity are very fine. They consist of a few pillars, the ruins of a monument, and some traces of baths. There are no public buildings of any consequence. The town derives its chief importance from the cultivation of the mulberry-tree in the neighborhood. There are no wheeled vehicles in Beirut, there being no streets fit for one to run, neither is there a road in the country near it, if we except the fine macadamized road recently built to Damascus by a French company, which must become of immense benefit to the trade and travel of Beirut. Agrippa the Elder adorned Beirut with beautiful buildings. It was destroyed by an earthquake about the middle of the sixth century. In 1110 it was captured by the Crusaders under Baldwin I., and remained in their possession, with a short exception, until 1291, when it was taken by the Turks. It was bombarded by an English fleet in 1840 for the purpose of

driving out the troops of Ibrahim Pacha, who had overrun all Syria, and even threatened the sultan on his throne.

Should the traveler find it impossible to land at Jaffa, coming from Egypt, or should he land first at Beirut, and wish to make the double tour of Syria and Palestine, that is, going up the shore to Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Mount Carmel, Caesarea, and Jaffa, and returning to Beirut, as described in the previous pages, he ought to be able to make a somewhat better bargain with the dragoon per day than if only for the single tour. This trip will extend the time about eight days, or about forty days in all. Early in the season, say sooner than May, very nervous lady travelers should not undertake this journey, as there are numerous rivers to ford, some of which are rather difficult, especially when enlarged by recent rains.

It is generally near noon before the entire train is en route, and in five hours and a half we arrive at Nak ed-Damour, the ancient *Tamprus*, where we encamp for the night. This river was formerly crossed by a bridge, the ruins of which are still seen; now it is necessary to ford the stream. The second day brings us to Sidon, after having passed in one hour and a half the *Khan Nebi Joune*, or the *khan* of the prophet Jonah, where tradition fixes the spot where Jonah was vomited out of the whale's belly. Sidon is most picturesquely situated, contains a fine fortress, and 5000 inhabitants, 3000 of whom are Arabs. It was one of the most ancient cities of the Phœnicians, but from the time of the Christian era it has been little worthy of note. The citadel was built by Louis IX. in 1252. In the eighteenth century it was the port of Damascus, and engrossed the commerce of Europe with Syria, but it is now almost without a vessel. The present town consists of a few narrow and dirty streets, and presents nothing of interest to the traveler. In 1855 a remarkable sarcophagus was discovered, about a mile from the city, bearing a Phœnician inscription. It is now in the museum of the Louvre, at Paris. The distance from Sidon to Tyre is about eight hours' actual traveling—a very long day.

Tyre is probably one of the most ancient cities of the world, having been founded 2700 years before the Christian era. It

contains a population of 4000 inhabitants, half Christians and half Mohammedans. The only ruins of importance are those of an ancient cathedral, the eastern and western ends of which are standing. This is probably the church where Frederick Barbarossa and Origen were buried, and where William, archbishop of Tyre, and historian of the Crusades, presided during ten years. Tyre was in ancient times one of the most important cities, both in the knowledge of navigation and of the arts. The friendship of its King Hiram and Solomon is well known to the readers of sacred history. The city was besieged by Alexander the Great. *Palatyrus*, the port on the main land, was soon taken, but the island resisted for 7 months, until a mole was formed connecting it with the shore, when it was successfully stormed. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1124, and remained in their hands until the taking of Acre by the Moslems, more than a century later. One hour and a half east from Tyre is the tomb of Hiram, an immense sarcophagus of limestone 12 feet long, resting on a pedestal 10 feet high. From Tyre to *Ras en-Nakourah* the distance is six hours, or one day's travel. A small *détour* should be made on leaving Tyre to visit Solomon's Wells, and the ancient aqueduct for conveying water to the city.

Six hours from *Ras en-Nakourah* and we arrive at Acre or *Akká* (*St. Jean d'Acre*). Take the inland road from *Nakourah*—it is far preferable to the shore road; in truth, it is beautiful—lovely lanes lined with high acacia-trees. The population of Acre is about 6000, 700 of whom are Christians. During the time of the Phœnicians it took the name of *Ptolemais*, and under this name is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. The fortifications of Acre are grand, and exceedingly perfect; they are also highly interesting in a historical point of view, illustrating some of the most sanguinary scenes in modern and mediæval warfare. It was here the Knights of St. John made their great defence before the hordes of infidels under the Sultan Iba Kalaoun, who carried the works after a siege of thirty-three days. The Christian citizens and soldiers, to the number of 60,000, were then either put to the sword or sold into slavery. Bonaparte besieged Acre in 1798, and would have carried it but for the ar-

rival of Sir Sidney Smith. There is a beautiful mosque in the town, which has been finely repaired lately. A soldier will show you over and round the fortifications. Ten miles over a lovely beach and we arrive at *Kaïfa*, situated at the base of Mount Carmel, or in eight hours (one day) one can arrive at Nazareth, on the direct road to Jerusalem.

The ten miles to *Kaïfa* and the excursion to Mount Carmel will occupy the whole day. You may either encamp at *Kaïfa*, and ride up to the convent on Mount Carmel, returning to the camping-ground in the evening, or remain all night in the convent. The promontory of Mount Carmel, which is 1850 feet high, projects a long distance into the sea, and is rich in verdure. The convent is situated in one of the finest positions imaginable. It is specially noticed for being the scene of some of the miracles of Elias, and the monks date the foundation of their order from his time. The sons of the prophet retained possession of his grotto until the birth of Christianity, when they acknowledged the Messiah. Profane writers prove the existence of this sanctuary, and it was visited both by Pythagoras and Tacitus. The church of the convent is built over the grotto. Notice in the church the monument erected over the remains of Edmund Henri Etienne, Prince de Cracou and of the Holy Empire. He died in Paris, but requested that his son should bring his remains here for interment, which filial duty was performed in 1694.

Jenin may be reached from Mount Carmel in about ten hours' travel.

The distance from Carmel to Jaffa is about three days, encamping the first night at Tantura, a distance of six hours. In three hours you pass *Akká*. This fortress, which was very strong, was the last point occupied by the Crusaders. It held out some fifteen days longer than Acre.

Tantura is the ancient *Dura*, founded by the Phœnicians. There are few of the ruins to be seen.

Three hours from Tantura we pass the ruins of *Cœnes*, the walls of which were partly rebuilt by St. Louis. This city played a most important part during the war of the Crusaders, as well as in the time of the Apostles. It was here that Paul was brought a prisoner; here he baptised

the Centurian Cornelius; from here he embarked for Rome. The city was built by Herod the Great, and named in honor of Augustus Cæsar. It was captured by Baldwin I. in 1102, retaken by Saladin in 1187, retaken by the Crusaders in 1190, again by the Mussulmans in 1219, and then by St. Louis in 1251.

Three hours and a half from Caesarea we arrive at *Moukhalid*. The territory between Tantura and this place is under the control of Bedouins, and considered very unsafe. Six hours and a half more and we arrive at Jaffa. Near the River Nahr el-Tahk, which we ford, is the plain where Richard Cœur de Lion, at the head of 100,000 Christian warriors, gained a complete victory over 300,000 infidels. (For *Jaffa*, see Index.)

Many travelers land at Beyrout, and take the diligence to Damascus. Visiting Bealbec, going or returning, the expense for the whole trip would be 150 francs, viz., 51 francs for coupé of the diligence to Damascus if you stop at Stoura, where, to take horses for Bealbec, you must pay the whole distance, then, on returning from Bealbec, the same to Damascus—in all, 92 francs, or 98 francs both ways. The proprietor of the small hotel at Stoura will furnish you with a horse, and guide, and food for the excursion for 75 francs, if alone, but with a party of three or more persons the price is about 55 francs. You can take the diligence in the morning from Beyrout, and on its arrival at Stoura take horse for Bealbec the same day. Examine the ruins next morning, returning to Stoura that night, or spend the whole day at Bealbec, returning next morning in time for the diligence. Be particular and have your seat engaged for the day in advance.

There are three lines of steamers running from Beyrout to Constantinople—French, Russian, and the Austrian Lloyd. The Austrian Lloyd is the most direct (price to Constantinople, 251 francs; if a party of three, 20 per cent. discount from that). This line touches only at Cyprus, Rhodes, and Smyrna, making the trip in seven days; whereas the Messageries Impériales take ten days, going round the coast, stopping at Tripoli, Latakia, Alexandretta, Merzina, and Smyrna. Most persons prefer the Austrian Lloyd's line from Beyrout to Smyrna, and at present three

quarters of the travel leave the French line, the agent at Beyrout being one of the most impolite and disagreeable persons it has been our bad fortune to meet with. The officers of the Messageries Impériales line are universally noted for their civility and attention to travelers; he is, however, a grand exception.

Tripoli, a Phœnician colony, had in ancient times an extensive commerce, and was divided into three separate quarters belonging to Tyre, Sidon, and Aradna. During the time of the Crusaders it was taken by Baldwin II., but returned to the Moslems in 1209. A castle was built on the Mount of the Pilgrims by Raymond, count of Toulouse, the ruins of which may still be seen. The ancient fortifications, erected by the Crusaders, merit some attention, several towers still remaining.

Latakia is one of the most thriving and important places in Syria, and was known in ancient times as Laodicea. It is divided into two towns, separated from each other by extensive gardens. In the upper town is a triumphal arch, supposed by some to have been erected in honor of Julius Cæsar, and by others of Germanicus. It is in a state of good preservation, and some of the ornaments are very curious. The famed tobacco of Latakia forms its staple trade, and is sent to all parts of the world. Its general commerce, however, has greatly declined since the rise of Beyrout.

Alexandretta, the next city touched by the steamers, owes its name to Alexander the Great, but is not distinguished by any important events either in ancient or modern times. It is far from salubrious, and most Europeans who are obliged to remain here make Balan their place of residence, a charming little village about two hours distant.

Merzina, or Mersa, is a small port of little importance, and of no interest to the traveler.

Taking the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, the time from Beyrout to Cyprus usually employed is eleven hours. This island is about 110 miles in length, and possesses great natural fertility. The population is about 150,000, two thirds of which are Christian. Cyprus was first colonized by Phœnicians, who erected at Paphos the famous shrine to the Goddess of Love, and after the Trojan War several Greek colo-

nice established themselves in the northern shore of the island. It successively belonged to Egypt, Assyria, Phœnicia, Rome, the Byzantine Empire, and the Arabs; was taken by Richard Cœur de Lion, who sold it to the Lusignan family, in whose power it remained until 1480. It was ruled by the republic of Venice for 83 years, when, in 1570, it was conquered by the Turks, the present occupants. The wines of Cyprus are well known, and form one of the principal articles of commerce. A traveler has plenty of time to visit the principal towns where the steamer stops, *Larnaca*, which contains about 6000 souls. The foreign consuls reside here. There are no hotels or restaurants, but plenty of *cafés*. This town is built on the ruins of the ancient Clitium. There is a Greek convent, the church of which contains, it is asserted, the tomb of St. Lazarus. The traveler may obtain a mule and guide for a few hours' ride in the neighborhood for the fixed price of 20 piastres (80 cents). The fare for a boat to go on shore and return is 5 francs, or 20 cents for each person if the boat contains more than five persons. The Latin convent is worth visiting for the beautiful view afforded from its terrace.

From Cyprus to Rhodes is thirty hours. This island embraces an area of 400 square miles, and is attractive to the traveler both for its delightful climate and the ruins of the classic and mediæval periods in which it abounds. It received its name from the quantity of roses growing on the island, and which may be seen stamped on ancient medals. In 1309 Rhodes became the property of the Knights of the Order of St. John, under whose dominion it remained, notwithstanding numerous attempts made by the Saracens to gain possession, until 1622, when it was surrendered to Solyman the Magnificent, after a siege of five months. The port and town of Rhodes is situated at the northern extremity of the island. The different palaces of the Crusaders are well worth seeing. The "Street of the Knights," or the *Rue des Chevaliers*, has on many of its houses the armorial bearings of the knights sculptured on shields over the doors. At the upper end stand the ruins of the Church of St. John, the tower of which alone remained standing after the explosion of the powder magazine in 1556. The plane in the harbor in

which the Colossus of Rhodes stood is pointed out.

From Rhodes to Smyrna the time is 20 hours. In one hour you pass the island of Symi, noted for the expertness of its male and female divers, and for coral and sponge. We now pass numerous islands, many of them famous in Grecian history, such as Cos, Samos, Scio, etc.

The time from Smyrna to Constantinople is 20 hours. Should the traveler intend returning from Constantinople via the Danube, he had better take a steamer to Syra, which connects with a line to Athens; then from Athens direct to Constantinople. Travelers who have visited Italy on their way to the Holy Land often take this route.

Immediately on landing at Smyrna an arrangement should be made with the railroad company to start an express train to visit the ruins of Ephesus. There is but one regular train which leaves Smyrna for Aidin (a large town of 80,000 inhabitants) daily, consequently you can not return by the train which leaves Aidin at the same hour the train leaves Smyrna, the Ephesus station being about half way; and the accommodation at the station for all night is very poor, and that only for four or five persons. The regular time is 2 hours and 30 minutes, but the express runs it in 1 hour and 30 minutes. A special train costs just about \$60, and \$5 for each passenger in addition. Ephesus stood conspicuously as one of the most remarkable cities of the world long before history commenced. It was the cradle of Hellenic mythology, the metropolis of the Ionian confederacy. It was, next to Jerusalem, the holiest of Christian cities, and, next to Athens, the most memorable for its schools of art; but its ruins are scarcely visible, and those extended over a great space. With the exception of the remains of subterranean vaults, but little remains of the colossal structure of the temple.

The Austrian Lloyd steamers touch at Beyroot every two weeks, going and coming from Constantinople, as also do the steamers of the French and Russian lines.

From Beyroot to Constantinople occupies ten days, the steamers stopping overnight at Tripoli, Latakia, Alexandretta, and Smyrna.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

SMYRNA.

[TURKEY AND GREECE.]

DARDANELLES.

SMYRNA stands foremost among the cities of Asia Minor. It contains a population of 100,000 inhabitants, and is the emporium of the Greek trade of the Levant. Principal hotel, the *Hôtel d'Europe*. The streets are narrow and dirty, the houses mean and gloomy in external aspect, excepting those situated in the Frank quarter. The commerce is chiefly in the hands of the English, French, Italian, and Dutch merchants. Smyrna is the chief seat and home of the Greek race in this portion of Asia. It is one of the seven cities that laid claim to being the birthplace of Homer, and a temple was erected by its inhabitants, called *Homerion*, with a statue of the poet. A grotto is also shown where he is said to have written part of his *Iliad*. The origin of Smyrna is ascribed by many to Alexander the Great. It is the only city addressed by the Apostle St. John which has retained its importance down to the present day. Christianity was early introduced here, and Polycarp, the first bishop of the city, suffered martyrdom in its midst in 166. Smyrna was once the central dépôt of commerce in Asia Minor; the products of Persia and Armenia were brought here by caravans, and exchanged for European goods. Steam navigation has created a change. The caravans now stop at Trebizond, coming from Persia and Armenia, while the vessels that touch at different points along the coast of Asia Minor render the expedition of their articles of commerce to Smyrna unnecessary. Figs are at present the principal product of Smyrna, and their export is very large. The Caravan Bridge, or *Pont des Caravanes*, is generally visited by travelers; also the castle on Mount Pagus. The view from the latter is truly magnificent.

From Smyrna to Constantinople, fare \$19. Steamers twice a week, Austrian Lloyd's, every week; French steamers, every two weeks. Steamers sail directly to Marseilles or Messina.

The trip through the Archipelago is one of the most interesting during our entire route, passing, as we do, so many beautiful islands, so much celebrated in ancient history. Rhodes, so distinguished in ancient

times for its liberty, learning, and valor, and in modern times for its defense, conducted by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Patmos, where St. John wrote the Revelations, having been banished here by the Emperor Domitian for preaching the Gospel. Samos, celebrated in heathen mythology, is the birthplace of Juno. It was the birthplace of Pythagoras, and for a long time the residence of Herodotus, who here composed the greater portion of his celebrated history. The natives were noted for their great bravery in the insurrectionary wars of Greece. Scio, the "paradise of the Levant," and, previous to the extermination of its inhabitants by the Turks, the richest and most prosperous island in the Archipelago. Mytilene, the ancient Lesbos, which rivaled Athens in learning and the arts, the birthplace of the most celebrated of Greek poets, and where the "burning Sappho loved and sung." Tenos, where the Greeks concealed themselves when they pretended to abandon the siege of Troy.

We now enter the Dardanelles, stopping a short time at the town of Dardanelles. A few miles farther on we arrive at Abydos, celebrated by Lander, and also by Byron in the following verses:

- "If, in the month of dark December,
Lander, who was nightly wont
(What maid will not the tale remember?)
To cross thy stream, broad Hellespont!
- "If, when the wintry tempest roar'd,
He sped to Hero, nothing loth,
And thus of old thy current pour'd,
Fair Venus! how I pity both!
- "For we, degenerate modern wretch,
Though in the genial month of May,
My dripping limbs I feebly stretch,
And think I've done a feat to-day.
- "But dare he cross the rapid tide,
According to the doubtful story,
To woo—and—Lord knows what hap'd,
And swim for love, as I for glory;
- "'Twere hard to say who fired the best;
Had mortals! thus the gods still plague you;
He lost his labor, I my just;
For he was drown'd, and I've the ague."

CONSTANTINOPLE.

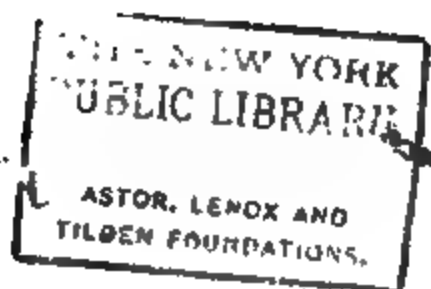
the capital of the Turkish empire, contains 1,075,000 inhabitants—some authorities put it as low as 800,000; 800,000 of these are Christians of various denominations. *Hôtel de Byence*, new and very comfortable. *Hôtel d'Angleterre* is a very fine house, kept by a Misseri, an Englishman, at the modest rate of 18 francs per day, with 5 francs for lunch, making 24 per day—the most expensive in Europe. *Hôtel Belle Vue*, more moderate. Constantinople was founded by Byzas, from whom it derived the name of Byzantium, 666 B.C. It was rebuilt by Constantine in A.D. 316, who made it the capital of the Roman empire, since which time it has borne his name. On the subjugation of the Western Empire by the barbarians, Constantinople continued to be the capital of the Eastern Empire. It has sustained numerous sieges, but has only been twice taken: first in 1204, by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261; and lastly by the Turks, under Mohammed II., 1453, when the last remnant of the Roman Empire was finally suppressed. The city occupies one of the finest natural situations in the world. It is built upon a tongue of land of a triangular shape, which lies upon the west side of the southern entrance to the Bosphorus. On the northern side of the city is a branch or offset of the Bosphorus, called the Golden Horn, which forms a magnificent harbor; and beyond this are the suburbs of Pera, Galatia, and Tophana, the former of which are the principal seats of trade, and the residence of nearly all classes of foreigners. The aspect of the city, when approached by sea, is very beautiful, exhibiting to view a crowd of domes and minarets, backed by the dark foliage of the cypress and other trees, which shade the extensive cemeteries beyond the walls; but the interior is a perfect labyrinth of winding, steep, and dirty streets, without names or plan of any kind, and with houses which are, for the most part, built of wood, and present dead walls to the street, light and air being, as in all Oriental towns, derived from the interior court-yards.

The author of *Rothen* says, "Nowhere else does the sea come so close home to a city as to the Mohammedan capital. There are no public shores, no sand-bars, no

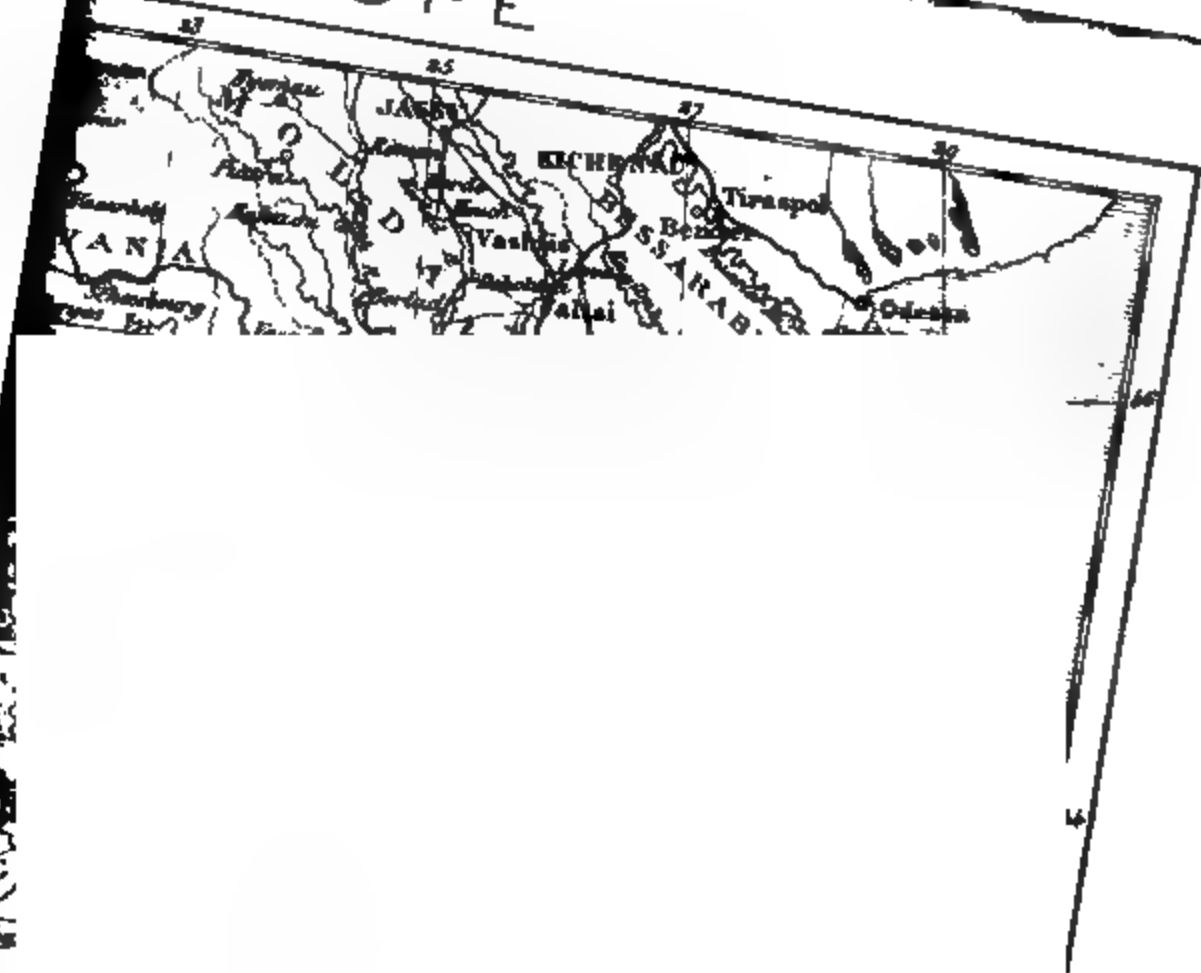
alluvial river-beds, no black canals, no locks nor docks to divide the very heart of the place from the deep waters. If, being in the noisiest mart of Stamboul, you would stroll to the quiet side of the way, amid these cypresses opposite, you will cross the fathomless Bosphorus; if you would go from your hotel to the bazars, you must pass by the bright blue pathway of the Golden Horn, that can carry a thousand sail of the line. You are accustomed to the gondolas that glide among the palaces of St. Mark; but here at Stamboul it is a hundred-and-twenty-gun ship that meets you in the streets. Venice strains out from the steadfast land, and in old times would send forth the chief of the state to woo and wed the reluctant sea; but the stormy bride of the Doge is the bowing slave of the Sultan. She comes to his feet with the treasures of the world; she bears him from palace to palace; by some unfailing witchcraft she entices the breeze to follow her, and fan the pale cheek of her lord; she lifts his armed navies to the very gates of his garden, she watches the walls of his serail; she stifles the intrigues of his ministers, she quells the scandals of his court, she extinguishes his rivals, and humbles his naughty wives all one by one; so vast are the wonders of the deep!"

Constantinople is surrounded by walls, and, although many of them were built 16 centuries ago, they are still tolerably perfect. The city was originally entered by 48 gates; seven only now exist.

The principal objects of interest to be seen are, first, the *Divan*, which is of a triangular shape, and nearly three miles in circumference. It was built by Mohammed II., and occupies the site of the ancient Byzantium. It is shut in by lofty walls with gates and towers, and the interior space irregularly covered with detached suites of apartments, baths, mosques, kiosks, gardens, and groves of cypress, without any manner of order, the buildings having been erected at different periods, according to the tastes of the successive sultans. The outside court is free to all persons, and is entered by the *Sublime Porta*, from which the Ottoman empire takes its name. It is very high, and semi-circular in its arch, covered with Arabic inscriptions, and kept by 50 porters. On either side of the gateway there is a niche,



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where the heads of state offenders are publicly exposed. The Seraglio is at present occupied by the wives of the present sultan's late father, the sultan residing in his new palace on the Bosphorus, opposite Scutari.

The *Mosque of St. Sophia* may be visited by a firman from the sultan: during some of the feasts, however, this can not be obtained. Apply to our minister, who will make the necessary arrangements. This principal mosque stands on the western declivity of the first hill, near the Sublime Porte. It was commenced in the year 461 by the Emperor Justinian, and completed in 488: 100 architects, with 100 master masons, and 10,000 masons, were employed for seven and a half years. The whole was superintended by the emperor, under the instructions of an angel, and cost a fabulous amount of money. Twenty years after the eastern dome fell in, but was restored by Justinian to still greater splendor. The mosque is in the form of a Greek cross, 270 feet long by 240 wide, and is surmounted in the centre by a dome, the middle of which is 120 feet above the floor. There are, in addition, two larger and six smaller semi-domes, with four minarets added by the Mohammedans, the whole forming a magnificent appearance from the exterior. The beauty of the interior is, however, marred by the thousands of cords depending from the roof to within five feet of the pavement, and having at the end of them lamps of colored glass, large ostrich eggs, artificial horse-tails, vases, and globes of crystal, and other ornaments. Of the 170 columns of marble, granite, and porphyry, eight were those taken by Aurelian from the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek, and sent by the Widow Marina to Rome, eight in green marble came from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, others from the temples of the Sun and Moon at Heliopolis, from Athens and the Cyclades. Thus every heathen temple renowned in antiquity furnished a part, and the columns which formerly looked down on its numerous gods now stood in the house of the Supreme Lord, surmounted by the cross. The gilded crescent of the cupola is 120 feet in diameter, and can be seen 100 miles out at sea. The gliding of it cost \$80,000. There are smaller ones on the tops of the minarets.

The *Mosque of Selim* is the *Magnificent*

is the most beautiful in Constantinople. It is far superior to St. Sophia in the grandeur of its design, the intention being not only to imitate St. Sophia, but to surpass it. It was begun in 1460, and finished in 1495. It possessed four minarets, two large with three galleries, and two small with two galleries. There is one large dome, two half domes, and ten smaller ones. Before entering the mosque itself there is a large court or *harim*, surrounded by a gallery formed by twenty-four columns, sustaining each a cupola. The interior is divided into three naves. In the centre is the large dome, which equals in diameter that of St. Sophia, and is about 20 feet higher.

The *Mosque of Sultan Achmed* was built in 1610 by Achmet, or Achmed I., and, until the time of its erection, the Kaaba of Mecca was the only Mussulman edifice that boasted of six minarets. The interior of the *Achmediah*, as it is called by the Turks, is very simple. The principal dome is sustained by four fluted pillars, which rise outside like towers. They are more than thirty-six yards in circumference. There are four half cupolas surrounding the dome, and these are joined by four entire cupolas forming the angles of the building. The minbar or pulpit, in hewn stone, is modeled after that of Mecca.

The *Mosque of Mohammed II.* is next in point of magnificence. This sultan, immediately after taking Constantinople, having converted the Church of St. Sophia into a mosque, tore down the Church of the Holy Apostles for the purpose of erecting on its site the mosque which now bears his name. The design was made by a Greek architect, Christodorus, and for it he was largely remunerated. This mosque stands, like all others, between two courts, called the *harim* and garden. In the former the faithful perform their ablutions; in the latter the founder reposes. The tomb of Mohammed II. is on an octagonal dome, very simple; the conqueror lies in a catafalque surmounted by an enormous turban. The mosque was overthrown by an earthquake in 1709, and repaired by Mustapha III.

The *Hippodrome* is one of the most celebrated squares both of ancient and modern Constantinople; it is 900 feet long by 450 wide. The ancient building was mod-

erected after the circus at Rome. It was surrounded by two rows of columns, and decorated with numberless statues in marble and bronze. All these monuments have disappeared, partly through the factions of the circus, of the blues and greens who at one time set the city in flames, and also after the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, when all its riches and works of art were carried to every part of Europe. The four famous horses of Lysippus were carried to Venice. Among those that remain are the

Obelisk of Theodosius. This monument is of granite, and came originally from Thebes. The four sides are covered with hieroglyphics; the pedestal is of marble, the bas-reliefs of which represent the Emperor Theodosius surrounded by his court, others the instruments used to erect the obelisk. Here, also, is the broken *Pillar of Constantine*, stripped of its bronze by the Turks when the city was first captured. The stones are now continually falling, and it menaces soon to be in ruins. The *Sergianus Column* consists of three brass surmounts twisted together; the heads are now all gone. Mohammed II., on the taking of Constantinople, is said to have shattered the under jaw of one of these monsters with his mace or battle-axe. This column originally supported the golden tripod in the temple of Delphi. Bordering on the Hippodrome was the imperial palace, also the Senate-house and Forum.

One of the principal objects of antiquity in Constantinople is the *Burai Pillar* in Adrianople Street, the only real street in the city: it is so named from having been blackened by repeated conflagrations. It was erected by Constantine the Great, and was originally 120 feet high; it was surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Apollo, said to be by Phidias. During the earthquake of 1180 the statue and three of the blocks were thrown down. Its height is now only 30 feet.

Constantinople is liberally supplied with water conveyed by an aqueduct constructed by the Emperor Hadrian, and fountains ornament almost every street, piazza, or mosque; they are generally finely painted or gilded. The public baths are numerous and very cheap; a hot bath may be obtained for two cents. All houses of any importance are supplied with baths. Among

the most important institutions of Constantinople are the public *Kâhne*, which are capable of accommodating from 50 to 1000 persons each; they are built by the government, and intended for traveling merchants, who are here lodged gratuitously while they remain in the city, each having sole possession of his room. The object is to attract merchandise and traders from all parts of the world, no matter what is the condition, religion, or country of the trader. The apartments are built several stories high, around an open court, the entrance being secured by iron gates.

All public establishments of Constantinople are crowned with cupolas, and the sacred ones with domes or minarets terminating with a crescent.

The *Bazars* of Constantinople are similar to those of Damascus and Cairo, only much more extensive, resembling very much the booths at a fair. They are chiefly crowded with ladies, and it is often as difficult to pass through them as a well-dressed crowd at an opera. The grand bazaar is of enormous extent, and with its streets, passages, and fountains, seems like a city within a city. It is entirely roofed over, and is lighted by little cupolas here and there. This half-light is much more favorable to the seller than to the purchaser. The aspect of the goods, however, is truly enticing. One long alley glitters with yellow morocco, another brilliant with India shawls, another with muschammas, another with amber mouth-pieces, another with embroidered muslin dresses, another with slippers, another with Damascus swords and daggers, another with robes of ermine and fur; all the different dealers in the same style of goods occupying the same bazar. The Armenian Catholic church at Pera should be visited. Here is a Gobelins copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, presented by the Empress of the French in October, 1803, and valued at 250,000 francs.

The *Cunaries* of Constantinople are among its greatest beauties, ornamented as they are with the dark Turkish cypress. These trees are supposed to neutralize all pestilential exhalations, and with the Mohammedans it has always been a rule to plant one at the birth and death of every member of the family, consequently for miles round the city we perceive vast forests of these trees.

The place of the gondola of Venice is supplied by the light *caïque*, a kind of wherry, of which not fewer than 80,000 are estimated to ply on the waters of Stamboul and its suburbs. They are very elegant in their construction, and glide over the water with great rapidity. They must be entered with great caution, and the passengers must sit in the bottom in the same manner as in an Indian canoe. The fare to cross the Golden Horn, half a piastre; to land yourself and baggage from the steamer, 5 piastres; from the Custom-house to Tophani, 2 piastres; all day, for 20 piastres or one dollar.

The regular fare of a *valet de place* at Constantinople is 6 francs. Atnasse, a very good one, may be seen at the *Hôtel Byancea*. Ten days is the least possible time you can devote to seeing the city and suburbs in a proper manner.

Mr. Turner says: "Amid the novelties that strike the European on his arrival, nothing surprises him more than the silence that pervades so large a capital. The only sounds he hears by day are the cries of bread, fruits, sweetmeats, or sherbet, carried in a large wooden tray on the head of an itinerant vendor, and at intervals the barking of the dogs, disturbed by the foot of the passenger—lazy, ugly curs, of a reddish-brown color, with muzzles like that of a fox; short ears, and famished looks, who lie in the middle of the streets, and rise only when roused with blows. The contrast between Constantinople and a European city is still more strongly marked at night; by 10 o'clock every human voice is hushed, and not a creature is seen in the streets except a few patrols, and the innumerable number of dogs, who at intervals send forth such repeated howlings that it requires practice to be able to sleep in spite of their noise. This silence is frequently disturbed by a fire, which is announced by the patrol striking on the pavement with their iron-shod staves, and calling loudly *gânger war* (there is a fire), on which the firemen assemble, and all the inhabitants in the neighborhood are immediately on the alert. If it be not quickly subdued, all the ministers of state are obliged to attend; and if it threaten extensive ravages, the sultan himself must appear to encourage the efforts of the firemen."

During the month of *Ramadan*, which is the Mohammedan Lent, the Moslem is forbidden to take food or drink, to smoke or snuff, from sunrise to sunset; on the setting of the sun a cannon is fired, and then commences a scene of revelry; the mosques and coffee-houses are open, the minarets illuminated, and the faithful drink, smoke, and carouse in their quiet way until morning. The *Bairam*, which succeeds the Ramadan, lasts three days, and is a time for untroubled festivity; every Turk dons his holiday attire, and general hilarity prevails. Seventy days after this comes the *Fest of Sacrifice*, or *Corban Bairam*, which lasts four days, on which occasion business is every where suspended, and oxen and sheep are sacrificed to Allah and the Prophet.

The shores of the Bosphorus are lined on either side with numerous villages, castles, and forts, through the whole extent of the channel. Taking the European shore, and passing the promontory of Top-Hanè, we see first the palace of Dolma-Baghtché and the palace of Bechicktascha, the latter the favorite abode of the sultans in the fine season. *Orta-Kend* is the first stopping-place of the steamers making this excursion. It is a large village, peopled with Christians and Jews. The principal buildings are the palace of Riza Pacha and the mosque of the Sultane Valide, a square edifice surmounted by a cupola, and decorated with Corinthian columns. At a little distance from the town, along the shore, is the palace of Mehemet Ali Pacha, brother-in-law of the sultan.

Kavran-Scheckme. Here Moses landed with Jason, on his return from Colchis, and planted a laurel-tree. Constantine also built a church here in honor of Michael the Archangel. In the fifth century Simoon the Stylite caused his pillar to be erected here, upon which he passed the remainder of his life. We next pass *Arenaut-Kend*, a small village inhabited by Greeks.

Babek is situated on one of the prettiest bays of the Bosphorus. Here is a summer pavilion of the sultan, with mosque and baths; also the Kiosk of the Conference, the biscuit manufactory of the fleet, and an American Protestant school. Between Babek and Roumli Kiosk is the narrowest part of the channel. The current is very

swift, and is called by the Turks *Chifton Abindisi* (Satan's current).

Boumili Kemar (the Castle of Europe) was built by Mohammed II. in 1451, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Constantine Palæologus, emperor of the East, who foresaw in its completion the fall of his capital and empire. One thousand masons were employed in its construction, each of whom was assisted by two workmen. A measure of two cubits was marked for their daily task, and the thickness of the walls was twenty-two feet. Mohammed himself pressed and directed the work. The whole was finished in three months. The towers were armed with enormous cannon, which shot forth bullets of marble against the city. Immediately on its completion Mohammed began the siege of Constantinople.

Balta-Liman. Here stands the palace of Raschid Pacha, now belonging to his son, Etham Pacha. Here were signed the treaty of commerce of 1838, the treaty of the Five Powers in 1841, and the convention in 1840 relative to the Principality of the Danube.

Stoa was called by the ancients *Stance*, *Leatheneia*, and *Soethonius*, and was the scene of many nautical fights and enterprises. It was occupied in 712 by the Bulgarians, who menaced in their incursions the Eastern Empire. *Fani-Kam* lies farther on; the situation and surroundings are very lovely.

Therapia (health) deserves its name from the salubrity of its climate. It was formerly called *Pharmacia*, from the poison thrown on the coast by Medea when in pursuit of Jason. This place has been the witness of many fights between the Venetians and Genoese. The shore is lined with cafés, hotels, summer-houses, and gardens. The French and English ambassadors have each a summer-palace here. The palace of the French embassy formerly belonged to the Prince Ypsilanti, but was confiscated by Sultan Selim III., and presented to France during the mission of the *Maréchal Schamoni*.

Buyuk-Dere is so named from the great valley which stretches several miles inland. It is the last stopping-place of the steamers making the excursion of the Danube, and just before arriving we first catch a glimpse of the Black Sea. *Buyuk-Dere*

is one of the most charming summer-residences to be found in Turkey; many rich merchants of Constantinople have their country-houses here, going to the city in the morning and returning in the evening. The palace of the Russian embassy is one of the finest buildings in the neighborhood. The favorite promenade of the people is in the great valley. Here stands a group of seven plantains, called the Seven Brothers. One is called the plantain of Godfrey de Beaulion, a tradition existing that Godfrey and his army encamped here in 1094. This, however, is refuted by the writings of Anna Comnena. An excursion is often made by travelers from *Buyuk-Dere* to *Bagliche-Kam* and *Belgrade*. The former is located on the summit of a range of hills surrounding the great valley of *Buyuk-Dere*. The grand aqueduct of Mahmoud I. crosses in the valley. This aqueduct was built in 1732, and furnishes water to Pera, Galata, and *Be-schik-Tasch*. About four miles farther inland is *Belgrade*, situated in the midst of a dense forest 17 miles in circumference. The supply of water to the reservoir of the capital depends upon the preservation of these woods, and there is consequently a guard stationed here to protect them and the aqueduct from damage. The village of *Belgrade* was called *Patra* in the time of the Byzantines. It is a pleasant place of residence during the spring of the year, but in summer the mists rising from the forest render it unhealthy.

Boumili-Ferra marks the limits of the Bosphorus. The three promontories which terminate the European shore have large batteries to protect the entrance of the channel. Opposite them are the Cyanean Rocks, or the *Sympliades*, so called from their supposed mobility. This idea probably arose from their disappearing in stormy weather. Returning by the

Asiatic Shore, the fortress of *Nica* stands at the entrance of the Bosphorus, and serves, like *Kila*, opposite, to protect the channel. *Pamukali* and *Peiras* are next passed: the latter fortress stands opposite that of *Karibdische*, on the European shore. *Fil-Bouroua*, or the Elephant Cape, is also

Asiadok-Kavak.—This village stands at the foot of the promontory *Hicra*, which owes its name to the temple of the Twelve Gods, to whom the Argive Phrygos, and

afterward Jason, on his return from Colchis, erected altars and offered sacrifices. The *Gem's Mountain* is the highest on the shores of the Bosphorus, and rises 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is called *Tencho-Dagh* by the Turks, and at the foot diverges into two capes, separated by the little Bay of *Amur Ieri*, which lies opposite the Gulf of *Buyuk-Dere*. On the mountains are the ruins of the Church of St. Pantaleon, built by Justinian; also the tomb of Joshua (?) as shown by the Turks. Some distance along the shore lies *Hounkiar-Iskelessi*. This has always been a favorite residence of the sultans. Mohammed II. here built a kiosk, and Seliman the Magnificent a palace, which was again rebuilt by Mahmoud I., in 1746. The present kiosk was built and offered to the sultan by Mehmet Ali, pacha of Egypt. It is said to have cost six million francs. In 1808 a Russian army encamped in the valley, and on June 28th the famous treaty of Hounkiar-Iskelessi was signed, which closed the Dardanelles to foreign fleets.

Continuing along the shore, we come to the village of Bey-Kös, which stands on the gulf of the same name. This gulf was formerly called the Bay of Amycus: here the king of the Bebryces was slain by Polix on the return of the Argonautic expedition. A laurel, planted at the place of his defeat, had the singular effect of rendering insensible those who gathered its branches.

The bay of Bey-Kös was formerly celebrated for its swordfish; they have now, however, entirely disappeared from the Bosphorus. Continuing along the coast, we pass *Isfär-Köi*, *Ichiboukum*, and *Kandje*, the bloody village. Here is a fine kiosk erected by Mehmet Ali. *Anadolli-Hisar* (the castle of Asia) lies opposite *Roumilli-Hisar*, and, like that fortress, was built by Mohammed II. It is now in ruins, and presents nothing to the view but four dismantled towers. The *Sweet Waters of Asia* is one of the most charming spots on the Bosphorus. Here the lovely beauties of the harem come to pass the summer months. In the centre of the promenade is a large white marble fountain, covered with inscriptions in letters of gold, covered by a large projecting roof, and little domes surmounted by crescents. *Kandje* derives its name from the light-

house which crowns the hill *Idjudish* above the village.

Kandje.—Here Seliman lay hid during three years from his father Selim I., who had condemned him to death. *Tchamgi-Köi* is so called from the old anchor found on the shore by Mohammed II. *Baylerbey-Köi*, a large village with a magnificent palace, finished in 1857. At *Istasra* is a very pretty mosque with two minarets, formerly a Greek church.

Königsberg is the last stopping-place on the Asiatic coast before arriving at Scutari. *Scutari* is regarded as a suburb of the Turkish capital, although the arm of the sea is nearly a mile wide which flows between them. This is the starting-point of the roads leading to the Asiatic provinces of the empire. It has eight mosques, the principal of which are the *Bayezid-Jami* and the *Mosque of the Sultana Valide*. The latter enjoys the privilege of being illuminated during the nights of Ramadan, like the imperial mosque in Constantinople. The cemetery of Scutari is one of the largest in the East. It is an immense wood of cypress-trees, crossed by large alleys, which extend nearly three miles. The soil of Scutari is considered as sacred ground. Here the Ottoman dynasty was founded, and from here Islamism spread itself in Europe. Many illustrious men have therefore desired to be buried in this cemetery. One tomb attracts particular attention; it is a dome sustained by six marble columns, and marks the place where the Sultan Mahmoud buried his favorite horse. The Convent of the *Rufai*, or howling dervishes, should be visited by the traveler, their manner of worship being very novel and interesting.

Steamers leave Constantinople weekly for the Danube, Salonica, Varna, Odessa, Trebizond, Marseilles, and the Syrian coast.

Travelers wishing to go up the Danube take the Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Varna, and then go by rail to *Rustchuk*, where they join the mail steamer, and proceed up the Danube to *Bastach*. Here they may take the railroad to Pesth and Vienna, or continue on the Danube as far as Pesth.

To visit the Crimea you must go by the way of Odessa, taking a weekly steamer from thence to Sebastopol. Fifty dollars will be sufficient to pay the passage both ways; and the different battle-fields, as

well as the ancient caves of the Crimea, are well worth a visit. The English have left there two monuments of their nationality—a splendid macadamized road from Balaklava to Sebastopol, the only one in the country, and an immense pyramid of broken porter-bottles, solidified in such a manner by the weather that its perpetuity is likely to rival the Pyramids of Egypt.

From Constantinople to Genoa, via Athens, the time is eight days. Fare, 500 fr. = \$100. To Athens, 41 hours: this fare varies considerably.

THE ISLES OF GREECE.

After passing through the Dardanelles, or Hellespont, we are again among the "Isles of Greece," so beautifully described by Byron in the following verses, which we quote in full, as no description we could give would so well while away the hours as we pass between them:

"The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece,
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose and Phebus sprung;
Eternal summer glides there yet,
But all, except their sun, is set.

"The Scian and the Teian mure,
The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
Have found the same your shores refuse;
Their place of birth alone is mate;
To sounds which echo farther west
Than your sires' Islands of the West."

"The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And, musing there an hour alone,
I dream that Greece might still be free;
For, standing on the Persian's grave,
I could not deem myself a slave.

"A king sat on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis,
And ships by thousands lay below,
And men in nations—all were his!
He counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set, where were they?

"And where are they? and where art thou,
My country? On thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is tuneless now—
The heroic bosom beats no more;
And must thy lyre, so long divine,
Degenerate into hands like mine?

"Tis something in the dearth of fame,
Though linked among a fettered race,
To feel at least a patriot's shame,
Even as I sing, unheeded face;
For what is left the poet here?
For Greece a blush—for Greece a tear.

"Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush? Our fathers' blood

Earth, render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan dead!
Of the three hundred grant but three,
To make a new Thermopylae!

"What! silent still, and silent all?
Ah! no: the voices of the dead
Sound like a distant torrent's fall,
And answer, 'Let one living head,
But one arise—we come, we come!
'Tis but the living who are dumb."

"In vain, in vain: strike other chords;
Fill high the cup with Samian wine!
Leave battles to the Turkish border,
And shed the blood of Scio's vine!
Hark! rising to the ignoble call—
How answers each bold Bacchant!

"You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
Of two such lessons, why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?
You have the letters Cadmus gave—
Think ye he meant them for a slave?

"Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
We will not drink of thrones like these!
It made Anacreon's song divine;
He served—but served Polycrates—
A tyrant; but our masters then
Were still, at least, our countrymen.

"The tyrant of the Chersonese
Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
That tyrant was Miltiades!
Oft, that the present hour could lend
Another despot of the kind!
Such chains as his were sure to bind.

"Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
On Self's rock and Perga's shore,
Exile the remnants of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;
And there perhaps some seed is sown
The Heraclidian blood might own.

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks—
They have a king who buys and sells.
In native swords, and native ranks,
The only hope of courage dwells:
But Turkish force and Latin fraud
Would break your shield, however broad.

"Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
Our virgin dance beneath the shade—
I see their glorious black eyes shine;
But, gazing on each glowing maid,
My own the burning tear-drop leaves
To think such breasts must suckle slaves.

"Place me on Sennam's marbled steep,
Where nothing, save the waves and I,
May hear our mutual murmurs sweep;
There, swan-like, let me sing and die:
A land of slaves shall ne'er be mine—
Dash down you cup of Samian wine!"

The French steamers remain generally at Pireus, the sea-port of Athens, four or five hours—sufficient time to examine the ruins of the Acropolis. There is little else to be seen at Athens. If you have time, you can remain one week, until the next boat arrives.

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CLIMATE

The limits of ancient Greece were much more extensive than that of the modern kingdom. The greatest extent of the Greek main land from north to south is little more than 200 miles, and from east to west only 165. Including the numerous islands it embraces, the total area of the kingdom is 19,945 square miles, or about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire. It is divided into four portions, Northern Greece, the Morea, the Grecian Islands, and the Ionian Islands, which latter were incorporated with the kingdom of Greece in 1864. The first is that portion which lies north of the Gulf of Corinth. The surface of the whole is generally mountainous. The climate is usually warm and delightful; its clear and cloudless sky has been much celebrated, and the perfect transparency of the atmosphere helps to display the natural objects of its scenery in their highest beauty.

On the plains near the coast snow is seldom seen, and the winters are mostly of short duration. In the centre of the Morea snow generally lies on the ground for several weeks. For a few weeks in February the rains fall, after which time spring commences. Early in March the vine and olives bud, and in May the corn is reaped. The olive is distinguished for its superior excellence, and the orange, lemon, citron, fig, banana, and water-melon afford the richest fruit.

Bees are abundant in Greece, and the produce of honey is very great.

The Greek nation boasts of the highest antiquity; the cities of Argos, Thebes, Athens, Sparta, and Corinth, claim to have been founded nearly 200 B.C. The first constitution of Greek cities is beyond the reach of exact history, but monarchy seems to have been the earliest form.

"The civil polity of Sparta and Athens, whose governing power began to lessen the influence of other states, was most successful in calling forth the public energies, and making small means produce great results. The progress of military knowledge and of the more refined arts was contemporaneous with that of politics. Most departments of science and the fine arts, pursued with impatient zeal by the highly sensitive Greeks, were carried by

them to a higher pitch of perfection than elsewhere in ancient, and, in some respects, in modern times; and their commerce, conducted by means of their colonies on the Black Sea, and on the coasts of Italy, Sicily, and Gaul, was extensive and important.

"The pride, activity, and enterprise of the Greeks, and, above all, their love of liberty, bore them triumphantly through all the difficulties of the Persian war (closed B.C. 401); and the same features of character, differently developed, involved them in intestine feuds. The Peloponnesian War, which lasted nearly thirty years (B.C. 431-404), by destroying their union and exhausting their strength, paved the way for their subjugation by Philip of Macedon, who won the decisive battle of Chaeronea, B.C. 338. The brilliant conquests of Alexander engaged them for a few years; but their courage was now enervated, and their love of liberty all but extinguished. The Achæan league proved a vain defence against the power of Macedon; and when this kingdom fell, Greece was wholly unable to cope with the arms of Rome. The contest was brief, and ended with the capture of Corinth, 146 B.C., from which time, during 1350 years, it continued to be either really or nominally a portion of the Roman empire. Literature and the arts, long on the decline, were at last destroyed by Justinian, who closed the schools of Athens.

"Alaric the Goth invaded the country in the year 400, followed by Genseric and Zaber-Khan in the sixth and seventh, and by the Normans in the eleventh century. After the Latin conquest of Constantinople in 1204, Greece was parted into feudal principalities, and governed by a variety of Norman, Venetian, and Frankish nobles; but in 1261, with the exception of Athens and Nauplia, it was reunited to the Greek empire by Michael Palæologus. In 1430 it was invaded by the Turks, who finally conquered it in 1481. The Venetians, however, were not disposed to allow its new masters quiet possession, and the country during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the theatre of obstinate wars, which continued till the treaty of Passarowitz in 1718 confirmed the Turks in their conquests. With the exception of Malina, the whole country remained under their despotic sway till 1821, when the

Greeks once more awoke from their protracted lethargy, and asserted their claims to a national existence and to the dominion of the land possessed and ennobled by their ancestors. The heads of the nobler families and others interested in the regeneration of their country formed a *hetairia* for concerting patriotic measures, and in 1821 Ypsilanti proclaimed that Greece had thrown off the yoke of Turkey. The revolution broke out simultaneously in Greece and Wallachia, and was continued with various success and much bloodshed till the great European powers interfered, and the battle of Navarino (Oct. 20, 1827) insured the independence of Greece, which was reluctantly acknowledged by the Porte in the treaty of Adrianople, 1829. The provisional government which had been set on foot during the revolutionary struggle was agitated by discontents and jealousies, and the president, Count Capo d'Istria, was assassinated in 1831. The allied powers, having previously determined on erecting Greece into a monarchy, offered the crown to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (now King of Belgium), who declined it; finally it was conferred on Otho, younger son of the King of Bavaria, since dethroned.

It was offered, in 1863, to Prince William of Denmark, who ascended the throne October 31, with the title of George I. The present government of Greece is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The legislative power, since 1864, is in the hands of the king and the chamber of deputies. The person of the king is inviolable; his ministers are responsible. The right of vote begins at the age of 25, and at 30 the electors are eligible for election. The deputies are chosen for four years, but the senators are appointed for life by the king. They must, however, have attained the age of 40. The population of Greece, including the Ionian Islands, is 1,457,894. That of Athens, with its harbor, Piræus, is 50,799. The army amounts to 31,800 men, viz., 14,300 regular troops, and 17,000 irregular. Navy, 34 vessels, 166 cannon, and 1340 men.

Money is kept in drachmas, piastres, and paræ; 40 paræ = 1 piastre = 6 cents U. S.; 1 drachma = 17 cents U. S. There are gold coins of 10, 20, 40, and 50 drachmas.

The Greeks are an active, hardy, and brave race, ingenious, loquacious, and lively. They are generally above the average height, and well shaped; features regular and expressive; eyes large, dark, and animated; complexion olive, and hair long.

Mr. Hope says, "The complexion of the modern Greek may receive a different cast from different surrounding objects. The core is still the same as in the days of Pericles. Credulity, veracity, and the thirst for distinction from the earliest periods formed, still form, and ever will form the basis of the Greek character.

"When patriotism, public spirit, and pre-eminence in arts, science, literature, and warfare were the road to distinction, the Greeks shone the first of patriots, of heroes, of painters, of poets, and of philosophers. Now that craft and subtlety, adulation and intrigue, are the only paths to greatness, the same Greeks are—what you see them."

Travelers land at Piræus, the port of Athens, which is about six miles distant; railway every hour. The price of a boat to take you and your baggage from the steamer is about 1 drachma. A little west of Piræus, near the sea-shore, the throne of Xerxes was erected, that he might watch the progress of the battle of Salamis. Here he sat and saw the defeat of his fleet. The macadamized road to Athens follows the line of the most eastern of the long walls erected by Themistocles, remains of which are still visible. Since January, 1869, a rail-road has been open from Piræus to Athens, which is the first ever constructed on the soil of Greece.

The city of Athens owes its celebrity entirely to its ancient greatness and the numerous remains of its former works of art. The modern city presents very little of interest. The surrounding scenery is lovely, and the climate delightful, but the streets are narrow and winding, with mean and badly-built houses. The principal hotels are the *Grande Bretagne* and *D'Angleterre*. The palace of the king is the principal modern edifice. It was begun in 1834, and finished in 1843. It is a large quadrangular building, heavy and monotonous in style. The southern side, with an Ionic portico, presents the best appearance. The rooms are but poorly decorated; the ball-

room is the best, adorned with stuccoes and arabesques in the Pompeian style. The university, built in 1837 by Mr. Hansen, a Danish architect, is the finest modern building in Athens.

The Acropolis, or citadel, crowns the summit of a rocky hill, which rises abruptly out of the plain in the midst of the city. It has been a fortress from the earliest ages; it rises 150 feet. The walls, which are built on the edge of the perpendicular rock, form a circuit of nearly 7000 feet. They are of great antiquity, and were built partly by the Pelagians, by Themistocles and Cymon, by Valerian, and latterly by the Turks and Venetians. A marble staircase leads up to

The Propylæa, the entrance to the Acropolis. The Propylæa were commenced 437 B.C., and finished in five years. They remained in almost perfect preservation until the fourteenth century. This gateway was of the Doric order; its central pediment was supported by six fluted marble columns, 5 feet in diameter by 29 in height. To-day but two of the six columns have their capitals; these, however, equal in beauty those of the Parthenon. The five portals still remain; the one in the centre is a third higher and larger than the others. Of the two wings of this façade, but one remains on the left. This is the Pinacotheca, supposed to be the same described by Pausanias. It serves as a museum for all the statues, inscriptions, or other antiquities found in the Acropolis. Near the Propylæa stood the celebrated colossal statue of Minerva, executed by Phidias after the battle of Marathon, the height of which was 60 feet.

The Temple of Victory, without wings, stands to the right of the entrance into the Acropolis. This temple seems anterior to the time of Pericles, and was probably erected by Cymon. It was demolished by the Turks in 1687, when besieged by the Venetians, for the purpose of constructing a battery. It was restored during the reign of King Otho, partly by the government, and partly with funds subscribed in England. Four pieces of the frieze are now in the British Museum.

On the platform of the Acropolis were several temples and statues dedicated to different gods, which have now almost entirely disappeared. Fragments lie scat-

tered in every direction, and are being collected into the Pinacotheca by the Archaeological Society of Athens.

The Parthenon was built during the administration of Pericles. The exact year in which it was begun is not known, but it was finished 436 B.C. It was 220 feet long by 100 wide, and sufficient now remains to fill the spectator with astonishment and awe. The cost of the building was nearly three millions of dollars. The cella, or walls of the principal building, were surrounded with a peristyle containing 68 white marble columns of the Doric order. These columns were 6 feet 3 inches at the base, and 84 feet high. At both ends of the cella was a vestibule raised two steps above the platform, supported by six columns each. The edifice was divided into two apartments, the smaller of the two, called the opisthodomus, being 68 feet broad and 42 deep, the ceiling of which was supported by four columns. Here was kept the public treasure. The other division was 100 feet deep by 68 broad; the ceiling was supported by 18 columns, the whole material being of the finest white marble. This portion of the building was called the cella, and was so completely destroyed that for a long time the disposition of the interior was unknown. The celebrated frieze of the cella, representing in bas-reliefs the faces of the gods, the ceremonies of the temple, and horse and chariot races, has been transported almost entirely to the British Museum. In the interior of the cella stood the colossal statue of Minerva, covered with gold and ivory, the Parthenon being dedicated to that goddess, who was the tutelary deity of the **ATHENIANS**.

The Parthenon was repaired and embellished by the Emperor Hadrian, and remained in good preservation until 1687, during the Venetian siege, when the explosion of a powder magazine in the middle of the building tore off the roof and overthrew a great part of the temple. After the conquest of the place, the destruction was still carried on, and the Doge Morosini caused the horses and chariot of Minerva, admirably preserved, to be taken from the pediment. His order was so badly executed that the whole group fell, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks. The temple has also greatly suffered in mod-

are times through Lord Elgin, who carried away about 200 feet of the frieze, the statues from the pediment, and every thing upon which he could lay his hands—all now to be seen in the British Museum.

At the northeast of the Parthenon stood the temple of the *Erechtheum*, dedicated to the joint worship of Minerva and Neptune. It is a rectangular building, 90 feet long, supposed to have been erected during the time of Cymon and Pericles. On the northern and western sides are porticoes supported by Ionic columns; the southern portico is supported by beautiful female figures or Caryatides. But five columns now remain of the principal or western portico, and they are the finest type ever seen of the Ionic order. Of the portico of the Caryatides but three of the ancient figures remain; the others have been restored. The whole edifice was of Pentelic marble, with a frieze of black marble of Eleusis. On this black ground were bas-reliefs in polychrome, fragments of which have been found, and are now in the Pinacotheca. Part of the roof fell in during the siege of Athens in 1527. The sacred olive-tree grew in this temple, which was produced from the earth by Minerva during her contest with Neptune for the soil of Attica. It was burned by the Persians on gaining possession of the temple, but it grew an arm's length in a single night on being reconquered by the Athenians. Cecrops is also supposed to be buried in the portico of the Caryatides.

The Acropolis, which was the pride of Greece, the perfection of all art, and envy of the world, had four distinct characters, viz., the fortress of the city, the sacred shrine for all offering, the treasury, and the museum of art of the Athenian people.

A short distance to the west of this is the *Areopagus*, or Mars' Hill, of still greater interest to the Christian student as the spot from which the Apostle Paul addressed the assembled multitude of ancient Athens. On the eastern end was situated the celebrated Court of the *Areopagus*, the highest judicial court of Athens, whose existence is dated from the time of Cecrops. According to fable, Mars himself was judged here for the murder of Alirrothius, son of Neptune. The judges were taken from the best families in Athens, and appointed for life. The tribunal assembled

during the night. Here Socrates was tried for theism.

The first hill to the southwest of the *Areopagus* is the *Pnyx*, where the citizens met to decide all great questions of the day, such as peace and war. The *Bema* is the stone pulpit whence the orator harangued the people, which, together with the steps leading to it and the surrounding seats, is cut in the solid rock. This pulpit is turned from the sea, and therefore is not the tribune of Themistocles, Pericles, and Alcibiades, which Plutarch distinctly informs us looked toward the sea.

Among the relics yet remaining in Athens are: The *Tower of the Winds*, or the water-clock of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, is an octagonal tower situated at the foot of the Acropolis. Its eight sides face in the direction of the eight winds into which the Athenian compass is divided. The symbolical figures of the different winds are sculptured on the frieze. Above the figures on each side was a sun-dial. The summit of the tower was ornamented with a Triton in bronze, mounted on a pivot, and turning with the wind. The water-clock of Andronicus within the tower was supplied from the fountain of the Acropolis by an aqueduct.

The *Lantern of Demosthenes* is a small circular building of the Corinthian order, constructed in white marble. Six fluted columns support a beautifully ornamented frieze, the bas-reliefs of which have been lately much injured. This building now bears the name of the *Choragic Monument of Lykratee*, and is the only remaining temple of the series that ornamented the Street of Tripoda.

The *Arch of Hadrian* stood between old Athens (the city of Theseus) and new Athens (the city of Hadrian). It is built of Pentelic marble, and is of the Corinthian order, but it is of a style so peculiar as to induce many to believe that the arch was not built by the emperor, whose good taste is well known, but by the Athenians in his honor.

The *Temple of Jupiter Olympus* stood in the new city, or Hadrianopolis. It was begun by Ptolemy 500 B.C., and continued by his son, but after their expulsion the works were suspended nearly 400 years. It was continued at different times, but was not completed until the reign of Hadrian.

(117-126 A.D.). According to Mr. Pearson, the temple was 360 feet long by 170 wide. It consisted of a cella surrounded by a peristyle, with 10 columns on the front and 20 at the sides. The peristyle was quadruple at the pronaos and posticum, and double at the sides, making in all 120 columns. Of these only 16 remain; they are of the Corinthian order, above 80 feet in height, and 7 in diameter. A great many of the remains of this enormous temple have entirely disappeared. It was probably used as a quarry by the Athenians during the Middle Ages.

The Prison of Socrates is the name given to several small dungeons cut in the rock at the foot of the Museum Hill. In one of them Socrates is believed to have been imprisoned, and to have drunk the poisoned cup; of this, however, there is no proof.

The *Theatre of Bacchus* was built about 400 B.C. by the architects Democritus and Anaxagoras. The ranges of seats for the spectators were cut in the side of the hill of the Acropolis, in the form of a hemicycle. The stage and orchestra were built of marble, and decorated with great splendor. It was not terminated until 340 B.C., during the administration of Lycurgus, but it had long served for the representation of the works of *Æschylus*, *Euripides*, and *Aristophanes*. Above the seats cut in the rock, and below the wall of Cymon, is the entrance to a small cavern, which was converted into a temple by *Thrasylus*, the victorious choregus, and dedicated to *Bacchus*. The entrance was decorated with a portico in *Pentellic* marble, and on the entablature was a colossal statue of *Bacchus*, now in the British Museum.

The *Temple of Theseus* is the best preserved of all the temples of Athens or Greece, and even of those that remain in Italy and Sicily. It was built by Cymon, son of Miltiades, to receive the remains of *Theseus*, which he had found, by the assistance of an oracle, in the island of *Scyros*. It is a peripteral hexastyle, with 6 columns on each front and 18 on the sides. The honors of this temple were divided with *Hercules*, and 10 metopes on the eastern façade represent the exploits of that hero, while 4 only (those on the sides) are devoted to *Theseus*. The walls and 84 columns of the *Doric* order still remain. This build-

ing was at one time converted into a church, and dedicated to *St. George*.

If remaining any time at Athens, be particular to make the ascent of *Mount Lycabettus*, and to visit the village and plain of *Marathon* and the quarries of *Pentelicon*.

Mount Lycabettus is the peaked summit, considerably higher than the citadel, on the northeastern side of the city. This hill is called by the modern Greeks the Mountain of *St. George*, from the church dedicated to that saint which crowns the summit. *Lycabettus* is the most favorable point for studying the city of Athens and its surroundings, and for tracing the boundaries of the ancient city; the view obtained is truly superb.

Mount Pentelicon rises 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and is at a distance of about 10 miles from Athens. The principal quarry is about half way up the mountain, and the traces of the work of the ancient Athenians are plainly visible. Near the quarry is a grotto of stalactites about 50 feet high and 90 deep; at the entrance a small chapel has been erected, ornamented with very poor paintings. The ascent of the mountain requires about two hours. The view obtained from the summit is interesting, both from the immensity of the panorama and the scenes which it recalls.

The excursion to *Marathon* may be made in one day by ordering a relay of horses at *Cephalissia*, but it is better to devote two for the purpose, taking *Mount Pentelicon* on the way.

We refer travelers to *Dodworth's Athens* for fuller particulars. If you prefer riding from Athens to *Piræus* instead of taking the train, be particular in making a bargain for a carriage, else you will be swindled. A Greek hackman is worse than one of New York, and that is as bad as the law allows. If alone, \$1 is sufficient for both ways; if with company, say four persons, \$1 50, and the driver will be well paid.

From *Piræus* to *Corinth* by *Ægæe*, *Epidaurus*, *Nauplia*, and *Argæe*. The island of *Ægæe* is about 20 miles distant from *Piræus*. It owed its name to the daughter of the river-god *Asopus*, and was in ancient times the seat of a flourishing colony of about 200,000 persons. To-day there are not more than 9000 inhabiting the island. Their decline began in the time of *Pericles*, when they engaged in a naval war with

the Athenians, and suffered severe defeat. The modern city of Ægina offers nothing of remarkable interest. The Museum, Library, and Lazaretto, erected during the presidency of Capo d'Istria for barracks, are the finest buildings. The antiquities of the Museum of Ægina have all been transported to Athens. Near the port may be seen the ruins of a *Temple of Venus*; one column only remains standing, most of the materials having been employed by Capo d'Istria in the construction of the quay.

The *Temple of Minerva*, known by many as the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, is situated on the coast, about two hours and a half from Ægina. It stands on the summit of a hill commanding a view of most of the island, and is believed to be one of the most ancient temples in Greece. Twenty-two Doric columns, with their architrave, are still standing. It was built of a soft porous stone coated with a stucco. Under the temple is a cave, near the entrance to which were found, in 1811, the sculptures of the pediments, which are now in the Museum of Munich.

From Ægina to Pidhevo, the ancient Epidaurus, is about 11 miles. Epidaurus was at one time one of the greatest commercial cities of the Peloponnesus, and sent its ships to aid in the battle of Salamis; to-day it has barely 180 inhabitants, and but few small boats. At a short distance from here is Præstia, where the first Constituent Assembly met in 1821.

From Epidaurus to Nauplia, by way of Hiæro, requires about one day. Hiæro was one of the most celebrated places in Greece, and was frequented by invalids from all parts of the country, who came here to recover health. The splendor of the offerings with which it was ornamented, its sanctity and riches, were renowned. The sanctuary was situated at one end of the plain, and was inclosed on two sides by steep hills, and on the two others by walls, remains of which may still be seen. Every four years were celebrated the *ſites* of Æsculapius. Among the antiquities, the theatre of Polycletus is the most interesting, and one of the best preserved of the kind in Greece. Fifty-four rows of seats in white marble still remain entire; the whole theatre was capable of containing 12,000 persons. Continuing our route, and passing through Ligourio, we arrive at

Nauplia, the most important city of Greece in a military point of view; it is surrounded by fine fortifications, and protected by the forts of Palamede and Itakala, the latter built on the site of the ancient Acropolis. The founder of the city was Nauplius, father of the unfortunate Palamede, the victim of Ulysses. Nauplia rose to some importance during the time of the Crusades, and, being taken by the French and Venetians in 1705, became the capital of a duchy belonging to the family of Villehardouin. From 1829 to 1834 it was the seat of the Greek government, and increased considerably in size and industry. The Church of St. Spiridon is generally visited by strangers; here Capo d'Istria was assassinated. His place of residence is also shown.

The *Fortress of Palamede* stands on the summit of a mountain of the same name, which rises 712 feet above the level of the sea. The first fortifications were built by the Franks; more were added by the Venetians, and it is at the present day considered impregnable. The citadel incloses seven forts, and is in the form of a pentagon. During the latter War of Independence it was conquered only by famine. Leaving Nauplia, a ride of 3½ hours brings us to Argos, passing on the way the ruins of Tiryns.

Argos is a large town of 4 or 5000 inhabitants, lying at the foot of a hill, which is the *Larissa* or citadel. It has been the scene of so many contests that the remains of antiquity are scarce. The theatre, situated above the village, is cut in the side of the hill Larissa. It was capable of containing 20,000 persons, and more than sixty rows of seats still remain in a good state of preservation. Near by are the ruins of a Roman construction in brick. The citadel, which crowns the top of the hill, occupies the site of the ancient acropolis, and in its walls may be seen the columns and other materials which formed a portion of that edifice. From Argos to Mycenæ requires one hour and a half. This city was built by Perseus, 1300 years B.C., and was a place of great importance, being the capital of Agamemnon until 468, when it was taken by the Argives. It was the theatre of many crimes, which have inspired the tragic poets; here Agamemnon was assassinated by Ægisthus and Clytemnestra.

The *Citadel* stands on the summit of a steep hill, and is surrounded by walls 20 feet high. The entrance to the citadel is through the celebrated *Gate of Lions*. This is composed of three immense blocks, the one forming the lintel being 15 feet long. On this rests a triangular block of limestone, with a bas-relief representing two lions face to face, with their fore paws resting on the base of a column which separates them. The heads of the lions are now gone. The approach to this gate is through an avenue 80 feet long and 30 wide, with a wall on each side.

The *Treasury of Agamemnon* is a subterranean construction, perfectly preserved, commonly called the Tomb of Agamemnon. An avenue 20 feet long, now in ruins, led to the door of the building, on each side of which stood two columns. The door is formed of three large blocks, the lintel being 30 feet long. Above the lintel is a triangular empty space, supposed to have been occupied by a bas-relief similar to the Gate of the Lions. The building is divided into two chambers. The first is of circular form, surmounted by a dome 40 feet in height by 45 in diameter. The summit of the dome opens on the upper part of the hill in which the monument is cut. The traces of copper nails found in the walls prove this chamber to have been covered with brazen plates, as was customary in the time of the early Greeks, and as Pausanias describes the chamber to be in which Danaë was confined by Acrisius at Argos. The second chamber is square and small, roughly cut in the rock, and served probably as a place of sepulchre, while in the first were placed arms, jewels, and precious ornaments, as was the custom of the Greeks in their funeral monuments, and which consequently gave them the name of *treasuries*. Not far from here are three tombs, constructed exactly like that of Agamemnon, but now entirely in ruins. On the northern side of the Acropolis are also the remains of an ancient gate, defended by a long avenue like the Gate of Lions.

The time from Mycenæ to Corinth is about 8½ hours. Corinth was founded 1300 years B.C., and was one of the most opulent cities of ancient Greece. Her peculiar position on the isthmus rendered her the commercial centre between Europe and Asia, and the sources of her wealth and

power were increased by the Isthmian Games, which took place in the neighborhood every three years. In 334 B.C. she joined the Achæan League, and became the seat of the assemblies of that confederation. She excited the cupidity of the Romans, and was taken by them under Mummius (146), when the city was almost entirely destroyed. It was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, but was again devastated by Alaric the Goth, by the Slavonians, the Latins, the Turks, the Knights of Malta, and the Venetians. In 1715 it fell into the hands of the Turks, in whose power it remained until 1821. It is now a miserable and thinly populated village. The only ruins of antiquity are those of the *Temple*, situated west of the modern village. Seven columns still remain, five looking west, and three toward the south (the column forming the angle being twice counted). Five have their entablature still resting upon them, forming the angle of the building. The columns are of the Doric order, but heavy and ill proportioned; they are 8 feet 10 inches in diameter at the base, and are formed of limestone covered with stucco. Their appearance proves them to be anterior to the temple of Egina, or to the temple of Theseus at Athens. It is uncertain to what divinity this building was consecrated; some think to Fortune, others to Minerva. Not far from the temple are the ruins of some Roman baths.

The *Acro-Corinthus*, the celebrated fortress of Corinth, stands at an elevation of 1800 feet, and, after Fort Palamede at Naxos, is the finest in Greece. There is but one point from which it may be assailed by cannon, of which Mohammed II. took advantage in his siege, but before the introduction of artillery it was considered impregnable. Within the fortress there is little of interest, every description of building being mingled there in a mass. Several cisterns, hewn in the rock, receive rain-water, besides two natural springs which rise in the hill. The panorama obtained from the fortress repays the difficulty of the ascent.

From Athens to Missolonghi by Eleusis, Megara, Corinth, Megaspelon, Hædici, Vostizza, and Patras.

Eleusis, the first town on this route, owed its celebrity to the temples of Ceres and Proserpine. It formed one of the twelve

original statue of Attila. The ancient temple of Ceres was burned by the Persians in 484, and restored in the time of Pericles. The plan was designed by Ictinus, the architect of the Parthenon, and the temple is described by Strabo as the largest in Greece. One column and a part of the wall are all that now remain. During the dominion of the Romans, Eleusis owed great prosperity to the celebration of its mysteries. The city was destroyed by Alaric 506 A.D. The modern village presents little of interest. Eleusis is four hours from Athens, and four hours more bring us to Megara, one of the most flourishing cities in Greece during the seventh century. The temples described by Pausanias have entirely disappeared, no ruins remain to attract the traveler. The people of Megara were renowned for their gayety, and comedy is said to have arisen here. This city was also the birthplace of Kælid. The time from Megara to Corinth is 11 hours; the latter has been described above.

Megaspelion is about two days' journey from Corinth. The convent, one of the earliest monastic buildings in Greece, is said by the monks to have been partly built by the Greek emperors John Cantacuzene and Constantine Palæologus. It is a wall built in the front of an immense cavern which forms the interior of the convent. In the church is kept a picture of the Virgin, attributed to St. Luke, which is held in great veneration throughout Greece. It is said to have spoken several times during the War of Independence, encouraging the Greeks, and also to have wept on the occasion of a defeat. In the floor of the church is a mosaic representing the sun, moon, and an eagle with two heads, in honor of the emperors who endowed the convent. The monks are about three hundred in number, lazy and illiterate, having a greater knowledge of fire-arms than of the dead languages. This they proved by their spirited defense of the convent in 1826, when besieged by Ibrahim Pasha. About three hours and a half from Megaspelion once stood *Helice*, one of the twelve cities of Achæa, which was swallowed by an earthquake 573 B.C. Two hours more bring us to

Vestina, formerly *Ægium*, mentioned by Homer, and one of the chief cities of the Achæan League; it is now a small town

of 4600 inhabitants. Of the ancient buildings nothing remains. The modern village was destroyed by an earthquake in 1819, but afterward was rebuilt on a much larger scale. The distance from Vestina to Patras is accomplished in about eight hours.

Patras.—The *Hotel of Great Britain* is the best. Steamers: Austrian Lloyd's leave for Missolonghi, Zante, Cephalonia, St. Maura, and Corfu, every Saturday; for Lepanto, Vestina, Amphissa, and Loutraki, on Thursdays. Patras was the only one of the twelve cities of Achæa that upheld the Athenians in the Peloponnesian War. The city was partly destroyed during the war with the Romans, and afterward rebuilt by Augustus. Under the Greek emperors Patras became a duchy. After belonging for some time to the Venetians, it fell into the hands of the Turks, in whose power it remained until 1821, when it was the first to rise in the War of Independence. The modern city is situated about 500 yards from the sea, and is the first commercial town of continental Greece.

Missolonghi has been immortalized by events which occurred during the War of Independence. Here, in 1823, Mavrocordato, with 500 men, sustained a siege of two months against a Turkish force of 14,000, commanded by Omar ben Vriou. In 1825 it was again besieged by the Ottoman army, and held out for a year against the repeated assaults of an immensely superior force. In April, 1826, the besieged determined to cut their way through the ranks of their opponents and escape. Placing the women in their centre, dressed as men, they sallied forth, but the enemy had become aware of their intention, and but 2000 escaped. The remainder determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and allured the Turks in the neighborhood of the powder magazine, when the whole exploded, burying conqueror and conquered in a common tomb. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi in 1824.

From Missolonghi to Athens by Lepanto, Galkiridi, Amphissa, Delphi, Lebadea, and Thebes.

Lepanto, about seven hours from Missolonghi, is celebrated for the naval battle fought off the gulf among the Cæcæan Islands, to which it gave its name. The

port is small, and of a circular form, with a very narrow entrance flanked by small towers; the water is too shallow to allow any but small vessels to enter.

Golixidi is situated at the extremity of a rocky promontory, and occupies the site of ancient Evanthe. It possesses two good ports, and a large quantity of merchant vessels. The town was burned by the Turks in 1831, but has since risen from its ruins. The route from Golixidi to Amphissa occupies about four hours, and is both fatiguing and uninteresting.

Amphissa or Solona is charmingly situated about ten miles from the sea, and surrounded by olive groves. The castle stands on the foundations of the Acropolis, considerable portions of which still remain. In the interior are the ruins of two churches, Fratik and Byzantine. Opposite the village is an antique grotto, containing, according to the tradition of the country, the tomb of the Egyptian Phoenix.

Delphi or Castri owes its celebrity and existence to the Pythian oracle. The sanctuary was for a long time a dependency of Cræta, until gradually a city rose around the temple, and became independent about 606 B.C. The oracle played a most important rôle in the history of Greece; no war was declared, no enterprise undertaken without consulting the Pythia. The temple was destroyed in 548 by fire, and reconstructed with greater magnificence by contributions from all Greece. The sums expended amounted to nearly \$600,000. In 480 B.C. Xerxes sent a detachment to pillage the temple; frightful phenomena were manifested; enormous rocks rolled from the mountains upon the Persians, and crushed a great number; the rest, panic-stricken, escaped. The temple was, however, pillaged by Sylla, and the oracle was abolished by the Emperor Nero. It was restored by Hadrian and the Antonines to its ancient splendor. It was consulted by Julian, but finally abolished by Theodosius. The modern village of Castri occupies the site of the ancient city and of the temple of Apollo, and many of the present houses are constructed of their materials. Some of the walls still remain, and seem to have formed terraces rising one above another, which the nature of the ground rendered necessary for the establishment of the sacred edifices. Conjectures only can

be made concerning the fissure over which the sacred tripod was placed whence issued the intoxicating vapors which threw the Pythia into a prophetic ecstasy.

The Castalian Fountain is situated at the entrance of a deep and narrow gorge, and, after threading its way almost imperceptibly among the rocks, forms a little brook flowing toward the monastery of Panagia, and finally losing itself in the Pleistua. At the source is a large quadrangular basin, with steps to it cut in the rock, and vulgarly called the bath of the Pythia. The monastery of Panagia marks the site of the ancient gymnasium. In the garden is a fine Hellenic wall, besides fragments of statues and two large bas-reliefs, one representing a torso and the other a quadriga.

Travelers wishing to visit the Corycian Cave, and make the ascent of Mount Parnassus, may start from Delphi or Arachova. Mules and guides are more easily procured at the latter place. The price for a mule and guide is \$1.50 or \$2. Those not wishing to make the entire ascent may go to the Corycian Cave, and return to Arachova, an excursion of five hours, while those who ascend the mountain descend to Davlia.

The Corycian Cave is reached after a steep ascent. It is a fine grotto, 300 feet long by 120 wide. This cavern was consecrated to Pan and the Nymphs. Majestic stalactites hang from the roof in most graceful forms, and the stalagmites on the floor and sides are still more fantastic. At the end of the vault is a small damp passage, leading into a much smaller chamber. From the most ancient times this grotto served as a place of refuge for the inhabitants of Delphi, and also in later days as the rendezvous of the bandits of Parnassus.

Returning from the Corycian Cave to Arachova, and starting from that village, the ascent of Mount Parnassus requires four or five hours. At the summit is a small plain, lying at the foot of a crater whose sides are the highest points of the mountain; these, however, are very difficult of ascent, being covered with ice and snow. The view obtained from the mountain is glorious. To the north and northeast may be seen the plain of Thessaly, the Pindus with its branches, and the snowy top of Olympus; also a vague outline of Mount Athos. On the east the plains of Boeotia

and the *Ægean Sea*, dotted with numerous islands. On the south the Gulf of Corinth and the *Moræa*; and on the west the mountains of *Ætolia*, of *Acarnania*, and the *Ionian Sea*. The descent of the mountain is made on the southeastern side, and occupies about 4½ hours before reaching *Davlia*.

Going from *Davlia* to *Lebadea*, we pass through *Chironoa*, the theatre of many great scenes. Standing, as it does, in a plain at the entrance of *Boeotia*, it has been the battle-ground of many armies. In 447 B.C. the *Boeotians* vanquished the *Athenians*; in 338 *Philip* of *Macedon* gained the battle against the *Boeotians* and *Athenians*, which accomplished the subjugation of *Greece*; and in 86 the generals of *Mithridates* were vanquished by *Sylla*. The last battle was described by *Plutarch*. That great writer was born, lived, and died in *Chironoa*. The most interesting monument in *Chironoa* is the marble *lion* erected on the tomb of the *Boeotians* who were slain in the battle with *Philip*. This monument is now in fragments, having been blown up with gunpowder, during the War of Independence, by the patriot *Odyseus*, who supposed it to contain hidden treasure. The head is happily untouched, and of the finest workmanship. In the Church of *Panagia*, in the city, is shown a marble seat, called the throne of *Plutarch*; also several inscriptions illustrative of the worship of *Osiris*.

Lebadea is two hours distant from *Chironoa*, and situated on the bank of the *Herceyna*. This river is a torrent which descends from *Mount Helicon*, and rushes with great force from a narrow gorge, the site of the ancient *Hieron*, or sanctuary of *Trophonius*, for which *Lebadea* was so celebrated. The two springs at the southern extremity of the village, one hot and one cold, are supposed to be those of *Mnemosyne* and *Lethæ*, mentioned by *Pausanias*; but as neither of these springs rise in a cavern, as described by him, there is still some doubt of their identity.

Thesæ (7 hours, 30 minutes) is situated on an insulated hill, the summit of which was formerly occupied by the *Acropolis*. All traces of its ancient splendor have disappeared. The modern village is small and poor, situated between two streams, *Diree* and *Iamœnus*. Eleven hours' journey brings you to *Athens*.

From *Athens* to *Chalcis*, the direct route requires but six hours. *Chalcis*, the capital of the island of *Eubœa*, or *Negropont*, is situated on the shore, and communicates by a bridge with the *Boeotian* coast. The first bridge built over the *Euripus* was during the *Peloponnesian War*; it was fortified in the time of *Alexander*, but 140 years later it had entirely disappeared. It was again rebuilt about 167 B.C. The *Euripus* is the narrowest portion of the Channel of *Ægæa*. A small island stands in the centre, connected by a stone bridge with the *Boeotian* shore, and by a taring-bridge with *Chalcis*, allowing the passage of vessels. It is under this bridge that occurs the phenomenon of the tides, unexplained at the present day. The current flows for some time with great rapidity from north to south, and, after a few minutes of immobility, flows as quickly from south to north. These changes occur as often as fourteen times in twenty-four hours. The fortress of *Chalcis* stands at the entrance of the bridge, and is a construction of different ages, combining the square towers of antiquity with Venetian bastions and Turkish walls. In the interior is an enormous cannon, similar to the one used by *Mohammed II.* at the siege of *Constantinople*. The island of *Eubœa* was one of the principal possessions of the republic of *Venice* in the days of its prosperity, and the *Lion* of *St. Mark* may still be seen over one of its gates. It was conquered by *Mohammed II.* in 1470.

From *Athens* to *Ægina*, *Nauplia*, *Tripolitza*, *Sparta*, *Leonardi*, *Andritsana*, *Olympia*, *Elis*, and *Patras*.

The trip from *Athens* to *Nauplia* has been described above.

Tripolitza was founded in 1770, and became, during the dominion of the *Turks*, the capital of the *Moræa*. It was taken by the *Greeks* in 1820, but, being reconquered by *Ibrahim Pasha*, was razed to the ground, and is now only rising from its ruins. From *Tripolitza* to *Sparta*, eleven hours. This city was founded about 1910 B.C., but its great prosperity dates from the time of *Lycurgus*, 845 B.C., whose famous code in limiting the royal power, and giving more place to the democracy, rendered *Sparta*, by its rigid laws, a city of warriors. From this time it gained in power, and, in two bloody wars with *Messene* and *Argos*, ob-

tained supremacy over the entire Peloponnese. The jealousy of Sparta and Athens caused the Peloponnesian War, which lasted from 481 to 404, and ended in the defeat of Athens. This victory, however, was the cause of great evil to the Spartans, causing them to relax their rigid laws, and to introduce the luxuriant habits of the Athenians. From this time it began to decline. Sparta was taken by Alaric in the fourth century, in 1460 she fell into the hands of Mohammed II., and was destroyed by Malatesta in 1463. Modern Sparta is a very pretty village, containing several fine houses, a bazar, and a café. No ruins remain but a quadrangular monument called the *Tomb of Leonidas*, and the *Theatre*. The latter was not used for dramatic exhibitions, which were forbidden by the code of Lycurgus, but for gymnastic exercises and public assemblies. The central part of the edifice is cut in the hill, but the wings are artificial, and composed of quadrangular stones, uncemented. The seats have been taken away by the inhabitants of Mistra, to whom the building served for a quarry.

Leonardi is about eight hours and a half from Sparta, and is a town of picturesque appearance. Its old castle stands in ruins on a hill commanding the city. Continuing our route, we reach *Andritsena* in about ten hours. This is a pretty village, remarkable for its cleanliness and the air of comfort pervading it. From *Andritsena* we reach *Olympia* in seven hours and a half. This was not, in ancient times, a city, but a sacred wood consecrated to Jupiter, under the name of *Alia*. Here were celebrated, every four years, the Olympic games, when all hostilities were laid aside, and the most implacable enemies met on this neutral ground, peacefully to contest for a prize. The Olympic Games were first permanently established in 884; but the era of the Olympiads was first reckoned in 776 B.C., after the victory of Coræbus. The only ruins now to be seen in *Olympia* are those of the temple of Jupiter. The fluted Doric columns are of enormous size. It was in this temple that stood the colossal statue of Jupiter Olympus, the chef-d'œuvre of Phidias, made in gold and ivory, and counted one of the seven wonders of the world. Ancient *Elis* was situated on the banks of the *Peneus*, and occupied a

mountain called *Belvedere* by the Venetians, now called *Kaloseki*. About twelve hours brings us to *Patras*, already described.

From Sparta to Mistra, Kalamata, Corin, Modon, Navarin, and Pylos.

Mistra was founded in 1207, by William de Villehardouin, and rose to great importance. The city was almost entirely destroyed by the Turks during the War of Independence, and now presents nothing but a mass of ruined houses and churches, the population having almost entirely removed to Sparta. From the citadel, situated on the summit of a hill half an hour distant, a fine view may be obtained.

Kalamata occupies the site of ancient *Pharm*, often mentioned by Homer, and is at the present day the most important city of *Messenia*. It is situated about a mile from the sea, on the left bank of the *Nedon*, and carries on a considerable trade in oil, silk, and figs. Nine hours brings us to *Corin*, founded by *Epaminondas*. Of the ancient city there are few remains. Part of the ancient mole which protected the port may be seen, also the walls of the *Acropolis*, barely rising above the ground. Recent researches have brought to light two sarcophagi, both well preserved; on one is a fine bas-relief representing a series of combats against the Centaurs.

Modon is reached in six hours. It is situated on a rocky promontory, which advances toward the island of *Sapienza*. A little island, surmounted by a tower, which is situated at the entrance of the port, communicates with the town by a bridge. The citadel and fortifications of *Modon* are important. In the centre of the public square, which dates from the Venetians, stands a column in Oriental granite, with a Byzantine capital, on which may still be distinguished a Latin inscription in honor of the Venetians and the Doge *Morosini*.

Navarin was founded during the Middle Ages, and replaced the ancient *Navarin* or *Pylos*. It was taken by the Turks in 1500, and later by the Venetians, who retained it until 1715. It is principally celebrated for the great naval battle which occurred here in 1828, between the English, French, and Russian fleets on one side, and the Turkish fleet on the other. The latter was defeated with fearful loss. The citadel of *Navarin* is very strong, and was constructed by the

French on the ruins of an old Venetian castle. From Navarin an excursion may be made by boat to *Pylos*, or ancient Navarin. *Pylos* was situated on a lofty promontory surrounded by a wall built in the form of a triangle. The castle, situated on the summit of the hill, is all that now remains of the ancient city.

A TABLE OF COINS,

WITH THE COMPARATIVE VALUE IN GOLD AND SILVER OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Dolls.	Cts.	M.		Dolls.	Cts.	M.
COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN.				GERMAN COINS—continued.			
Sovereign	4	88		Florin (of Bavaria and Ba-)		40	
Half Sovereign	2	41	50	dent, 60 Kreuzers.....			
Crown	1	20		Florin (of Austria), 100		40	
Half Crown		60		Kreuzers.....			
Florin, or two Shillings.....		48		Five Gulden (of Baden).....	2	6	
Half Florin, or one Shilling..		23		Rix Dollar (of Austria).....	1		
Shilling		11	50			75	
Fourpence		7	66			53	
One Penny (nearly).....		2				18	
						6	
COINS OF FRANCE.						25	
Napoleon (double)	7	70		Marc (16 Hamburg Shillings)			
Napoleon	3	65		The very numerous small			
Half Napoleon	1	32	50	coins of the German States,			
Quarter Napoleon		16	25	whether in kreutzers, silver			
Five Francs.....		10		groshens, stivers, or shil-			
One Franc		0	50	lings, may be calculated by			
Half Franc (fifty Centimes)..		5	90	noting the value of the larger			
Twenty Centimes.....		1	95	pieces.			
Ten Centimes (two Sous).....				COINS OF ITALY.			
Five Centimes (one Sou).....				Twenty Lira (Sardinia)	8	65	
COINS OF SPAIN.				Ten Lira	1	32	50
Doubloon	16			Five Lira..... do.		16	50
Half Doubloon	8			One Lira..... do.		19	50
Quarter Doubloon	4			Half Lira..... do.		9	50
Isabelino	5			Quarter Lira..... do.		4	75
Duro	1			Sequin	2	30	
Medio Duro.....		50		Scudi, or ten Pauls.....	1	10	
Peneta.....		20		Five Pauls..... do.		55	
Don Reals.....		10		Two Pauls..... do.		22	
Real		5		Paul..... do.		11	
Don Cuartos.....		2		Half Paul..... do.		5	50
Cuarto.....		1		Crazia		1	25
Ochavo.....			50	Quattrino..... do.			15
THE COINS OF SWITZERLAND				Ten Scudi..... (Rome)	10		
are the same as France,				Scudi	1		
viz., Francs and Centimes.				Paul		10	
French Napoleon	8	55		Grosno		5	
Five Francs.....		25		Baliquet		1	
Two Francs.....		12		Half Baliquet..... do.			50
One Franc		10		Onza of 6 Ducats... (Naples)	4	21	
Half Franc		5	50	Onza of 8 Ducats... do.	2	45	50
Twenty Centimes.....		2	90	Piastra, or 12 Carlini do.		55	
Ten Centimes.....		1	95	Ducato, or 10 Carlini do.		31	50
The word <i>Helvetia</i> is on the				Half Piastra		47	50
obverse.				Carlini, or 10 Grani do.		8	15
COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES				Half Carlini, or 5 } do		4	12
AND HOLLAND.				Grani			75
Double Frederick.....	8			Grano..... do.			
Frederick.....	4			COINS OF RUSSIA.			
Ten Guilders.....	4			Imperial.....	4	5	
Five Guilders.....	2			Five Rubles.....	4		
One Guilder (20 Silvers)				Ruble.....		50	
Holland).....		36		Ten Zloty.....	1	14	
Double Ducat	4	56		Ten Copecks.....		8	
Ducat (of Bavaria).....	2	28		Five Copecks.....		4	
Crown of Baden	1	10		COINS OF TURKEY AND EGYPT			
Thaler (of Saxony).....	1			Twenty Piastres.....	1		
Mark				Piastre		5	
(100 Pfennings=1 Mark)		25		Five Paras			65
Ten Thalers (of Brunswick) ..	8			Belgium coin is the same as			
Ten Thalers (of Hanover) ..	8			France, viz., Francs and Cen-			
				times.			

This table is for the use of travelers, not merchants, as exchange will be found to vary considerably. If more is received than here expressed, you are the gainer by exchange; if not, you are the loser.

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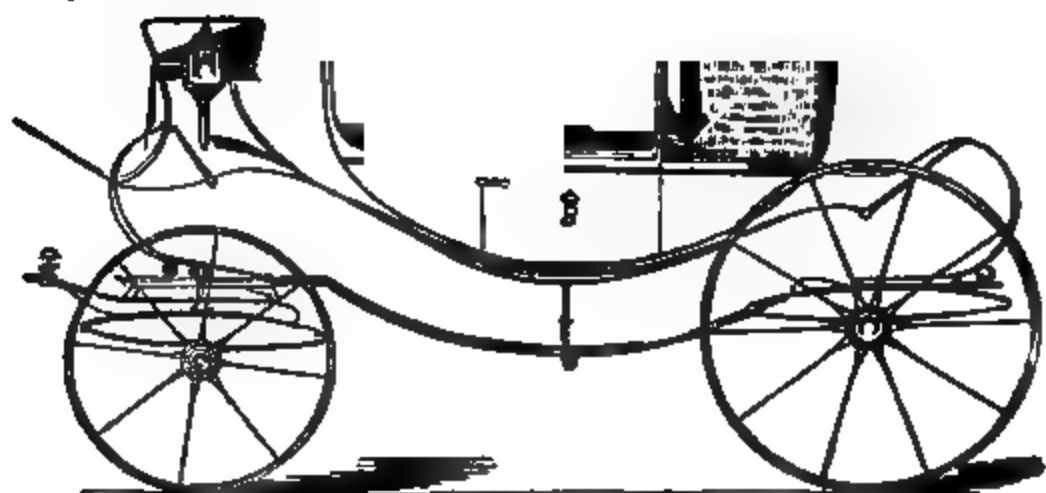
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LOWER LAKE FROM THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, KILLARNEY

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, KILLARNEY, IRELAND.

The Royal Victoria Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe. This Hotel, which is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises, has been much enlarged—a magnificent Coffee-Room, a public Drawing-Room for Ladies and Families, Billiard and Smoking-Rooms, and several suites of private apartments facing the lake, having been recently added. Table d'Hôte during the Season. Hot and Cold Baths. Cars, Carriages, Boats, Ponies, and Guides, at fixed moderate charges. Drivers, Boatmen, and Guides are paid by the Proprietor, and are not allowed to solicit gratuities. The Hotel Omnibus and Porters attend the Trains.

HOTEL CHATHAM,

HOLSCHUCH, Proprietor.

PLACE VENDÔME.
RUE DE LA PAIX.

**67 Rue Nve. St. Augustin,
PARIS.**

BOULEVARD
DES CAPUCINES.

MENTONE.

GRAND HOTEL DE MENTON.

MAGNIFICENT LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,

IN THE GARE-À-VENT QUARTER,

The most salubrious, sheltered, and recommended part of Mentone.

EVERY COMFORT. EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT

Facing the Sea, with Large Garden in Front.

PENSION DURING SEASON.

Mr. FRANCIOSY, PROPRIETOR.

RAILWAY HOTEL, LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Patronized by their I. M. the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, during their respective visits to Killarney in 1877.

This Hotel—the largest in the Lake District—occupies the most central position for visiting the various points of interest, and possesses the necessary appointments—Carriages, Boats, Guides, &c.—for the purpose. Its proximity to the Railway Station enables visitors to proceed on excursions immediately on their arrival by train. Fixed and moderate charges. No gratuities.

G. J. CAPSEY, Manager.

HENRY CAPT,

22 Sackville St., Corner of Vigo St., Regent St.,
LONDON.

FACTORY IN GENEVA, 17 RUE DU RHONE.

Correspondents in the Principal Cities of Europe and America.

Watches of All Kinds.

Self-winding Chronometers and Half Chronometers. Repeaters, Fifth-of-Second Horse-Timers, and Plain Watches. Ladies' Watches, plain or richly decorated. Every watch guaranteed.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Paintings on Enamel, Portraits, Singing Birds.

The choice in this establishment is so varied, so beautiful, and so much cheaper than in America, that the opportunity of purchasing should not be lost.

Branch in **NEW YORK**, No. 23 Union Square.

" **PARIS**, 5 Rue Scribe.

" **NICE**, 3 Jardin Publique.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

H. L. MARSHALL & CO.,

ARMY, NAVY, AND MERCHANT

TAILORS,

516 NEW OXFORD STREET,

Near the British Museum.

THE MOTTO

OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS:



GOODS OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

CUT AND MADE

BY ARTISTS

OF KNOWN REPUTE WITH PROMPTITUDE,

And at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE CHARGES.



INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED IDONEOUS PANTS

Luggage Stored and Forwarded.

LIVERPOOL.

ADELPHI HOTEL.

This old-established Family Hotel having been entirely rebuilt and refurnished, is now one of the largest in Europe. It contains upward of 250 Sleeping-Rooms; about 50 Parlors; Ladies' Coffee-Room and Drawing-Rooms; a spacious Smoking-Room in front; Restaurant; Visitors' and Luggage Lifts; Billiard-Room, with six Tables, &c., &c.

The corridors on each floor are of fire-proof construction, and fire extinguishers are laid throughout the building.

The Hotel is centrally situated, is near the Railways, Landing Stage, and places of amusement, and has for upward of fifty years been exclusively patronized by the leading families of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

Carriages of all descriptions constantly in attendance. Post and Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

A porter in livery attends all trains by the Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield, Lincolnshire, and Midland Railways. Pullman Palace-Car Tickets issued at the Office of the Hotel.

All letters and telegrams to be addressed to

W. LUDLOW, Manager.

SMALPAGE & SON, TAILORS,

41 & 43 MADDUX ST., BOND ST.,
LONDON, W.

AGENTS FOR THE

White Star Line of Steamers.

LUGGAGE STORED AND FORWARDED

The Midland Grand Hotel, London.

R. ETZENSBERGER, Manager.

THE MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, opened in May, 1873, with the adjoining Station, constitutes the **GRANDEST RAILWAY TERMINUS IN THE WORLD**. It is furnished and decorated in the most costly and elaborate style throughout. There is nothing to equal it either in point of comfort or architectural beauty. Every modern appliance and improvement has been introduced in a most liberal spirit; Erard's Pianos are at the free disposal of the occupants in every first-class private sitting-room. The public rooms are the finest and best of any Hotel in the Kingdom. Bedrooms for 500 guests, most luxuriously furnished with couches and easy chairs, varying in charges from 2s. 6d. to 14s. per day. Every room is thoroughly well lit and ventilated. A free area of several hundred yards' width surrounds the building on every side, which contributes greatly to the privacy and comfort of visitors, and makes the Midland Grand Hotel an exceptionally healthy and most desirable residence for visitors intending to spend some time in London. The tariff is more moderate than in any other first-class London Hotel. A uniformly mild temperature is maintained in all seasons. Pullman's Palace Cars are attached to all through Passenger Trains between London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Scotland; the Midland Trains passing through the most splendid scenery, and being in connection with all the chief Manufacturing Towns of the country from the London Terminus.


THE LANGHAM HOTEL, Portland Place, London.

This magnificent, first-class American Hotel is situated in the most elegant, central, and healthy position in the City of London, in the immediate vicinity of Regent St., Oxford St., New Bond St., and within easy distance of Hyde Park, the Houses of PARLIAMENT, and principal places of amusement. The building is fire-proof, and contains elegant Billiard, Smoking, and Coffee Rooms, in addition to large Public Parlors, Bath-Rooms, &c., &c.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL MENGELLE,

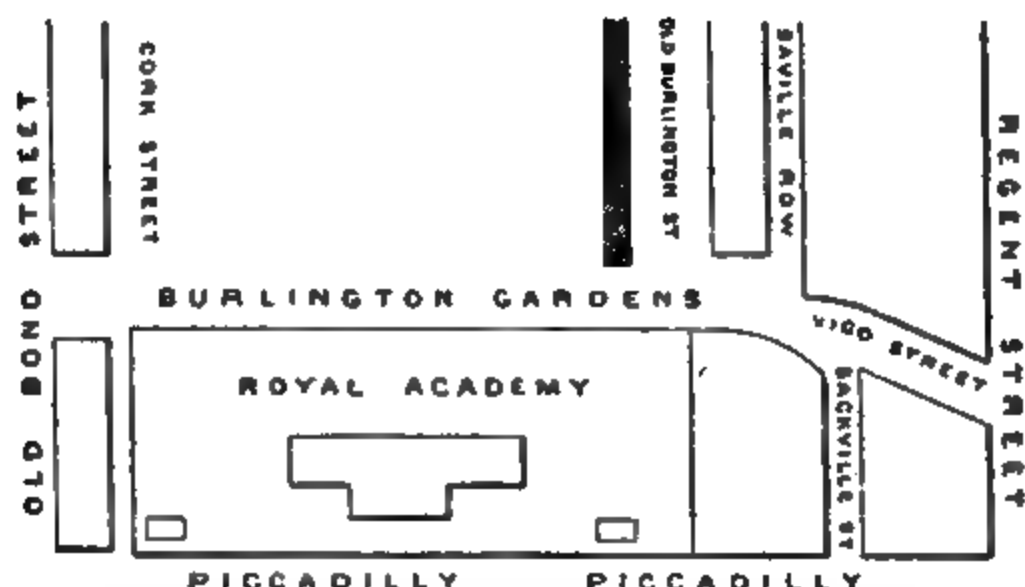
Rue Royale.

 *The Largest and most Comfortable
House in Belgium.*

Position unsurpassed. Cleanliness and comfort.
Superior cuisine.

Mr. MENGELLE, Proprietor.

BRISTOL HOTEL, London.



This large FAMILY HOTEL, situated between Bond Street and Regent Street, near Piccadilly, as the plan above shows, is newly established, and furnished in the Continental style, with every possible comfort and modern improvement.

FIRST-RATE CUISINE, AND EXCELLENT WINES.

Proprietor, **H. RISELÉ**, . . . from Maurice's Hotel, Paris.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.

First-class accommodation combined with moderate charges. Largely patronized by American families and tourists.

Proprietors—**THE GRESHAM HOTEL CO. (Limited.)**

KILKEE.

WEST END HOTEL, KILKEE (late Warren's Hotel).

The above Hotel is beautifully situated, in front of the Bay. Tourists and travelers will find it replete with every comfort, and moderate in charges. A Ladies' Public Sitting-Room, Billiard-Room, Ball-Room, and several Bedrooms, have been lately added.

The Hotel omnibus and porters attend the steamers. Table d'Hôte during the season.

GENTLEMEN visiting Europe.—**SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON**, 16 Lower Sackville St., DUBLIN, Merchant Tailors and Ladies' Riding-Habit Makers, respectfully solicit the inspection of their establishment and stock of fashionable Woollens by ladies and gentlemen visiting the City of Dublin. They are always supplied with a large stock of the newest and best goods, which they import direct from the most eminent manufacturers—Wool of England, French, Scotch, and Irish. From their long experience as Practical Tailors, they can confidently engage all orders intrusted to them to be executed in first style of fashion, and on such reasonable terms to cash customers as can not be more than equalled by any respectable establishment in London or the Continent.

OXFORD.—CLARENDON HOTEL.

Situated in the most central part of the City, and near to the principal Colleges and places of interest to visitors. Families and Gentlemen will find this Hotel replete with every comfort. Spacious Coffee-Rooms. Private Sitting and Bed Rooms en suite. Guides always in attendance. Job and Post Horses. Fashionable Open and Close Carriages. Good Stabling and Commodious Coach Houses. Wedding Equipages with Postillions.

JOHN P. ATTWOOD, Proprietor.

Midland Great Western Railway OF IRELAND.

During the Summer Season Cheap Circular Tourist Tickets
Are issued from Broadstone Station, Dublin, enabling the holders to
view the magnificent and romantic

MOUNTAIN & LAKE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA,

The Bold Cliffs and Curious Caves of the Coasts of
CLARE and ACHILL, and the

LAKEs of KILLARNEY.

AMERICAN TOURISTS

Landing at Queenstown are recommended, after visiting the Lakes of Killarney, to follow the coast route through Kilkee and Lisdoonvarna to Galway; or, by rail to Limerick, and via Athlone Junction to Galway; thence by steamer to Cong on Lough Corrib; by public car through **CONNEMARA**, and by train to Broadstone Terminus, Dublin.

N. B.—Tickets are also issued at Kingsbridge Station, Dublin, for the round, going first to Killarney, en route to Connemara.

* A considerable reduction is made on the price of tickets for parties of two to six passengers.

Tourist tickets at reduced fares to Connemara may be obtained at most of the principal stations in England and Scotland. See tourist programmes of respective railway and steam-packet companies for conditions and full particulars. An Illustrated Hand-book of all the Circular Tours in connection with the Midland Great Western system, containing Skeleton Routes for Tours of a week or fortnight, a "Descriptive Guide" to the places named (with views) and "Angler's Companion," with eight handsome colored Maps and Pictorial Charts of the Districts, may be obtained, with every further information required, on application to the Manager's Office, Broadstone Terminus, Dublin. Price (by post), 1s.

BROADSTONE, DUBLIN, 1879.

J. E. WARD, Manager.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL, Chester, England.

(IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY)

This magnificent Hotel is now open to the public, and, having been entirely rebuilt and furnished in the most elegant style, will be found one of the most convenient in the Kingdom. A large COFFEE-ROOM; BILLIARD-ROOM; also, a spacious and convenient COMMERCIAL-ROOM, to which every attention will be paid; a LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM, for the convenience of Ladies and Families; elegant and spacious BALL-ROOM; all the BEDROOMS are large and beautifully furnished. Stabling for eighty horses.

An Omnibus attends the Trains, taking Families Free to and from the Hotel.

GEORGE HOTEL, MELROSE,

NOW THE

George and Abbotsford Hotel.

Altered by special permission from the Honorable J. MAXWELL SCOTT, of Abbotsford.

This Hotel, after extensive alterations and additions, such as LADIES' DRAWING-ROOM, WRITING-ROOM, SMOKING-ROOM, BILLIARD-ROOM, LAVATORIES, &c., &c., is now ready for visitors. The magnificent view from the windows overlooking the Abbey is unsurpassed in Scotland. The Hotel is also fitted with Pneumatic Bells, and every improvement necessary for a first-class Hotel. Only two minutes' walk from the Station, and the same from the Abbey. The charges are not more than in second-class houses.

* MELROSE, Jan. 18, 1877.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

CORK STREET & CLIFFORD STREET, Bond Street, London.

This old-established Hotel has been completely refurnished and decorated. It contains Suites of Rooms for Large and Small Families, and every accommodation for Single Gentlemen. It is situated in the most fashionable part of London, is within a shilling cab-fare of the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, Westminster Abbey, the Government Offices, all the principal Railway Termini, Theatres, and Places of Amusement; Bond Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly, St. James's Street, and Pall Mall are immediately adjacent; St. James's Park, the Green Park, and Rotten Row are within a few minutes' walk. The Hotel itself is under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, whose great experience in the business is a guarantee for the comfort of the Visitors and the excellence of all articles supplied to them.

Proprietor, LEWIS JEFFERIS,

CROWN HOTEL, Scarborough.

Beautifully situated on the Cliff, contiguous to the Spa, Sands, Cliff-Bridge,
and Pleasure Grounds. **JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.**

PARIS.

PORT, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE.

BURGUNDIES, LIQUEURS, CLARETS.

ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SCOTCH WHISKIES.

JOHN ARTHUR & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BANKERS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

10 RUE CASTIGLIONE, - - - - - PARIS.

ESTABLISHED FORTY-NINE YEARS.

WINDERMERE.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, BOWNESS.

This establishment is situated nearest the Lake, and the only one on the road thence to the Railway Station.

A LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

A BILLIARD-ROOM.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet all the Trains, and Private Carriages if required.

Westmoreland Smoked Hams and Bacon always on Sale, at reasonable prices.

Mrs. SCOTT (late of the Victoria), Proprietress.

TARBET HOTEL, LOCHLOMOND,

(Opposite Ben-Lomond),

Is the largest Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best view of Ben-Lomond.

A. H. MACPHERSON, Proprietor.

EMS.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

F. SCHMITT, Proprietor.

Wine Trade.

DERBY.

THE MIDLAND HOTEL,

Adjoining the Midland Station. A First-class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen. Hotel Porters attend the Trains. The Hotel has been considerably enlarged.

W. TOWLE, Manager.

ROYAL HOTEL, College Green, BRISTOL.

First-class, central, and pleasantly situated. Lofly and spacious Coffee, Dining, Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms; 120 Bedrooms; Private Suites of Apartments. Telegraph-Office, Post-Office, Steam-Lift and Laundry, Hot and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Night Porter kept. All omnibuses pass the door.
Fixed scale of charges, including service. **WM. SWANSON, Manager.**

DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.,
91, 92, 93 Grafton Street,
General Drapers, Silk Mercers, & General Outfitters.
IRISH SPECIALTIES, FRIEZES, TWEEDS,
BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY, LACES, LINENS, BOG-OAK & SPAR ORNAMENTS.

SCOTT'S OLD ENGLAND HOTEL, **BOWNESS BAY, WINDERMERE.**

This well-appointed Hotel, patronized by the aristocracy and *élite* of American tourists, is now open for the reception of visitors. The grounds extend to the Lake, on the margin of which are constructed excellent private boat landings. It is surrounded by the loveliest scenery in this far-famed district, and within easy distance of the various mountains, lakes, and waterfalls. The cuisine is perfect, and the cellars stocked with the choicest vintages. The district coaches leave this Hotel daily in the season, and private conveyances may be had on the shortest notice. Billiards, Hot and Cold Baths, Croquet. St. Martin's Windermere Parish Church is adjacent, and contains a splendid Chancel Window from Furness Abbey. The homes of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and other celebrities, are within an easy drive. Omnibuses attend all trains, and also at the Steam Yacht Pier, Bowness Bay, in connection with trains from Carnforth, Grange, Furness Abbey, and Ulverston. Visitors are requested to note that Windermere Station is one mile and a half from Windermere Lake.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

DONEGAL PLACE,

BELFAST, IRELAND.

W. J. JURY, Proprietor.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, CORK, IRELAND.

P. CURRY, PROPRIETOR.

This first-class house, which is THE LARGEST IN IRELAND, is situated in the most central and fashionable part of the city. Omnibuses and the Hotel Porters await the arrival of all the day and night Trains.

LONDON.

French Boot & Shoe Makers

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THIERRY & SONS,

278 REGENT STREET (NEAR OXFORD STREET).

CALLANDER.

THE DREADNOUGHT HOTEL.

This well-known and favorite Hotel has been refurnished throughout, and is now open for visitors, who will meet with every comfort.

JAS. MACLEOD, Manager.

AMERICAN MEDICINES.

SWANN,

ENGLISH CHEMIST,

12 RUE CASTIGLIONE, PARIS.

This House has had the patronage of the United States Ambassadors and principal American Families for upward of Twenty Years.

PARIS.

PROMPTITUDE! GOOD FIT!! PUNCTUALITY!!!

Mr. NIAUX, Tailor,

211 RUE ST. HONORE,

Can insure the approbation of those patronizing his Establishment. He has always a LARGE STOCK of the latest Cloths on hand, and every article is made in the best style and according to fashion. His Terms are Moderate. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

M. B.—Gentlemen waited on in their Hotels or Apartments if required.


LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

THE LAKE HOTEL, CASTLE-LOUGH.

JAMES COFFEE, - - - - Proprietor.

It is essential to apprise tourists that there is, at Killarney, but *one* establishment called "THE LAKE HOTEL." It is situate in the Bay of Castle-Lough, on the Eastern Shore of the Lower Lake, in the centre of the varied scenery of the Lake, and within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station. It accommodates *one hundred persons*. Forty of the Bedrooms and Sitting-Rooms face the Lake. The waters of the Lake approach the hall door, and hence the distinctive title,

"THE LAKE HOTEL."

 Boats and vehicles of every description supplied at fixed and moderate prices. No gratuities allowed to Drivers, boatmen, &c., as they are paid ample wages by the proprietor. The Lake Hotel Omnibus attends the arrival and departure of the trains. See that it bears the name "J. COFFEE."

N. B.—It is necessary to inform tourists that the Railway Company, proprietors of the Railway Hotel in the town, send upon the platform as touters for their Hotel the porters, boatmen, car-drivers, and guides in their employment, and exclude the servants of the Hotels on the Lake, who will, however, be found in waiting at the Station Door.

OBAN, SCOTLAND.

Great Western Hotel.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

FIRST CLASS.

This elegant and well-known Hotel has been recently enlarged and improved. It is now replete with every comfort and convenience.

J. CAMPBELL,

Proprietress.

SHELLBOURNE HOTEL, Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, GLASGOW.

G. SHERIFF, Jr., Proprietor.

LATE JAMES MACGREGOR.

THIS Large First-Class Hotel, which has recently been much Enlarged, is situated in the most Central and Fashionable Position in Glasgow, and contains all the Comforts American Travelers will find in any House in Europe.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

(ROYAL ROUTE, via CRINAN and CALEDONIAN CANALS.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

IONA, MOUNTAINEER, CLANSMAN,	CHEVALIER, PIONEER, GLYDESDALE,	EDINBURGH CASTLE, GONDOLIER, CYGNET, And INVERARAY CASTLE,	STAFFA, MARY JANE, FLOVER,
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Sail during the Season for Oban, Port William, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Tobermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver, and Stornoway;

Affording Tourists an opportunity of Visiting the

Magnificent Scenery of Glencoe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruisk, Loch Maree, and the Famed Islands of Staffa and Iona.

NOTE. These vessels afford in their passage a View of the Beautiful Scenery of the Clyde, with all its Watering-Places—the Island and Kyles of Bute—Island of Arran—Mountains of Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre—Lochfyne—Crinan—with the Islands of Jura, Scarba, Mull, and many others of the Western Sea—the Whirlpool of Corryvreckan—the Mountains of Lorn, of Morven, of Appleton, of Kingairloch, and Ben-Nevis—Inverlochy—the Lands of Lochiel, the scene of the Wanderings of Prince Charles, and near to where the Clans raised his Standard in '45—Lochaber—the Caledonian Canal—Loch Lochy—Loch Oich—Loch Ness, with the Glens and Mountains on either side, and the celebrated FALLS OF FOYERS. Books descriptive of the route may be had on board the Steamers.

Time Bills with Maps to be had of Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, New York; or sent, post free, on application to the Proprietors, DAVID HUTCHESON & CO., 110 Hope Street, Glasgow, 1866.

GLASGOW.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

(Late CARRICK'S).

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

This old-established Hotel has just undergone extensive alterations and improvements, and been furnished anew, in the most superb style, by the eminent firm of Messrs. WYLIE & LOCHHEAD.

It contains a magnificent COFFEE-ROOM, LADIES' DRAWING-ROOM, WRITING-ROOM, SEVEN PRIVATE SITTING-ROOMS, and upward of FIFTY BEDROOMS. Apartments en suite. BILLIARD-ROOMS, &c. All fitted up with Pneumatic Bells.

CHARLES MACRAE, Proprietor,

(Of MACRAE'S HOTEL, Bath Street).

GLASGOW.

MACRAE'S HOTEL,

152 Bath St., Glasgow.

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Nearest First-class Hotel to the Railway Stations and Theatres.

This large and commodious Hotel occupies one of the finest situations in the West-End, and at the same time is within easy access of the different Railway Stations.

It has been furnished and arranged to meet all the requirements of a first-class Family Hotel, containing magnificent Coffee-Room, public and private Drawing-Rooms, all handsomely furnished, with special attention to the comfort of visitors. Parties staying at this establishment can depend on getting every comfort.

THE COFFEE-ROOM IS CAPABLE OF DINING 100 PERSONS.

FINE LARGE BILLIARD TABLE, BY THURSTON & CO., OF LONDON.

HOT, COLD, SPRAY, SHOWER, AND PLUNGE BATHS.

CHAS. MACRAE, Proprietor and Manager.

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SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

(LONDON, FOLKESTONE, and DOVER.)

Royal Mail and Short Sea Routes.

FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE.

DOVER AND CALAIS, DOVER AND OSTEND.

SIX CONTINENTAL SERVICES DAILY.

TERMINI IN LONDON:

Charing Cross (West End). AND Cannon Street (City).

London and Paris in 9½ Hours.

By Special Express, Daily.

(Tidal Trains via Folkestone and Boulogne); and

BY THE MAIL TRAINS AND PACKETS,

Via CALAIS and DOVER, in 10½ Hours.

SEA PASSAGES, NINETY MINUTES.

Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Munich, Naples, Turin, Venice, Rome, Brindisi, Marseilles, and most of the chief Continental Cities and Towns, with equally quick traveling.

Through Tickets Issued and Baggage Registered.

LONDON AND PARIS,

Via FOLKESTONE and BOULOGNE.

Through Rates for Ordinary Parcels & Merchandise,

By Passenger (*Grande Vitesse*) Trains, under the direct sanction and control of the South-eastern and Northern of France Railway Companies. The Rates include all Charges for Shipping, Landing, &c. (Customs Duties excepted), at the respective ports, and delivery at either end (within the usual limits).

Parcels forwarded by this service from London in the afternoon are delivered the following day in Paris, where the Customs Examination takes place, thus avoiding any detention at Boulogne.

Parcels are also forwarded by this route to all the Principal Towns on the Continent, and from all the Principal Towns in the North of England and Scotland, and *vice versa*.

Special Through Tariffs for Ballion and Value Parcels to and from Paris, Belgium, Holland, &c., including all charges for Shipping, Customs, formalities, &c., are also in operation.

Rates for Insurance of Value Parcels, such as Plate, Jewelry, Deeds, &c., &c., against Sea and all other risks.

BOOKS OF THESE TARIFFS COMPLETE ON APPLICATION.

The SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY (by Special Appointment to the General Post-Office) conveys the **MAILS FOR THE CONTINENT, INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES**, via the MONT CENIS and BRINDISI. Through Tickets are issued to Passengers for the principal cities and Towns in

BELGIUM,
PRUSSIA,

AUSTRIA,
GERMANY,

RUSSIA,
ITALY, &c.

AGENCIES.

PARIS, 4 Boulevard des Italiens.

BRUSSELS, 74 Montagne de la Cour.

COLOGNE, 1 Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse,
and 4 Dom Platz.

BOULOGNE, Thomas Barnard, Quai des Pa-
quebots.

CALAIS, A. Darquer, Chemin de Fer du Nord.

OSTEND, L. Uytendaele, 101 Rue St. Georges.

London, Brighton, and South Coast **RAILWAY.**

LONDON BRIDGE (General City Station). *

VICTORIA (General West End Station, close to Buckingham Palace).

THE SHORTEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

LONDON AND THE SEA COAST OF ENGLAND.

THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

LONDON AND PARIS.

DAILY SERVICE FROM LONDON BRIDGE AND VICTORIA STATIONS,

in connection with first-class steamers between

NEW HAVEN and DIEPPE.

Through Tickets available to stop on the way at Dieppe, Rouen, &c.

Spacious Hotels and Restaurants at London Bridge and Victoria Stations, also at Newhaven.

A GENERAL INQUIRY AND BOOKING OFFICE

AT 28 REGENT CIRCUS, PICCADILLY.

TRAINS TO BRIGHTON (the Queen of English Watering-Places), also to WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, ST. LEONARDS, HASTINGS, the ISLE OF WIGHT, &c. Special Facilities for Visits to these beautiful localities during Summer and Autumn.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Trains frequently from London Bridge and Victoria Stations.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—Trains from London Bridge to Wapping, passing through this celebrated work of "Brunel."

BOXHILL, DORKING, &c.—Beautiful and romantic scenery. Trains from London Bridge and Victoria; only a short journey of about twenty miles. Return Tickets issued from London Bridge are available to return to Victoria, or *vice versa*.

RETURN TICKETS for four days, or for one month and less periods, to the ISLE OF WIGHT, Ryde, Cowes, and Newport; for Osborne, Her Majesty's Marine Residence, Carisbrooke Castle, and Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Bonchurch, &c.; also Monthly Tickets. These Tickets enable Passengers to break their journey at Portsmouth, the principal Naval Arsenal of England.

*General Offices,
London Bridge Station.*

J. P. KNIGHT,
General Manager.

The Great Western Railway Co., OF ENGLAND,

Issue Tickets between Liverpool, Birkenhead, Holyhead, &c., via Chester, to London and the South of England by three routes, viz.:

1. THE ROYAL (OXFORD) ROUTE through Chester and the Valley of the Dee, the Vale of Llangollen, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Warwick, Leamington (for Stratford-on-Avon and Kenilworth), Oxford, Woodstock, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor—the route taken by Her Majesty the Queen in traveling between Windsor and Balmoral).

Passengers holding Through Tickets may break their journey at Warwick or Leamington, to visit Stratford-on-Avon and Kenilworth, and at Oxford to visit the Colleges, &c.

2. THE WORCESTER ROUTE from Chester to Shrewsbury, and thence through the Severn Valley, Worcester, Evesham, Honeybourne (for Stratford-on-Avon), Oxford, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor).

3. THE HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER ROUTE from Chester to Shrewsbury, through Ludlow, Hereford, Ross, the Valley of the Wye, Gloucester (for Cheltenham), the Stroud Valley, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor).

At Gloucester, the line, running through the whole of South Wales, and forming the direct route between London and the South of Ireland, the Lakes of Killarney, &c., branches out of the main line.

Saloon and Family Carriages (reserved) may be obtained at 24 hours' notice, for parties of not less than eight persons.

Tickets may be obtained at the Great Western Office, James Street, Liverpool, or on board the Railway Boats plying between the Liverpool Landing Stage and Birkenhead.

Passengers should be careful to ask for "Great Western Tickets."

During the Summer months, Tourist Tickets (available for 3 months) are issued, enabling the holders to break their journey at all places of interest, at a small increase upon the ordinary fares; also, Tickets for "Circular Tours" by Rail and Coach through the most picturesque parts of Wales (North and South).

Programmes of the arrangements are published monthly, and may be obtained at any station or from the undersigned.

To the Tourist and the Antiquarian the Great Western Railway possesses features of interest unequalled by any other Railway in the United Kingdom. It affords convenient and, in many instances, the only Railway access to places sought after from the historical associations connected with them, such as Chester, Shrewsbury (with Uriconium, the ancient Roman city and battle-field, within an easy ride), Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, Oxford, Worcester, Ludlow, Hereford, Woodstock, Windsor, and many other places of note, all reached by the Great Western route; while the scenery of North and South Wales, the Valley of the Wye, &c., through which the Railway passes, is unsurpassed in Great Britain.

Time-Books, Maps, &c., are supplied to the Steamships running between England and America, and they will be forwarded, free of charge, to any part of America, to all persons applying for the same to the undersigned, of whom full particulars as to trains, fares, and other arrangements may be obtained.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

PADDINGTON STATION, LONDON.

London and North-Western Railway,

ENGLAND.

The Atlantic
Route by P. & O.

Trains leave Liverpool
Five times a week.

LIVERPOOL (Lime St. Station) to LONDON.

QUEENSTOWN, COKE, and DUBLIN to LONDON via HOLYHEAD.

The London and North-Western Railway Company's Through Booking and Carrying Arrangements extend over the greater portion of the United Kingdom, the Company's Railway being the Royal Mail Route.

Its Main Lines run from LONDON to LIVERPOOL, LEITH, CARLISLE, MANCHESTER, CARDIFF, HOLYHEAD, BIRMINGHAM, GLASGOW.

And are connected with IRELAND by magnificent Steamers running between HOLYHEAD & DUBLIN, HOLYHEAD & QUEENSTOWN, and FLEETWOOD & BELFAST.

Passengers from the United States intending to visit Europe are informed that THROUGH TICKETS for the portion of the journey across England by the London and North-Western Railway—the direct route from Liverpool (Lime Street Station) to London—are obtainable at any of the offices of the Transatlantic Steamship Companies in New York and Boston.

LIVERPOOL TERMINUS. At Liverpool some of the most of the line arrangements of a most complete character have been made for dealing with passengers to and from America, as well as their baggage. On arrival at Liverpool, carts will be found in readiness to convey passengers' baggage to the Lime Street Station, the mode of charge in operation being regulated by a tariff laid down by the respective authorities. The Company have representative appraisers to meet the steamers on arrival in Liverpool and to call on the shoreward of the passengers with reference to the transit of their baggage.

A MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, containing upwards of two hundred bedrooms, with separate drawing-rooms suitable for ladies and gentlemen, and saloons with every modern comfort, adjoin the terminus.

EXPRESS TRAINS, at frequent intervals, leave for London (which is reached in five hours), Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of the Kingdom.

At Liverpool, Lime Street terminus, through tickets can be obtained for all parts of the United Kingdom either for fares or single journeys. Passengers wishing to make arrangements for continental journeys can obtain every information at Messrs. GALE & SON'S luggage office at the Lime Street Station or at the head office in London, 141 Strand. Passengers desiring to obtain information at Liverpool respecting the London and North-Western Railway should apply to Mr. JAMES O'HAW, the district superintendent at Lime Street Station.

IRISH MAIL TO LONDON. The Conard Line, and other lines of steamers, are put to at Liverpool, and by alighting at this point American passengers can avail themselves of the Irish mail trains by the Great Southern and Western Railway to Dublin, and thence proceed to Kingstown, the port from which the magnificent steam vessels of the City of Dublin Company leave for Holyhead, where on landing the passengers can at once meet their cars to the road and proceed to London. Express Passenger Steamers also leave Dublin, North Wall, for Holyhead week days in connection with Fast Trains to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and all parts of the L. & N. W. system.

RAILWAYS TO & FROM LONDON. The Irish mail trains from Holyhead, and the express trains from Liverpool afford a rapid service to Birmingham, Southampton and Warwick, and are put to the trains from New Street Station, Birmingham.

LONDON TERMINUS. The London terminus of the London and North-Western Railway is at Euston Square, and there are two hotels for the accommodation of travellers and gentlemen immediately adjoining the station—the "Victoria," on the western side, and the "St. James," on the eastern side of the entrance.

SLEEPING SALOONS. Sleeping saloons, fitted with every convenience for night travelling, are run by the Irish, the Liverpool and the London & North-Western trains.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have central offices in Manchester and Birmingham, with complete arrangements for through bookings. The company's Superintendents will afford all information to visitors in these districts.

For information respecting trains, fares, &c., apply to Mr. G. P. HURLE, Superintendent of the Irish Eastern Division.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have also through booking arrangements for parcels and goods traffic from Liverpool and Holyhead to all the principal towns in the Kingdom and on the Continent. Full particulars as to merchandise can be obtained of Mr. THOMAS BAY, Chief Goods Manager, Euston Station. GEORGE FIDLEY, Chief Traffic Manager.

Euston Station, London.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

**The SHORTEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST
Route to**

**HOLLAND, BELGIUM,
GERMANY, THE RHINE,
SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA,
ITALY, &c.,**

Via HARWICH, ROTTERDAM, & ANTWERP.

The service of this Company is by Express Boat-trains between London and Harwich, leaving Liverpool Street Station each night at a fixed hour, and, by steamers in connection therewith, running between Harwich and Rotterdam and Antwerp.

The steamers are the finest running between England and the Continent, having all been specially built for this service. The depth of water at Harwich, Rotterdam, and Antwerp is such that the large steamships of the Company are enabled to come alongside the Quays at all states of the tide. The steamers are from 700 to 1100 tons measurement, and of great speed.

Owing to the directness of the route, the fares are lower than by any other first-class route.

The through ticket and tourist arrangements by this route are the most complete of any service to the Continent.

Luggage can be registered through from Liverpool Street Station.

For Time-Tables, and all information, apply to the

CONTINENTAL DEPARTMENT,

Liverpool Street Station.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, & BEST ROUTE
IS BY

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway,

And the magnificent Royal Mail Steamers, via

DOVER AND CALAIS,

FROM

Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, & Ludgate Hill Stations.

DAY AND NIGHT FIXED EXPRESS AND ROYAL MAIL SERVICES.

London to Paris


IN 9½ HOURS ONLY.

SINGLE AND RETURN TICKETS

At greatly Reduced Fares, and Through Registration of Baggage, saving Passengers all trouble and expense on the journey.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are also issued and Luggage Registered by this route to most of the principal towns on the Continent.

 For full particulars apply to the CONTINENTAL MANAGER, London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Victoria Station, or at Messrs. T. COOK & SON, Exhibitors' Passenger Agents to the British Royal Commission, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,

Victoria Street, London, S.W., opp. Westminster Abbey,

Is contiguous to the Parks, Clubs, Railway Stations, and Theatres. It has recently been considerably enlarged and embellished, and contains fine and commodious Public Dining, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Cuisine excellent, and every attention paid to the comfort of visitors.

SEE GUIDE NOTICE UNDER HEAD OF HOTELS, PAGE 186.

CAFÉ RESTAURANTS, LONDON.

Situated in the best part of the **West-End**, and near the most fashionable quarter of the town, is

CAFÉ VERREY,

229 Regent Street, Corner of Hanover Street.

Visitors to London will find every attention and meet with all satisfaction in this house, which is modeled after the present French style, and has for over half a century been famed for its cuisine and wines. In consequence of its proximity to the places of amusement, it is found convenient to dine here before going to the theatre.

To visitors to the **City** (the Tower, Bank, &c.),

CAFÉ KREHL

is equally recommended for luncheons and dinners in the thorough Continental style.

These establishments are under one management and proprietorship.

J. G. KREHL.

GRAND HOTEL ARCACHON.

SUMMER SEASON—All the Amusements appertaining to First-class Watering-places.

WINTER SEASON—Pension from 10 Francs, according to the Rooms.

Casino open all the year. Furnished Villas in the Pine Forests near the Casino.

For particulars, apply to the **DIRECTOR OF THE GRAND HOTEL ARCACHON.**

COACH MANUFACTORY.

KELLNER,

109 AVENUE DE MALAKOFF, PARIS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 135 BOUL. HAUSSMANN.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT FOR CARRIAGES IN EVERY STYLE.

NOTICE—English and American Visitors are respectfully invited to visit this vast and splendid establishment, the first of its kind in Paris, before effecting their purchases.

EAUX-BONNES (Basse-Pyrénées).

GRAND HOTEL DES PRINCES.

Vve. MURRET-LABATHE & FILS, Proprietors.

First-class Establishment in every respect, and in the finest situation in the town.

TOULOUSE.

HOTEL DU MIDI,

Place du Capitole, opposite the Grand Theatre, in the finest quarter of the City.
SALOONS FOR RESTAURANT AND TABLE D'HOTE. Hotel of the first class. All
languages spoken.

EUGENE POURQUIER, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL GASSION, PAU, FRANCE.

LAFOURCADE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

This is one of the largest and finest first-class houses in France, and contains every luxury of modern built hotels.

MAGNIFICENT SITUATION, with unequalled view.

HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR, BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, TABLE D'HOTE, and A LA CARTE.

CARRIAGES to make the different Excursions. Billiard and Reading Rooms, CAFÉ.

Omnibuses on the arrival of all the trains.

HOTEL DE ROME.

BERLIN.—UNDER THE TILLEULS, No. 39.

ADOLPHE MUIHLING, PROPRIETOR.

The first and largest hotel of the capital. Highly recommended. Well kept, clean, and comfortable. EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE AND RESTAURANT. BATHS, CARRIAGES. GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AT THE HOTEL.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

BROWNE & NOLAN,
PAPER MERCHANTS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS,
24 Nassau Street, Dublin.

Every specialty connected with Stationery Trade of First-class quality. Contractors to the Bank of Ireland, and the leading Public Companies in Ireland.

Hotel Bonnes Maisons et de Londres.

THE FINEST SITUATION IN LUCHON,

On the principal Promenade, near the Bathing Establishment and the Music. It has for a long time had the reputation of being one of the very best houses in the Pyrenees. Every comfort and Luxury of A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

W. VIDAL, Proprietor.

HOTEL DU PARC,
BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

J. CALMEL,
Proprietor.

On the principal Promenade. FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Service TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE. Handsome Pavillon; Café; Complete Apartments for Families, Cercle, &c., &c. The favorite rendezvous of visitors to Luchon.

HARPER'S NEW AND ENLARGED CATALOGUE,
WITH A COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX,

Sent by mail on receipt of NINE CENTS.

Address **HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.**

NICE.

GRAND HOTEL CHAUVAIN.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.—SOUTHERN ASPECT.

CANNES, FRANCE.

HOTEL BEAU SITE.

Splendid, first-class Hotel, of European reputation.

120 Bedrooms; Saloons adapted for every Class of Travelers; fine Breakfast and Dining Rooms; Smoking, BILLIARD, and READING ROOMS. Conversation Saloon.

The finest situation on the west side of the town, in the centre of a grand Orange Garden, adjoining Lord Brougham's, commanding magnificent views.

English, French, and German Spoken.

OMNIBUS ATTENDS ALL TRAINS.

GEORGES GOUGOLTZ,

Proprietor.


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MARSEILLES.

Grand Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix, RUE NOAILLES,

(CANNEBIÈRE PROLONGÉE)

J. FALQUET, Proprietor.

THIS vast and splendid Hotel, fitted up with every modern appliance, and luxuriously furnished, contains **250** Sleeping Rooms and **20** Saloons.  The only Hotel facing the South.

BANQUETING SALOON.

RESTAURANT AND PUBLIC DRAWING-ROOM.

TABLE D'HÔTE ROOM.

*London Times, Morning Post, Galignani, Illustrated London News,
Punch, and several American Papers.*

BATHS ON EACH FLOOR.

Omnibus at the Departure of **ALL** Trains. **CHARGES MODERATE.**

The prices of the Rooms vary from **TWO** to **TWENTY** FRANCES. The prices of the Hotel are posted in each Room. If visitors stop some days they will be able to have a good Room, Breakfast, Table d'Hôte, Dinner, Lights, and Attendance from **NINE** FRANCES a day, according to the floor. A very comfortable Machine Wagon (known as a Lift), conveys visitors to each floor.

NOTICE.—Travelers intending to honor this Hotel with their patronage are respectfully requested not to make use of the name **GRAND HOTEL**, as there is  **NO HOTEL OF THAT NAME IN MARSEILLES.**

OSTEND, BELGIUM.

SEA-BATHING.

**The most beautiful and most frequented Watering-
place on the Continent.**

SEASON OF 1878

To open the 1st of June.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW AND SPLENDID

KURSAAL.

TWO ORCHESTRAS.

**Pigeon Shooting, and International Pigeon-Shooting
Matches during the entire Season.**

HORSE-RACING, REGATTAS,

NUMEROUS FESTIVALS.

**CONCERTS AND EVENING DANCING PARTIES EVERY
DAY AT THE KURSAAL.**

Grand Balls at the Casino.

**Sea-Bathing, Kursaal, Casino, and Park Leopold
directed by the CITY OF OSTEND.**

OSTEND (BELGIUM).

SEA-BATHING.

The most beautiful and most frequented of the Continent.

NEW CITY OF OSTEND.

Mr. DELBOVILLE, proprietor of the grounds formerly occupied by the fortifications of the old city, has completely finished and transformed these lands and created an immense and beautiful quarter, where may be seen a fine Park, Squares, beautiful Avenues bordering on the magnificent Sea Dyke, the Palace of the King, and the splendid *Kursaal* erected by the city.

These lands, which are freehold and border on the new streets, are now for sale, with great facility for payment. For the price, see Books and Plans, which can be obtained gratis at the office of

**Mr. DELBOVILLE, Proprietor,
Avenue Leopold, Ostend.**

Mr. DELBOVILLE will take great pleasure in furnishing to American families every information they desire on the subject of their visit to Ostend (see notice in Vol. I of HARPER'S HAND-BOOKS on the subject of sea-bathing and the city of Ostend).

The Plans of the lots for sale may be obtained in Paris from Mr. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Proprietor of HARPER'S HAND-BOOKS, 13 Avenue Bois de Boulogne, and at the International Office of Mr. CONTY, 11 Boulevard Montmartre.

HOTEL DE FLANDRE, SPA.

SURY PÈRE, Proprietor.

This is a house of the first class; the largest in Spa.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

172 to 184 Sauchiehall Street,

GLASGOW.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Elegant Ladies' Coffee-Room, and Private Sitting-Rooms. Smoking-Room, comfortable and well ventilated, and furnished with all the leading newspapers and magazines. Bedrooms large and airy. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Night Porter always in attendance.

This Hotel is one of the largest, and most centrally situated in the city for visitors, being three minutes' drive from the principal stations, and cars to all parts of the city passing the door every minute. It is replete with every comfort and elegance necessary to a first-class establishment.

Board (3 Meals a DAY), with Bed and Attendance, 2½ Dollars.

MEALS CHARGED SEPARATELY IF PREFERRED.

MONACO.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

M. SMITH, Proprietor.

This beautiful new house has recently been erected on one of the most lovely sites at Monaco.

**It Contains all the Modern Improvements,
AND EVERY THING REQUISITE IN A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**



RESPECTABLE FAMILIES need now have no fear of coming in contact with persons of questionable notoriety.

TOULON (Mediterranean).

GRAND HOTEL DE TOULON.

This Establishment—the only one situated with full southern aspect—is one of the most sumptuous and vast hotels on the Mediterranean littoral. It offers to Tourists and Travelers all the Comfort of the first Houses in Paris, joined to most reasonable charges. Family Apartments, and Arrangements for the Season. 100 Bedrooms and 20 Saloons. Table d'Hôte at 11 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

N. B.—Baths in the Hotel.

Mr. MONTICONE, Proprietor.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE.—GENEVA.

This first-class house, the only one in Geneva possessing a Garden and Terrace, commanding an exceptional view of the Lake, Mont Blanc and its range, is situated in the finest quarter of the city, surrounded by magnificent Promenades. All modern conveniences for guests. Much frequented by American and English travelers. A Lift, &c.

HEIDELBERG. GRAND HOTEL.

Opened on the 1st of June, 1877.

Most beautifully situated on the Promenade, and close to the Railway Station. Magnificent view of the old Castle, Ruins, and the Valley of the Neckar. All modern improvements. Moderate prices. Satisfactory arrangements for a long stay can be made.

BACK, PROPRIETOR.

NICOLAUS (from Hotel Monnet, Vevay), Manager.

CHAMBERY.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, 17 RUE D'ITALIE, 17.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, entirely re-furnished. Patronized principally by families and tourists. Travelers going to Vevay, by passing the night at Chambéry, have the advantage of passing the Tunnel of the Alps by day. Baths in the Hotel. English spoken. This Hotel leaves nothing to be wished for. Great facilities for visiting the "Grande Chartreuse," &c.

Mr. A. DARDEL, PROPRIETOR.

LUCERNE. SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF,
WITH ITS DEPENDENCIES,
AND
LUZERNERHOF.

First-class Establishments; splendid position on the Lake; view of the Righi and Pilate. Apartments for Families and Tourists. Restaurant; Table d'Hôte a la carte.

HAUSER BROTHERS, Proprietors.

RIGI-KULM (Lake of the 4 Cantons), **Rigi Summit.**

HOTEL SCHREIBER.

Magnificent new House, with 300 Beds. Vast and elegant Salons and Dining-rooms. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Every comfort and moderate prices. Nearest to Railway Station. Opened June 3d, 1875, by the

Managing Proprietors,

Messrs. SCHREIBER BROTHERS.

RIGI-STAFFEL

(7 Minutes by Rail from Summit).

HOTEL AND PENSION, WITH 250 BEDS.

By rail, seven minutes to the Kulm; sixteen to Klösterli; ten to Rigi-Kaltbad; and thirty-five to the Scheideck.

TRAINS LEAVE HERE FOR THE SUMMIT, OR KULM, specially for the Sunrise and Sunset. All trains pass here. Delightful Summer Residence, with every comfort and moderate charge (7 fr. to 8 fr. 50c. per day). Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Proprietors, **Messrs. SCHREIBER BROTHERS.**

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HOTEL MONNET,
OR
TROIS COURONNES,
VEVAY, Switzerland.

SCHOTT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

**READING-ROOM, CONTAINING AMERICAN, ENGLISH,
FRENCH, GERMAN, AND RUSSIAN NEWS-
PAPERS, CONVERSATION, BILL-
LIARD, AND SMOKING
ROOMS.**

This house is beautifully situated on the margin of Lake Geneva, with a magnificent view of the Lake from the gardens in front of the hotel. The accommodation is first class in every respect.

Arrangements made during the Winter en Pension.

Baden (Switzerland) Celebrated Mineral Baths.

NEUCHÂTEL BADEN.

SOVEREIGN AGAINST RHEUMATISM
In Time of the Romans (Tacitus).

GRAND HOTEL HINTERHOF AND STADTHOF,

One-Half Hour by Rail from Zurich, on the way to Basle.

Magnificent first-class Establishment. 300 Rooms. Saloons for all requirements. Fine Terrace and Veranda, bordering the River Limmat. Splendid Promenade and Park, two miles long. Post and Telegraph Offices. In fact, an Establishment equal to any in Europe. PENSION, from 8 to 11 francs per day—everything included. A Magnificent Bathing Establishment, with most Unusual Conveniences for Invalids, is in the Hotel.

The Proprietor, Mr. Seft, claims the advantage of having resided many years in America.

RIGI-KULM (Lake of 4 Cantons), RIGI SUMMIT.

HOTEL RIGI-KULM WEBER.

The Oldest and Highest Hotel on the Summit. Next to the Celebrated Belvedere—the grandest view in Switzerland. Magnificent first-class House of 250 beds.

HOTEL-PENSION RIGI-SCHEIDECK

(2 Hours from Lucerne).

Splendid Summer Residence, in Unsurpassed Position.

Music daily. Conversation, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Baths, and Resident Physician and Chaplain. Numerous attractive Walks and Excursions.

VERY MODERATE CHARGES BY THE DAY.

HOTEL-PENSION RIGI-FIRST

(15 Minutes from Rigi-Kaltbad).

First-class Hotel, opened in 1875. Situated on the branch railway from Kaltbad to Scheideck, at about 15 minutes from the former. 220 Beds. Concerts, and various Amusements and Attractions. Vast and Magnificent Dining, Conversation, and Smoking Rooms. Post and Telegraph Offices, and Medical Attendant.

Finest View of the Glaciers and Lakes.

THE RIGI HOTEL COMPANY.

TRAVELERS IN SWITZERLAND

Hereby have their attention called to the

ARTH-RIGI RAILWAY,

By which the trip from Zurich to the Rigi-Kulm (or Summit) is accomplished in Three-and-a-Half Hours, via Arth.

Train from Zurich to Zug, Boat from Zug to Arth, and from Arth to the Kulm (or Summit), by the

ARTH-RIGI-BAHN.

The train ascends through the most unrivalled scenery, between the LAKES OF ZUG AND LOWERZ, affording ever-changing and endless panoramas of surpassing beauty. A few minutes from Arth the traveler passes through the site once occupied by the ill-fated village of Goldau, destroyed in 1808 by the terrific landslide from the Rossberg, and now buried under about 800,000,000 centners of rock. For descriptions of this appalling calamity, see Goldau (Index).

RIGI-KALTBAD.

HOTEL AND PENSION.

Grandiose Summer Resort,

OVERLOOKING LAKE OF 4 CANTONS.

1½ Hours by Boat and Rail from Lucerne.

Only sheltered sunny spot on the Rigi. Music three times per day. Table d'Hôte three times.

PENSION CHARGES FOR OVER EIGHT DAYS' STAY.

300 Bed-rooms and 20 Salons. Parlors. Conversation, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. English Divine Service. Resident Physician. Post and Telegraph Offices.

MAGNIFICENT PARK.

X. SEGESSER-FAADEN, Proprietor.

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CHAMONIX.

GRAND HOTEL IMPERIAL,

SITUATED IN

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF THE VALLEY.

HOTEL ROYAL,

WITH PARK AND OBSERVATORY.

This Hotel is highly recommended to families for its comfort and magnificent position. Hot and Cold Baths, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

A long extended view of the Chain of MONT BLANC.

TELESCOPE TO FOLLOW THE ASCENSIONS.

NUREMBERG.

HOTEL DE BAVIERE.

This First-Class and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, close to the river, is highly spoken of by English and American Travelers for its general comfort and moderate charges.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each Train. English Church in the Hotel.
DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY.

GRINDELWALD (Bernese Oberland).

HOTEL AND PENSION DE L'OURS.

First-class House. Guides, Carriages, and Saddle-Horses. Good Cuisine and Attendance.
Messrs. BOSS, Proprietors.

INTERLAKEN.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

MONS. E. RUCHTI, PROPRIETOR.

This new and beautiful house, elegantly situated in its own grounds, with fine views of mountain scenery on all sides, contains 240 rooms, together with Reception, Reading, and Billiard rooms, Music Saloon, etc., etc. *American and English Journals.* Omnibus at all the trains.

P A R I S.

Wine Cellars of the Continental Hotel,

3 RUE DE LA PAIX, 3 (in the Hotel).

THE GREAT GROWERS OF FRANCE

And Foreign Countries here represented.

IMMENSE CHOICE FROM AUTHENTIC ORIGINS.

Mr. DELHOMME, Furnisher to the Hotel Continental.

Fine Saloon Gallery, for Inspection and Dégustation.

GENEVA, Switzerland.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE.

This Hotel, the largest establishment at Geneva, and among the largest in Europe, containing more than three hundred spacious and elegantly furnished rooms, arranged both for family parties and single guests, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, in the vicinity of the Bridge of Mont Blanc, and directly opposite a large and beautiful Garden which borders upon the Lake, where the steamboats have their landing.

HOTEL DISCH,
COLOGNE.

The Hotel Disch in Bridge Street is very highly recommended. It is most centrally situated, and is much frequented by American and English families and single gentlemen, who experience equal attention and civility. The Proprietors, Messrs. DISCH & CAVELLEN, have a large assortment of the best Rhine and Moselle wines for wholesale

ENGELBERG (near Lucerne).

Kurhaus, Hotel, and Pension Sonnenberg.

Opens for the Season on the 15th of May.

MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, well adapted for a summer sojourn. Resident Physician. Shrubberies and Shady Woods. The ascent of the Titlis is made from here.

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG is between 3000 and 4000 feet above the level of the sea, in the midst of the high Alps, at about six leagues from Lucerne ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in a carriage), and three hours from Stanstad—the landing-place of the steamers, and the station for carriages and diligences—through a splendid and varying scenery. Pure and bracing air. Central place for the most varied and interesting excursions and ascents.

Mr. LANDRY, Proprietor.

PEGLI (near Genoa).

GRAND HOTEL PEGLI.

Same Climate as Mentone and San Remo.

Every desirable Comfort. Large and Small Apartments. Parlors, Reading, Ball, and Billiard Rooms. Hot, Cold, and Sea Baths. English Service in the Chapel, near the Garden. Centre of Promenades and Excursions. Permits for visits to Villa Pallavicini. Pension at Moderate Scale of Charges. **Messrs. LANDRY & GIRARD, Proprietors.**

ZURICH.

Hotel Baur au Lac.

Magnificent residence on the Lake. Every comfort and attraction. Considerable recent enlargements. Grandest Garden in Europe.

Mr. Th. BAUR, Proprietor.

ROME.

QUIRINALE HOTEL,

Via Nazionale.

**ONLY HOTEL IN ROME OF GREAT SIZE BUILT
EXPRESSLY FOR A HOTEL.**

Every Modern Comfort.

(Lift, Ladies' Parlor, Reading, Smoking, and Conversation Rooms, all with southern aspects.) Situated in the largest Street of Rome, on a site selected expressly with a view to healthiness.

SCHAFFHAUSEN — NEUHAUSEN — RHINEFALL.

SCHWEIZERHOF HOTEL.

The **SCHWEIZERHOF** (1871, greatly enlarged) is known to American travelers as one of the best hotels in Switzerland. Its position, opposite the celebrated "Falls of the Rhine," is magnificent. Fine Park and Garden. Unrivalled panoramic view of the Alps. Healthy climate. Church Service. Fair Trout Fishing. Prices moderate. Arrangements for Families. Hotel Omnibuses at Schaffhausen and Neuhausen.

ROBERT THODE & CO., American Bankers,

DRESDEN: Wilsdruffer-Strasse, No. 1, in connection with the U.S. Consulate.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Securities, as well as Drafts on America, England, and France, bought and sold. Reading-Rooms furnished with English and American papers. Post-Office well attended to. Packages of all kinds forwarded to America. Travelers' Luggage received and stored.

MUNICH.

HERMANN MANZ,

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120

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From Alexandria	Every Tuesday after the arrival of the Indian mail. — Trip of 5 days.	Every Tuesday, via Corfu. — Arrival in 6 days.	Second Tuesday from Jan. 1st, via Smyrna and Syra.	Second Tuesday from Jan. 1st, Direct.
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FROM NAPOLEON III.

4th November, 1871.

Monsieur W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Paris.

MONSIEUR,—The Emperor has charged me to inform you that he has received your letter, also your history of the Paris Commune.

His Majesty has read the work with the greatest interest, and has requested me to express to you his sincere thanks.

Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

COUNT DAVILLIER.

FROM MR. WASHBURNE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, October 27th, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. FETRIDGE:

You have my sincere thanks for sending me a copy of your history of the Commune of Paris. I have read it with great pleasure. You have grouped together the facts and given your narrative all the interest of a romance. In after years the perusal of it will bring to our minds the wonderful events which you and I witnessed, and which filled the civilized world with horror.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Fetridge,

Very sincerely and truly yours,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Esq., Paris.

FROM GENERAL READ, *United States Consul General.*

PARIS, 37 AVENUE D'ANTIN, CHAMPS ELYSÉES, November 9th, 1871.

My most sincere thanks attend you, my dear Mr. Fetridge.

I have read the history of the Commune with absorbing interest, and I must frankly confess that you have deprived me of two nights' rest. Not that I look upon my time as lost, for your narrative is wonderfully attractive. It is also so consecutive in its treatment that the stirring and terrible scenes of that most remarkable drama in French history, through which we both passed, arise before me with almost painful accuracy.

You have given to the world the most complete and the most picturesque idea of the extraordinary events of the Second Siege which has appeared.

A somewhat intimate acquaintance with the difficulties attending such a literary performance—among others the apparent impossibility of separating fact from fiction—enables me to congratulate you most heartily upon the tact and judgment which you have displayed in the construction of your work.

You and I do not agree upon certain points; but, when we differ, I am led to respect your ability, and to admire the skill with which you present certain arguments to which I can not entirely give my assent.

You deserve great credit for having remained in your exposed quarters, coolly watching the events whose progress you were chronicling moment by moment. Having witnessed your *sang froid* during the most trying hours, I am happy to bear my personal testimony to your entire fitness to judge dispassionately the situation.

With renewed acknowledgments, therefore, and great respect, I have the honor to remain, my dear Mr. Fetridge, your friend,

JOHN MEREDITH READ, JR., M.R.S.A., F.R.S.N.A.

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In the midst of this fairy extravagance, fancy a life and movement of fashionables assembled from all parts of the world; add to this the sounds of music escaping in the afternoon from what resembles a golden cage filled with the most talented artists chosen from those in universal renown. Besides this we must not forget the "eternal Spring" of the island of Calypso.

There is a great deal of Calypso in the Casino of Monaco. If Telemachus could only now see and enter its stately interior, he would never dream of leaving it again. Mentor himself might then be seen hovering round the gaming tables. This is an entertainment no longer offered by the Homburg, Baden-Baden, and Wiesbaden establishments. At the Monaco Casino *Roulette* is played with a single zero; the smallest amount staked is five francs, and the highest 6000 (\$1200). At *Trente-et-Quarante* gold only can be staked, the smallest amount being 20 francs, and the highest 12,000 (\$2400). These are technical details that must be excused, but will certainly go home to those who are interested.

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